

THE
ROYAL
MILITARY CHRONICLE;

OR,

BRITISH OFFICER'S

MONTHLY REGISTER, CHRONICLE, AND MILITARY
MENTOR.

VOL. II.

A NEW SERIES.

FROM NOVEMBER 1814 TO APRIL 1815.

LONDON:

Printed by T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-street,
FOR THE PROPRIETORS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS
OFFICE, 14, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND TO BE HAD OF
ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.—1815.

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.] NEW SERIES, NOVEMBER, 1814. [No. 7.

MEMOIR OF THE QUEEN OF ETRURIA.

THOUGH the present age has been too fertile in the calamities of those whose rank usually exempts them from private misfortunes, there have been few of these elevated characters, who have suffered more, and suffered it with greater dignity, than the subject of the present memoir.

Maria Louisa of Bourbon, daughter to King Charles the Fourth of Spain, was born about the year 1776, and at the age of fourteen years contracted matrimony with the infant Don Louis of Bourbon, eldest son to the duke of Parma. She continued, nevertheless, to reside in Spain, as Princess of Parma, with her parents and brothers—most happy in her union with a husband, whom she loved with the greatest tenderness, and who returned her affection. After they had been six years married, she had a son, to whom she gave the name of Charles Louis. In this manner they passed seven years; when it was intimated to her, that a treaty had been made, by which her husband was appointed to the throne of Tuscany, with the title of King of Etruria.

Shortly after this communication, she received instructions to quit Spain, in order to repair to Tuscany; which was done accordingly in April, 1801. A circumstance caused her no small dread at the very commencement of her journey. The prince of the Peace came to pay a visit to her husband, when she happened to be present; and, taking occasion to introduce the subject of their journey, he told them that it would be necessary for them to go by way of Paris, because the First Consul desired it;—"by way of experiment,"—the word escaped him,—"to see what effect the appearance of a Bourbon would have in France." As far as the Spanish frontier they were accompanied by the guards, and by the whole household of the king, her father; but, upon her entrance into France, every Spaniard was ordered to quit her, with the exception of four or five noblemen and her confessor, whom, as an extreme favour, she was permitted to take with her to Florence; and, in the place of those who were sent away, they were joined by a French general, who accompanied them to Paris, with a guard of French soldiers, and lodged them in the house of the Spanish minister. Here they were treated with great attention, and received abundance of invitations and entertainments, which she was little able to enjoy, a tertian ague having seized her immediately on her arrival, which confined her almost entirely to her bed. They remained at Paris about twenty days, and then proceeded for Tuscany, accompanied by another French general. Her husband was never well after his stay at Paris, and her fever still conti-

nued. In this state we reached Parma, and there, the tenderness with which she was treated by her husband's parents, the Duke and Duchess of Parma, and by his sisters, the princesses, restored her in some measure to the enjoyment of happiness. She was not, however, quite free from uneasiness. Her son, not yet one year old, had suffered greatly from the effects of his journey; and, through the fear and fatigue she had undergone, his nurse's milk so disagreed with him, that he was for some time at the point of death. But, thank God, he recovered; and, after three weeks passed at that city, they set off for Florence. She felt real affliction at parting from the duke and duchess, since she loved them sincerely, and was beloved by them in return.

They arrived at Florence on the 12th of August, 1801: the states of Tuscany were already occupied by French troops, under the command of General Murat, and Count Caesar Ventura had taken possession of them in their name.

Soon after her arrival, she had the misfortune to miscarry; and her husband's health still continued to decline. Their hearts were somewhat depressed, because the people, seeing that they entered the kingdom surrounded by French troops, believed that they were of the same party: they had the further mortification to find the palace stripped of every thing; part had been carried away by the late court, and since their departure, those who succeeded them, had completed the work by taking whatever remained; so that, for some time after their arrival, they were obliged to the nobility for supplying them with candlesticks, dishes, and other furniture, from their own houses. It was the first time, that a daughter of the King of Spain, accustomed to roll in gold and silver, found herself constrained to eat out of earthen-ware. Soon afterwards came the minister, or nuncio of the Pope, and the minister of Austria, General Colli, who was the earliest; the court of Vienna being foremost to acknowledge them, next after France.

The King's first concern was to procure the departure of the French troops, which still occupied Tuscany, and greatly aggrieved the people: but this he found to be impossible. It was refused on various pretences; first, because they had no troops of their own; and, in the second place, it was pretended that they were necessary for the security of the country, where there still existed a party in favour of the old government. In short, all they could obtain was, that, as soon as a guard of nobles was established, the French troops should leave the capital; for they never quitted Leghorn or Pisa, or the rest of their dominions. Their court was formed by degrees, but they could not obtain permission from Spain to have a single Spanish lady left in their suite—all those who had accompanied them to Florence being recalled, within a month after their arrival.

The King's health declined rapidly; he was first attacked by the tertian ague, he then began to suffer in his chest, and shortly after was seized with a violent and obstinate cough, which reduced him to a shadow. Many physicians were called in, and many remedies tried,

but nothing seemed to do him good. He continued very ill during the rest of the summer and the winter. In the spring of 1802, they received news of the approaching marriage of their brother and sister, and their royal parents wrote them word that the ceremony would take place in the autumn, and it was their wish that they should be present. They went to Pisa accordingly about the middle of September, in a most lamentable condition, the King of Etruria continuing miserably ill, with a complaint on his lungs, and the Queen in daily expectation of being brought to bed. At Pisa, she was taken very ill, and the King's disorder increased to such a height, that they were forced to stay a month there before they proceeded further. At last, being somewhat better, they embarked, and had not been at sea above two days, when the Queen fell in labour, and was delivered of a female child. Two days after they reached Barcelona; but, in consequence of their detention at Pisa, were too late for the solemnization of the marriage, which was over before they arrived in the road of that city. Immediately on their arrival the king their father came to visit his daughter, and it was determined that she should be brought on shore the next day, which took place accordingly; and, as it was only three days after her delivery, they took her up on the bed in which she lay, and lowered her through one of the port-holes of the ship into the boat; and, on their landing, placed her in a sort of litter, and so carried her to the palace. The next day her daughter was baptized by the names of Louisa Charlotte, after her parents, who held her at the font.

A few days after their arrival, they received news of the death of the duke of Parma. This was a great affliction to her husband, who was then extremely ill, his cough having so much increased, that the Spanish physicians thought it advisable to send him back immediately to Florence, where he might remain undisturbed.

It was scarcely thirty days from her arrival, when their majesties thought proper to set out on a journey, and to insist on her accompanying them. They went together to Carthagená, where her husband and she were to embark for Tuscany: but, in consequence of her recent confinement, she suffered greatly from this journey by land, and her husband also was much harassed by it. Thus, without having experienced any enjoyment, but, on the contrary, a great deal of distress, they re-embarked at Carthagená on Innocents' day, and in the gulf of Lyons were assailed by a hurricane, which lasted twelve hours. At length they reached Leghorn, and thence returned to Florence. This voyage only contributed to augment her husband's disorder; and on the 27th of May, 1803, five months after their return from Spain; she was left a widow, at the age of twenty-one, with two infants. Before his death, her husband made a will, in which he recommended to her his children, of whom he appointed her guardian, and Regent of the kingdom of Etruria.

When she assumed the reins of government, her only thought was how to advance the happiness of her subjects; but, within a very short

time, she had the misfortune to hear that the plague had broken out at Leghorn, and that many persons had fallen victims to it. It was their lot to suffer greatly before they were delivered from this scourge. She found herself truly happy in having good subjects, who loved her tenderly, and whom she sincerely loved in return; yet, against her inclinations, she found it necessary to distress them by heavy impositions, to support the expenses which the French troops forcibly exacted from her, since they continued to occupy the country without any necessity, in spite of all the applications she made to get rid of them. At last, however, leave was obtained, that the Court of Spain should send a Spanish general with forces of that nation to supply their place: and then the French troops departed, and left the country free. After this she enjoyed perfect tranquillity: the king her son grew up all that she could wish him to be—good, docile, and of a most noble spirit. He made great progress in his studies; his health was robust, and every day increased the hearty affection which his beloved subjects bore him. Her sole ambition was to be able some day to point out to him the difference between the deplorable state in which she had found the kingdom, and that in which she hoped to deliver it into his hands. But, in the midst of these prospects, in the midst of all her happiness, a mortal blow awaited her. On the 23d of November, 1807, being then at one of her country houses, the French minister came to intimate to her, that Spain had made the cession to France of this kingdom, and that it was necessary for her to depart, as the French troops, which were ordered to occupy these dominions, were already at hand. She immediately dispatched a courier to Spain, having had no previous intimation of any thing that had passed. The answer was that she should hasten her departure, the country being no longer hers, and that she should find consolation in the bosom of her family. It was not this, however, that made her go, but the entrance of French troops in great numbers into the capital itself; and thus, contrary to her intention, and sorely against her will, was she constrained by force to take her departure. The French made her issue proclamation, at the time of her departure, absolving her subjects from their oaths. In this manner, the 10th of December, in the most severe weather, she took her leave of a country, in which her heart has remained ever since.

On the 19th of February, 1808, she arrived safely at the palace of Aranjuez, where after she had enjoyed the satisfaction of beholding again her parents and her brothers, her first thought was to make enquiry respecting this treaty. The answer given her was, that they also had been deceived, and that no treaty whatever was in existence! This encouraged her to renew her pressing entreaties, for permission to return to her beloved Tuscany. Shortly after this followed her father's renunciation of his crown, and the proclamation of her brother as his successor. She made the same instances to him also, and even obtained from him the most solemn promises to accomplish her return; when, by a second

treason he was led away to Bayonne, and they were all of them enticed to follow him.

She left Madrid on the 3d of May, being scarcely recovered from the measles, with which she had just been afflicted. She was totally ignorant of all that had passed, and the first words her parents spoke to her, on reaching Bayonne, were, "You must know, daughter, that our family has ceased for ever to reign." At these words, as she knew not what might follow, having never figured to herself the possibility of such an occurrence, she took her leave, and retired to her chamber, more dead than alive.

Buonaparte being at this moment at Bayonne, she applied for permission to see him, and open a negociation for her return to Tuscany, but was answered, No. She then endeavoured at least to obtain the restitution of Parma, but this was also refused: in short while she was using all means she could think of, to recover at least one of the two states that belonged to her, and of which she had been despoiled by the blackest stratagems, that most unexpected event transpired, the treaty at Bayonne, by which an annual assignment of 400,000 francs was made, in lieu of the cession by King Charles the Fourth of the kingdom of Spain to Napoleon. In further pursuance of this most cruel treaty, her brothers, King Ferdinand the Seventh, and the infant Don Carlos, with her uncle, the infant Don Antonio, received orders to proceed to Valency, which orders were complied with, a few days after. Her parents, with the infant Francis Antonio, set off for Fontainebleau, and she, with her children, was forced to follow them.

They arrived at Fontainebleau, after a most painful journey, and were lodged in the palace, where her father and mother were already established, and had the whole service of the imperial court assigned to them; ladies, gentlemen, and guards—all were at their disposal.

She, on the other hand, had only a miserable little apartment given her, in which she resided with her family: her principal endeavour was now to find some country house, where she might live in peace with her children and household; for she had herself told Buonaparte, during her stay at Bayonne, that she thought it best to be separate from her father and mother, and to live in a house of her own, with a distinct establishment, according to her different circumstances; and he then appeared to approve of this project. She therefore began, from the first moment of her arrival at Fontainebleau, to look about with this view; and, after infinite difficulties, succeeded in finding a pleasant house called Passy. This she engaged and furnished for a year, and finally fixed a day for removing to it, desiring the proprietors to provide a dinner for her reception. Her parents, who were fully apprised of the whole arrangement, expressed their complete satisfaction, and were constantly speaking of coming to visit her, saying, that it was a plan which was altogether suitable. She, who pursued her preparations with the most perfect innocence, could not have imagined, that these demonstrations of good-will were feigned: nevertheless, she began to doubt, when, on the eve of her

removal, post horses were refused her, under the pretence that there were none at hand: however, without making any complaint, she ordered job horses, took leave of her parents the same evening, and, on the morning of the day when she was expected at her new house, stepped into her coach with her children: but they had hardly reached the outer gate of the palace, when she was arrested, and forced to turn back in company with the general, who, with great expressions of concern, informed her that he had received an order for her arrest, and for placing centinels in the court yard of her lodging, which took effect accordingly. Thus, to her shame and mortification, was she compelled to incur expenses to which her means were unequal; for the proprietors of the house insisted on satisfaction, and forced her to pay them for a whole year, as if she had actually enjoyed possession of it, besides being answerable for all charges incurred for preparing it for her reception. She endeavoured to rise superior to all these circumstances; but so much had she been harassed, that she then began to experience fits of convulsion, to which she was subject, for three years after, and during which, she had not been mistress of herself. All persons belonging to the French court, from the highest to the lowest, were struck by such treatment, and compassionated her miseries, both of mind and body; those only, who were nearest to her, shewed themselves indifferent about her distresses. They told her it was Buonaparte's business, and that she ought to write to him: she did so accordingly, but the answer she received, was that which she ought to have expected: that she had done wrong, and that her parents were in the right. A few days afterwards they received orders to remove to Compiègne, and she was instructed to follow, which she did, with a thousand inconveniences on the journey. At this place they arrived on the 18th of June. Her father and mother alone had the command and enjoyment of palace, gardens, woods, and all the appurtenances; as for her, they assigned to her quarters in the court yard, the most gloomy and uncomfortable that they could find.

On her arrival at this place, she applied for payment of her first month's allowance; when she learned, with surprise, that the government thought proper to retain 12,000 francs per month, to pay her travelling and other expenses; though it appeared at least fitting, that those of her journey from Bayonne to Compiègne should be defrayed by France. No representation was sufficient, however, to establish her right, and she was obliged to submit to this retention: besides which, she was never able to succeed in getting any assignment whatever made to her children, although they were also infants of Spain. Thus 33,000 francs per month were to serve for the support of herself, her children, and her household! In this state of things, afflicted and distressed on all sides, her health grew daily worse. The physician, who knew that her distemper was the effect of melancholy, ordered her to take exercise on horseback, and sometimes to join in the chase. His first prescription, that of horse exercise, she adopted as soon as her monthly allowance enabled her to purchase a horse; and till then she contented herself with walking with

her children, though it was the hottest season of the year, and every body else was riding about on fine horses, or in carriages. As to the second prescription, that of the chase, as the wood belonged to her father and mother, she asked permission of them, which was at first granted her, but, before she could take advantage of it, the permission was revoked. She was not a little hurt by this unkind, not to say cruel, treatment. The captain of the chase offered her a small piece of ground in a little wood, which was his own property; saying to her, "Well, well! may it please you then to come to a spot which does not belong either to the Emperor or the King of Spain, but to me only? and I intreat your acceptance of it." She accepted it accordingly, and now and then visited the place. In this manner passed the rest of June, July and August; after which, they began to talk of their majesties leaving their present residence on account of her father's health; for the climate was supposed not to agree with him, and they had obtained permission to go to Marseilles. They now declared it to be their absolute pleasure, and used all the persuasions in their power for that purpose, that she should again accompany them: but this time she succeeded in remaining where she was, by making it appear to them, that her family, her interests, and privileges, were altogether distinct from theirs—and it was, therefore, better that they should live separate. In short, they took their departure on the 16th of September, and she remained in the palace behind them. She now renewed her applications for an increase of her assignments; and, to that end, sent several persons, from time to time, with letters to the emperor, stating her request: but to all these he either returned ambiguous and inconclusive answers, or none at all. At last there came an order for her removal to Parma—where she was told, that the Palace of Colorno was assigned to her with all its appurtenances; and Marshal Duroc, Duke of Friuli, informed her chamberlain, who had gone to speak with him about her affairs, that Buonaparte would have her go to Parma: that he had given her the palace: and that, immediately upon her arrival, her monthly allowance would be increased to the sum of 50,000 francs.

On the other hand, they insisted that she should set off on the 5th of April; and it was of no avail to make it appear that her son had had a severe illness (which was the fact), and that she herself, who had been equally indisposed, was only now upon her recovery: all this would not suffice to retard their journey a single day. It took place accordingly on the 5th of April, nine months after their arrival at Compeigne. Just as she was going she received a letter from Napoleon, wishing her a good journey, and saying that she should have great enjoyment of the country which she was about to inhabit—but without once mentioning the name of that country.

Thus commenced her journey, which was prosperous as far as Lyons—where, to her great surprise, she found that her people had been sent on before her, and the inn at which she put up surrounded by gensdarmes. The minister of police paid her a visit, and was followed by the prefect,

who presented her with an order of government, purporting that she was to go to Nice, and not to Parma. The prefect added, with a very arbitrary air, that it was fit she should proceed on her journey immediately, though it was then midnight: however, she obtained permission to rest where she was till the morning—but they never quitted her while she staid. The minister of police remained all night in the anti-chamber, and the gendarmes waited below. She set off on the following day, but they made her go as far as Avignon by water; and, though a boat was provided for her at her own expense, she was nevertheless obliged to proceed in all respects according to their will and pleasure, frightened, ill used,—and all because she complained that the place of her destination had been altered.

They continued their journey three days by water, then took the road by land to Avignon, and at last, on the 18th of April, arrived at Nice. From this place, she made a pressing application to the government for the increase of allowance which she had been promised on her arrival at Parma: but, every application, every remonstrance was useless, and they adopted the system of returning no answer to her. She was now in a state of real affliction: no regard was had for her family, but every trifling order, that arrived on her account, was executed with so much rigour, as to keep her in continual uneasiness and terror. What tortured her most of all was, to see the life of her son in the power of so atrocious a tyrant. This constant agitation, and the uncertainty of all means of subsistence, depending on the caprice of one who had shewn himself so faithless in the observance of promises, and who made no scruple of turning her over from place to place, at his pleasure, with every possible circumstance of distress and inconvenience, joined to the temptation afforded by the prospect of the sea, made her conceive the project of withdrawing herself and her children from the tyranny of this man, and throwing herself into the arms of England, in the hope that, as that country has been, in all times, the asylum and consolation of unfortunate princes, so it would take under its protection this distressed family, which had been made the foot-ball of the tyrant, and was abandoned by the whole world. She took all the steps that she thought likely to effect this purpose; but, unhappily, just as it was on the point of being accomplished, the colonel of gendarmerie entered her house with a detachment, while others of his men scaled the two garden walls. Her residence was thus, at once, converted into a hall of justice. The soldiers were armed with manacles, ropes, and a couple of bags. They entered under the pretence that an Englishman was concealed within. Sentinels were placed at every door, and a strict search instituted throughout the house. They seized on all the papers they pleased, and carried off her ecuyer, and steward, who were sent prisoners to Paris. As for herself, her allowance was suspended. The government, which had detected her project, let it go on to the moment of execution, and then followed that insult, greater than any that would have been offered to the most guilty plebeian, of seeing her house filled by officers of police, who remained there two entire hours. After

IA

fare
ecur

i-Ind
heac

nisat

lden

Gen

LL F

this, four months passed away, during which the officer seemed to be forgotten.

When she saw that her hopes had completely failed, she wrote to Buonaparte himself, assuring him that her's was all the blame, and exculpating those who were suspected of being concerned with her.

Four months had passed since these representations, when she learned that a public prosecution was commenced against her, preceded by a military commission. In the course of a few days, on the 2d of August, when she came back from church, where she had been to witness the jubilee, she met the commissary of police with her sentence, which had been publicly pronounced to her greater shame and mortification; after reading which, he announced to her that by the Emperor's clemency, she was only to be shut up in a monastery with her daughter, and that her son was to be conveyed to her father and mother.

Twenty-four hours only elapsed between this order and its execution: in so little a space of time was she condemned to part from a son, whom she tenderly loved; from a household, which was rendered desolate by her loss, and from all her property left in the hands of those barbarians. She travelled night and day, with her daughter, and only one lady to attend them, besides a female servant and a physician; and to complete their company, that scoundrel of a commissary, who shewed himself an absolute brute, when he saw the tears which she shed for her son, who had just been torn from her bosom. Whatever hardships he could subject her to in the course of their journey, he had recourse to all of them; and they were besides exposed to the insults of the common people, who saw only a coach full of women, and an officer of police following it. In this manner, after ten days journey, they arrived at Rome in the evening. At the last stage she was committed to the care of the Roman minister of police; and, about nine at night, they reached the monastery, where the prioress, with a single wax taper, came to the door, to receive them, and neither bed, nor supper, nor chamber, was prepared for their accomodation. In this monastery she remained two years and a half, without seeing, or speaking, or being allowed to write to, or hear from any body—not even her own son. They allotted to her a chamber which looked into the inner court, and she was never suffered to place herself at any of the outer windows. It was precisely a month after her entrance into the convent that Janet, intendant of the treasury, came to visit her, and take from her the few jewels which she had brought with her; after this, a pension of 2500 francs per month was assigned for her maintenance. She had been eleven months in the convent when her parents came, with her son, to Rome, on the 19th of July. She hoped that her freedom would have followed immediately upon their arrival; but, so far from it, instead of diminishing the rigour with which she was guarded, they only placed her under more strict orders, and even carried their severity so far as to prohibit her father, and every member of her family, from approaching the convent themselves, or sending any messengers thither. Once a month only, and even sometimes at longer intervals, General

VOL. II. No. 7. N. S. B

Miollis brought her parents and her son to visit her; and to him she was allowed only to give one kiss, and look at him from a distance, and always in the presence of witnesses. These visits, rare as the indulgence was, were only a quarter of an hour, at most twenty minutes, in length. In this melancholy situation she remained, for two years and a half, so entirely excluded from all intercourse with the world, that whenever a stranger came to visit the monastery, she received an intimation to shut herself up in her chamber; which she was not permitted to quit till duly apprised, by the prioress, that the visitors had left the house. General Miollis came frequently, not only to visit her in the unworthy office of gaoler, but to insult, with his sardonic laugh and insolent discourses, her deplorable condition.

During the latter months her health had suffered so severely as to confine her to her bed. The physicians, as well as the superior herself, made pressing applications, backed by professional opinions, at Paris, to obtain, if not her liberation, at least sufficient liberty for the purposes of exercise, but no answer was made to them; and perhaps nothing would have been so agreeable to the court there as to see her die under those circumstances—the death of an individual of the House of Bourbon being matter of rejoicing and triumph: and such rejoicing she would have certainly afforded them, had her cruel situation continued much longer, since it must have rendered her the victim of their barbarities. But Providence, that watches with a special care over innocence, opened a way for her deliverance, through the treaty made by Murat with the Allies; upon which event Rome was occupied by the Neapolitan troops, and she began again to breathe under the hopes of a change of government. Miollis, nevertheless, used every endeavour to shut up her relations in the castle; and, as for her, he threatened to send her to Civita Vecchia, where God knows what he designed to have done with her.

On the 14th of January, however, most unexpectedly, a strong Neapolitan guard came to the convent; and, the day after, General Pignatelli paid her a visit, to say, that, immediately on the arrival of the Neapolitan troops, he had esteemed it his duty to place a guard of honour at her disposal. On the 17th of the same month, the government was changed, and the new governor, M. de la B****, came to acquaint her that she was at liberty. She told him that she accepted her freedom, but that she should make no other use of it than for the purposes of air and exercise till she had settled her affairs, and that she should then take up her residence in some house, together with her son, because she did not like the idea of living under the same roof with her parents, on many accounts. However, the next day, as she was going to dinner, General Pignatelli came to her again, and, without suffering her to eat, or paying any attention to the hardships which she had already sustained—not even addressing her in the light of a person at liberty, but, in a hostile manner, announced his pleasure that she should leave the convent, and remove to her father's house. Nothing she could say was of any service. He persisted in his purpose—at first with a shew of politeness,

but afterwards with threats of compulsion, having soldiers with him in the convent to force her; so that he obliged her to comply, and she was hurried away, in a miserable hackney-coach, to the house which her parents inhabited. Her only consolation arose from having her son near to her; in all other respects she was still a sufferer. A most wretched apartment was assigned her; her mother's lowest waiting-woman being better lodged than herself. A single table was provided for the whole family; and though, as a special favour, her board was furnished out of it for one month, at the end of it she was deprived of this indulgence, and had to look elsewhere for sustenance.

But with what means? As soon as she had left the monastery she demanded an increase of her appointment, since it was impossible to live upon a pension of 25,000 francs. Having spoken on this subject with Murat, on his passage through this city, and subsequently written to him to the same effect, he passed a decree, of the 6th of February, for an allowance of 33,000. For this sum she began to draw, as far as 22,000; but, when she came to the last third, which would have made the complement, they informed her, that, the day before, another decree had arrived, of the 16th of February, by which the former was annulled, and by which she was allowed only 10,000 a month; and the sum for which she had already drawn was to last her for the months of February, March, and part of April.

She was petrified with astonishment at this decree, and wrote, and sent a special messenger to remonstrate about it. Well! twelve days passed, during which they kept him there at her expense, without returning her any answer; and whilst she remained with her miserable pittance, having but a fortnight to look forward to being left entirely to her own resources—abandoned by all.

Such is her disastrous history, succinctly told, but which might have been extended to volumes. It will be seen, what have been the vicissitudes of her fortune, that she has been the unhappy victim of the blackest treacheries, the foot-ball of that tyrant, who has made his sport of their lives and properties. She hoped that England, the asylum of unfortunate princes, would not refuse to take under her protection an unhappy mother and widow, with her two infant charges—all three without any support, though having the most unquestionable rights, both as infants of Spain, and as proprietors of the states of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, as well as that of Etruria.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814 ;

IN WHICH THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF EACH CAMPAIGN ARE RELATED
SEPARATELY AND IN DETAIL.

CAMPAIGN OF 1792.

(Continued from vol. i. pag. 428.)

SOME unknown individual, on the morning of the 14th of July, after attracting the attention of the citizens, exclaimed—"Let us take the *Bastille* !" The name of this fortress, which recalled to the memory of the people every thing hateful and odious in the ancient government, operated with all the effect of electricity. The cry of "To the *Bastille* !" resounded from rank to rank, from street to street, from the *Palais-royal* to the suburbs of *St. Antoine*. An army, composed of citizens and soldiers, provided with pikes forged during the night, with muskets procured at the *Invalids*, with gilded lances and battle-axes, snatched from the *Garde Meuble*, was immediately formed. The French guards were prevailed upon to join this motley crew ; and the close order of their march, their shining fire-locks, their military appearance, and their cannon, while they exhibited a striking contrast to their party-coloured allies, afforded the only reasonable hope of reducing a fortress, hitherto terrible to the Parisians, and which since the time of the cruel *Louis XI.* had been accustomed to receive and to devour the victims of the government. Deputations from the *Hotel de Ville* ; an astonishing crowd in motion from the vicinity ; a body of armed men in front, and troops marching to their support from all parts of an immense capital, at once serve to puzzle, perplex, and intimidate *de Launay*, the governor, who sometimes parlies, and sometimes fights with the assailants. At length *Louis Tournay*, formerly a private in the regiment of *Dauphiné*, scrambled over the guard-house, and by means of an hatchet, forced the first draw-bridge. Others, at the same time, broke open the outer gate, and entered the court ; but being driven out by the fire of the garrison, several were killed on the spot. On this the assailants, becoming furious, brought up three waggons loaded with straw, set fire to them, and by their means to the outworks. At that critical period arrived a detachment of the grenadiers of *Ruffeville*, and fusileers of *Lubersac*, commanded by two non-commissioned officers ; *Wargnier*, serjeant-major ; and *Labarthe*, serjeant of grenadiers : these were followed by a numerous body of burghers, under the command of a citizen of the name of *Hulin*, who had prevailed upon the French guards to march to the assistance of the multitude.

No sooner had this reinforcement made its appearance, than it was joined by some of the invalids : two four-pounders, a mortar, and a cannon plated with silver, which was found in the *Garde Meuble*, form a battery in front ; another was constructed at the passage of *Les Di-*

gnieres ; a third at the postern, which communicates with the garden of the arsenal : the gates were at length forced, the besiegers enter, and a castle is taken by storm in less than four hours, which had menaced France for nearly as many ages ; and which an army, headed by the great Condé, had formerly besieged in vain during three-and-twenty days !

De Launay, whose name had been long odious to the Parisians, was murdered in his way to the town-house ; M. de Losme, the major, a man of great humanity, suffered a similar fate ; Requart, a subaltern officer, who had prevented the governor from setting fire to the powder magazine, was also killed ; and the whole garrison would perhaps have been sacrificed by an enraged populace, had it not been for the intervention of the French guards.

In the mean time, de Flesselles, the provost of the merchants, having been accused of a conspiracy, escaped from the Hotel de Ville, but was shot in the Place de Grève, and his head carried about in procession, with that of the governor of the Bastille :—a horrid kind of spectacle, which at length accustomed the people to the spilling of human blood.

During these proceedings, the assembly, after having in vain petitioned the king for the removal of the troops, and declared the new ministers responsible for all the disasters that might ensue, proclaimed that M. Necker carried along with him the regret and esteem of the nation, and remained for two days and two nights without adjournment. At length the joyful intelligence arrived of the warlike attitude of the Parisians, the capture of the Bastille, and the preparations for forming a strong and powerful army within the walls of the city. These events, which had been carefully concealed from the unfortunate monarch, although they occurred at seven in the afternoon, were first communicated to him by the duke de Liancourt, who repaired to his chamber at midnight, and made him acquainted with the situation of the capital !

On the succeeding morning his majesty repaired to the assembly, and intimated that he had given orders for the retreat of the troops ; on this a deputation of eighty-four members was sent to communicate the intelligence to the citizens, who now elected M. Bailly mayor of Paris, and intrusted the command of the national guards to the marquis de la Fayette.

The Bastille was immediately devoted to destruction ; the prisoners were released ; some were carried through the principal streets in triumph, and the destiny of the monarch and the monarchy seemed to be already decided.

The principal nobility of the kingdom saw no means of safety but in flight. The count d'Artois, the presumptive heir of the throne, having been informed that a price was set upon his head by the Parisians, escaped with his two sons during the night, and deemed himself fortunate in having eluded the fury of his countrymen. The marshal de Broglio, whose name had been once dear to his country, retreated with part of his army, now on its march to the frontiers, and every where as-

sailed with stones and menaces by the people; under its protection he at length found refuge in the dominions of the house of Austria. Bretueil, who had enjoyed the confidence of the queen, and occupied a high situation in the government, betook himself also to flight. The princes of Condé and Conti, as well as the dukes de Luxemburgh and Vanguion, quickly followed; and these were speedily succeeded by the abbés de Calounes and Maury, Cazales, and d'Eprémesnil, the three last of whom were stopped, and obliged to return.

It was in vain that Foulon, an unpopular contractor, made use of a stratagem, and had recourse even to a supposititious burial, with a view of concealing himself: the place of his retreat was discovered by his own tenants, by whom he was hated, and he was conducted to Paris with his neck surrounded by a collar of nettles, a bunch of thistles stuck in his bosom by way of nosegay, and a truss of hay fastened to his back. Notwithstanding the prayers and intreaties of Bailly and la Fayette, he was put to death by a frantic mob, while his son-in-law, Berthier, is said to have fallen a sacrifice to the vengeance of an exasperated individual. The duchess de Polignac, who had long enjoyed the queen's confidence, disguising herself like a chambermaid, after experiencing a variety of obstacles, at length found herself safe at Basle, and was the first to announce to M. Necker, whom she met there, the changes that had taken place in France. She also informed the exiled minister, that couriers had been dispatched with letters from the national assembly and the king, inviting him to return. He accordingly set out on his journey, which seemed to be a continual triumph, and was lucky enough to preserve the life of M. de Bezenval, commander of the Swiss troops, who was exposed to the fury of the Parisians, in consequence of an intercepted letter, in which he had issued orders to de Launay to defend the Bastille to the last extremity.

In the mean time, while the assembly was yet uncertain of its own fate, and that of the nation, it had determined, in case of the worst, to leave behind it a monument of its patriotism and zeal. The celebrated "Declaration of Rights"*, was accordingly voted, after three

* DECLARATION OF RIGHTS OF MAN.

The representatives of the people of France, formed into a national assembly, considering that ignorance, neglect, or contempt of human rights, are the sole causes of public misfortunes, and the corruptions of government, have resolved to set forth in a solemn declaration, these natural, imprescriptible, and inalienable rights; that this declaration being constantly present to the minds of the members of the social body, they may be ever kept attentive to their rights and their duties; that the acts of the legislative and executive powers of government, thus rendered capable of being every moment compared with the end of political institutions, may be more respected; and also, that the future claims of the citizens, being directed by simple and incontestible principles, may always tend to the maintenance of the constitution, and the general happiness;

different plans had been submitted by la Fayette, Mounier, and Sieyès, and at length obtained the sanction of the king.

The attention of the assembly was now suddenly diverted from the formation of a constitutional code, to the unhappy situation of the em-

For these reasons the national assembly doth recognise and declare, in the presence of the Supreme Being, and with the hope of his blessing and favour, the following sacred rights of men and of citizens :

I. Men were born, and always continue, free, and equal in respect to their rights; civil distinctions, therefore, can only be founded on public utility.

II. The end of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man; and these rights are liberty, property, security, and the resistance of oppression.

III. The nation is essentially the source of all sovereignty; nor can any individual, or any body of men, be entitled to any authority which is not expressly derived from it.

IV. Political liberty consists in the power of doing whatever doth not injure another. The exercise of the natural rights of every man has no other limits than those which are necessary to secure to every other man the free exercise of the same rights; and these limits are determinable alone by the law.

V. The law ought only to prohibit actions hurtful to society. What is not prohibited by the law should not be hindered; nor should any one be compelled to that which the law does not require.

VI. The law is an expression of the will of the community. All citizens have a right to concur, either personally or by their representatives, in its formation. It should be the same to all, whether it protects or punishes; and all being equal in its sight, are equally eligible to honours, places, and employments, according to their different abilities, without any other distinction than that created by their virtues and talents.

VII. No man should be accused, arrested, or held in confinement, except in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. All who promote, solicit, execute, or cause to be executed, arbitrary orders, ought to be punished; and every citizen called upon or apprehended by virtue of the law, ought immediately to obey, and he renders himself culpable by resistance.

VIII. The law ought to impose no other penalties than such as are absolutely and evidently necessary; and no one ought to be punished but in virtue of a law promulgated before the offence, and legally applied.

IX. Every man being presumed innocent until he has been convicted, whenever his detention becomes indispensable, all rigour to him, more than is necessary to secure his person, ought to be provided against by the law.

X. No man ought to be molested on account of his opinions, not even on account of his religious opinions, provided his avowal of them does not disturb the public order established by law.

XI. The unrestrained communication of thoughts and opinions being one of the most precious rights of man, every citizen may speak, write, and publish freely, provided he is responsible for the abuse of his liberty in cases determined by the law.

XII. A Public force being necessary to give security to the rights of men and citizens, that force is instituted for the benefit of the community, and not for the particular benefit of the persons to whom it is entrusted.

pire, in consequence of the anarchy that succeeded the extinction of the ancient government. The peasantry seemed to consider this as a favourable opportunity for general plunder. The castles of the nobles were accordingly attacked, pillaged, and burned; while they themselves, with their wives and their offspring, had no refuge but in flight.

The assembly, fully impressed with the necessity of restoring peace and tranquillity, passed a decree on the evening of the 4th of August, enjoining the taxes to be paid as usual, and enforcing the law for the security of persons and of property. But in the course of that celebrated night a series of memorable measures was proposed and carried, which completed the overthrow of the monarchy. The vicomte de Noailles, with a generous but mistaken patriotism, declared, that the only way to allay the discontents of the provinces was to suppress the feudal claims, to abolish personal servitude, and to receive a compensation in money for all manorial rights. The duke d'Aiguillon, who possessed extensive royalties, complained of the oppression of the sub-delegates or stewards, the judges, the game-keepers, and the agents of the great proprietors, who not unfrequently ruined the vassals of their lords, by employing all the rigours of the feudal law in order to oppress them; he at the same time, in his own name, and that of his order, cheerfully renounced the pecuniary exemptions hitherto claimed by the nobles, and moved that the imposts should be levied on all men in proportion to their property. The duke de Chatelet insisted on the propriety of converting tithes in kind into money rents. The bishop of Nanci, in the name of the clergy, who had been hitherto silent, acceded to this unjust proposition. The bishop of Chartres proposed the abolition of the exclusive rights of the chace and the game laws. M. de St. Fargeau next insisted that the clergy and nobility should resign their pecuniary exemptions; one member moved for the suppression of warrens, another of private fisheries: not a single dissentient voice was heard: M. de Riche proposed that judicial offices should be no longer sold, but that justice should henceforth be administered gratuitously; the count de Virieux was for relinquishing the privilege of dove-cots; the duke de la Rochefoucaud requested the

XIII. A common contribution being necessary for the support of the public force, and for defraying the other expences of government, it ought to be divided equally among the members of the community, according to their abilities.

XIV. Every citizen has a right, either by himself or his representative, to a free voice in determining the necessity of public contributions, the appropriation of them, and their amount, mode of assessment, and derivation.

XV. Every community has a right to demand of all its agents an account of their conduct.

XVI. Every community in which a separation of powers and a security of rights is not provided for, wants a constitution,

XVII. The right to property being inviolable and sacred, no one ought to be deprived of it, except in cases of evident public necessity, legally ascertained, and on condition of a previous just indemnity.

complete enfranchisement of the bondsmen throughout the whole extent of the kingdom. Nay, such was the enthusiasm that pervaded the assembly on this occasion, that some ecclesiastics, possessed of several benefices, declared that they would henceforth confine themselves to one, in conformity to the canons; while the parish-priests consented with joy to the abolition of their fees.

At the same time the deputies of Dauphiné, Brittany, Provence, Burgundy, and Languedoc, resigned the privileges claimed by their respective provinces; the representatives of the cities of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and Strasburgh, renounced their exclusive claims, and declared that henceforth in France there should be but one law, one nation, one family, and one honourable title—that of a French citizen.

On the succeeding day it was suggested, that as tithes operated in the manner of a premium against agriculture, and a tax upon industry, that they should be immediately suppressed: this was at first strenuously opposed by the clergy, but the factious declamation of Mirabeau and Chasset finally prevailed; and the archbishop of Paris, with the most shameful treachery, at length consented in the name of his brethren. After this a solemn *Te Deum* was chaunted; the benediction of religion was bestowed, for the first time, on regenerated France, and Louis XVI. complimented with the title of "The Restorer of Liberty."

Money, however, was still wanting for the usual operations of government. M. Necker therefore proposed a loan of thirty millions of livres, at five per cent; but the assembly, confiding in the credit of the nation, reduced the interest to four and a half, in consequence of which the project miscarried; another of a similar kind being substituted, forty millions only out of eighty were subscribed. On this, patriotic gifts were resorted to; these, however, although numerous, proved ineffectual. At length the comptroller-general, relying on his popularity, suggested a measure that would have startled a Sully or a Colbert, and which could only have been tolerated from a hope of liberty: this was the extraordinary contribution of the fourth of the revenue of each subject, the estimate of which was left entirely to his own conscience.

The next object that engaged the attention of this body was the constitution; and after a variety of long and interesting debates, biennial legislatures were agreed to; the *suspensive veto* on all laws was granted to the king; and the representatives were to form but one chamber, eighty-nine members only out of a thousand having voted for two houses, in imitation of the parliament of England.

The king, awakened too late to a just sense of his situation, had now the courage to perform a dangerous duty—that of refusing his assent to the anarchical proceedings of the evening of the 4th of August, and particularly to that of the abolition of the tithes. He likewise deemed it necessary to increase his personal guard. The regiment of Flanders was accordingly sent for: the Gardes du Corps gave them an entertainment upon their arrival, which, from some imprudent circumstances, led to

much mischief. This banquet was held in one of the principal apartments in the Castle of Versailles. After the health of the Royal Family had been drank, that of the nation was proposed, and, being at this time the rallying word of a faction, was very properly refused. Louis XVI. as a merited compliment to his defenders, now entered, accompanied by her majesty, leading the dauphin by the hand; the Royal Family was received with loud acclamations. Upon their retiring, the bands belonging to the guards and the regiment of Flanders immediately played an air considered for some time past as the signal of loyalty. At length the officers, inebriated with wine, are said to have trod the national colours under foot, while M. de Perceval, aide-du-camp to count d'Estaing, scaling a balcony, provided white cockades for himself, and distributed others to those around him.

Petion was the first to denounce this entertainment, under the name of a plot, to the national assembly; and Mirabeau, after declaring, if the king's person alone were considered as sacred, that he would bring forward an impeachment himself against two conspicuous characters, informed those around him, after he had sat down, that the queen and the duke de Guiche, colonel of the life-guards, were the objects to whom he alluded.

The leaders of the democratical party employed this incident as the fuel for irritating the passions of the people, and as provisions at this time were dear and scarce, they succeeded, by the concurrence of these two incentives, to enflame the people to an open sedition. The commotion began amongst the women, who ran about crying out, "Bread, bread!" on the morning of the 5th of October, 1789. Seizing on a person of the name of Maillard, they forced him to become their conductor; and being joined by a multitude of armed men, and followed by a company of volunteers of the Bastille, and several cannon, they set out for Versailles. The national guards, actuated by a similar impulse, insisted on marching thither also; and La Fayette, after obtaining the sanction of the municipality, deemed it prudent to accede to the proposition. He was unable, however, to prevent the event that ensued; for some of the mob having burst into the castle, sacrificed two of the body guards to their fury, and the life of the queen was perhaps saved by the gallantry of a third, called Miomandre. Her majesty, however, soon after appeared at a balcony, protected by the presence of her consort, and still more by that of the dauphin, whom she held in her arms: the guards also, for the first time, placed the national cockade in their hats, and supplicated for mercy. On this the popular fury seemed to subside, but the cry of "To Paris! to Paris!" clearly intimated their intentions, and his majesty thought proper to comply. The king accordingly repaired thither, preceded by an executioner, between two wretches, each carrying a bloody head on a pike, accompanied by an immense mob, a deputation of two hundred members of the national assembly, the troops of Paris, and the French guards, who had prevented much violence and bloodshed.

Mounier, Lally Tolendal, and a number of other most worthy and distinguished leaders, who had lately attached themselves to the king, on seeing no prospect of success in consequence of the weakness of the monarch, now ceased to appear in the assembly; that body, however, continued during the remainder of the year to proceed with vigour and dispatch, in the great business of the formation of a constitution. Having once more declared the persons of the deputies sacred and inviolable, rigorous measures were adopted against sedition, which produced what has been termed "the massacre of the Champ de Mars," and led to the death of Bailly and the disgrace of la Fayette.

France was divided into eighty-three departments; a number of important decrees were passed; the municipalities and primary assemblies were organised; the qualifications of electors were fixed; provisional laws were enacted relative to criminal jurisprudence; *lettres de cachet* were abolished; the pay of the army was augmented; the navy was placed on a more economical establishment; the sale of offices was abolished; in short, the remnant of the feudal system was utterly annihilated; privileges of all kinds ceased to exist; the *gabelle*, and other obnoxious taxes, were rescinded, and all distinction of orders for ever abolished. The territorial possessions of the clergy and the monastic orders were declared to be at the disposal of the nation; subject, however, to the charge of providing for the expences of public worship, and the maintenance of the ministers of religion. On this new and immense fund, procured by this shameless robbery, written assignations were given, which obtained the name of *assignats*; and, lest the court of Rome should support the pretensions of the national clergy, who now began to exhibit a most just discontent, the Pope was flattered by a seeming respect, and the Roman Catholic religion declared by this band of Athiests and Jacobins to be the religion of the state.

The king, impelled by his unhappy circumstances, had already repaired unexpectedly to the assembly, and declared his assent to the principles of the constitution;—a measure that disconcerted for some time the machinations of his enemies; while the representatives proceeded in their victorious career, by decreeing mural crowns to the heroes of the Bastille, ordering the figures of the conquered nations to be unchained from the pedestal of the haughty Louis XIV. proclaiming that the French people would never undertake war from a spirit of conquest, and attaching the inhabitants of Corsica to France, by constituting that island a separate department: and to sum up all, a decree was passed for the abolition of titles, armorial bearings, and liveries. This decree was passed the 19th of June 1790.

The nation next prepared to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, the epoch whence France now dated her liberties. The Champ de Mars was the chosen scene for this festival. On the appointed day there assembled upon this plain deputations from all the national guards, and all the regular troops, infantry, cavalry, marines, and foreign soldiers, in the kingdom, in addition to three hundred thou-

sand spectators of both sexes. The king, the representatives, two thousand musicians, two hundred factions priests clothed in white surplices, ornamented with three-coloured ribbands, and preceded by the profligate bishop of Autun, dressed in his episcopal robes, composed this theatrical scene; at the close of which the monarch, the national assembly, and armed citizens, took a solemn oath to maintain the constitution.

By these proceedings, added to the daily excesses of the Jacobins, now encouraged by success and impunity, the monarchy was at length completely overthrown, the clergy exterminated, and the nobility compelled to seek for safety in abandoning their property and country; Neckar himself deemed it prudent to retire, and the unhappy king, finding himself beset with enemies on all sides, was at length persuaded to attempt an escape.

The Parisians had long entertained suspicions of the intended departure of Louis XVI. and Bailly the mayor, and la Fayette the commanding officer of the national guard, were repeatedly cautioned on this subject. At length, the king, queen, their children, and Madame Elizabeth, fled from the capital, and took the road to Montmedy, with a passport provided by the joint agency of Montmorin the minister for foreign affairs, and M. de Semolin the ambassador from Russia, her majesty personating the baroness de Knoff, and her consort that of superintendant of her family. No obstacle intervened until their arrival at Varennes, when Louis XVI. was recognised by Drouet, the post-master of St. Menchould, and detained in consequence of his zeal. Two national guards were the first to stop the carriage, which was drawn by six horses, and accompanied by three outriders. The king was now reconducted on his way back to the capital. His Majesty's brother, Monsieur, was, however, more fortunate, for he fled nearly at the same time, and arrived at Mons, without experiencing any interruption.

The enemies of the monarchy employed this attempt, and its incidental defeat, as an instrument for exciting the turbulent passions of the populace. The effigies of the king and queen were every where effaced, and by the evening of that very day all the vestiges of royalty had been destroyed. The King and Royal Family entered their own capital as prisoners, June 25th, 1791, and it was seen by their reception that the minds of the people were ripe for the last excess. They were received with a sullen and insolent silence, and it was not concealed amongst the leaders of the democratic body, that they only waited an opportunity to bring him to the scaffold.

The assembly, having still some leaders of ability, acted with some shew of magnanimity, and an act of oblivion took place. It also revised its former decrees, completed the constitutional act, removed the suspension imposed on his Majesty, and left him at full liberty either to accept or refuse it. The king, who well knew what this liberty meant, addressed the assembly by letter, on the 13th of September, and stated that he had given his sanction. On the succeeding day he repaired in person to the hall, and affixed his signature.

Soon after this, the legislature deeming itself to have concluded the object of its mission, dissolved itself on the 30th of the same month, the president having proclaimed, "that the national assembly declares its power to be at an end, and that it will sit no longer." And thus ended the labours of the first, commonly called the Constituent Assembly.

At the first meeting of the second, or legislative assembly, the constitutional act was introduced with great ceremony, and every deputy in succession ascending the rostrum, and placing his hand on the original, swore to maintain the constitution decreed during the years 1789, 1790, and 1791. Previously to the appearance of the king, the mode in which he was to be received and addressed underwent a long discussion; and it was determined that the expression of "Sire" should be omitted, as partaking of the feudal forms, and that of "Majesty," as incompatible with a limited monarchy.

The assembly next applied itself to check the emigration of the clergy and nobles, but their efforts were fruitless. On the contrary, the emigration became greater than before, and the roads were covered with the nobles and priests, who fled in all directions; some repaired to England, others reached Austrian Flanders and the Electorates, but the chief place of rendezvous was Coblenz. The French princes resorted to that city; the ancient household troops of the king were re-established there, and the prince of Condé began to assemble an army of loyalists.

On this the assembly passed a decree, declaring Louis Stanislaus Xavier to have forfeited his eventual right to the regency, if he did not return within the space of two months: by another, all the French thus assembled were proclaimed traitors; while a third, drawn up in form of a manifesto, and memorable on many accounts, renounced in future all wars for the sake of aggrandisement. But neither did the two first of these, nor the law against the clergy, receive the sanction of the king, who courageously opposed his veto.

France, at this moment, was divided into and distracted by contending parties. The king had been evidently forced to accept the constitution. Around the royal standard assembled the remnant of the ancient nobility, and all those devoted by honour, sentiment, and attachment, to the crown. On the other hand, the popular cause was sustained in the legislative assembly by a majority: Paris, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, all the great cities now participating in a municipal jurisdiction, were devoted to it. The troops of the line, indeed, were hostile to their constitution, but the national guards, faithful to their interests and their patrons, were determined to maintain their new-born licentiousness. The ascendancy of the metropolis, now become the joint residence of the assembly and the king, contributed also to give a decided preponderance to the Jacobins, while the astonishing influence of the press scarcely admits of calculation. Newspapers of all kinds, sizes, forms, and prices, from two duodecimo pages to two sheets, and from a halfpenny to a livre, were regularly published to the amount of about forty; some at

break of day, some early in the morning, some at noon, and some at night: two or three were dedicated to the debates of the legislative body alone; one was solely occupied with the proceedings of the Jacobins, another of the Cordeliers, a third of the Feuillans. A journal was expressly confined to the instruction of the armies; another was consecrated to the information of the peasantry alone; a third was calculated to infuse faction into the remote departments. The royalists possessed few; the democratical party a multitude; the constitutionalists countenanced two or three; the ministers also had their favourite papers; and the king himself was persuaded to waste his civil list on, and derive a precarious and equivocal support from, the labours of a few obscure editors.

(To be continued.)

**ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER OF SIEGE EMPLOYED IN
THE ARMY OF FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF
WELLINGTON, IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.**

As the Manner of Duty, and the Method of Field-Work, used in the British Army in Portugal, have been greatly admired by those who were able to judge on the subject, the following Detail of it (being little known to the public), may be at once interesting and useful.

THE manner of carrying on the duty and of executing the field-work at the sieges of Badajos, Burgos, Sebastian, &c. was as follows:—

The two officers of engineers next in seniority to the commanding engineer, were stiled directors; they relieved each other at noon, and remained 24 hours in the trenches, having the entire charge of the work, according to the following order.

“The directing officer on duty is charged with the execution of all works traced out, or ordered to be executed by the commanding engineer: the brigades on duty are to receive their orders from him, and he is to dispose of the officers and workmen in the trenches as he shall judge best: in all cases of unforeseen occurrence (when the commanding engineer is not on the spot) he is to use his own judgment to advance or withdraw parties, to push on approaches, or to suspend the execution of works, or to make other necessary changes, acting always as the circumstances of the moment shall, in his opinion, require.

“Should any cause oblige the director on duty to quit the trenches, the senior officer of the brigades on duty is to supply his place, and exercise the same powers.”

The other officers were divided into brigades of a captain and a subaltern each; their tour of duty in the trenches was for eight hours, and their hours of relief mid-time between the relief of the working parties: thus when the workmen relieved at 8 p. m. daylight and noon, the engineers relieved at 4 p. m. midnight, and 8 a. m. The advantage arising

therefrom was that the relieving officers found all the parties at work, and they had time to make their observations, and become acquainted with every part, before the fresh parties came into the trenches; and by commencing the roster at 4 p. m. the officers who had to lay out the night's work had ample time to see the ground, and make their arrangements before dark: the brigades being composed of only two officers, it became more easy to apportion the number of officers to be on duty in the trenches to the quantity or difficulty of the work to be executed. Thus frequently on breaking ground the first relief was four brigades, that at midnight three or two, and that at day-light two or one.—Almost invariably the relief for the first part of the night (when fresh ground is usually broken), consisted of one brigade more than was on duty at any other period. The officers of the line acting as engineers were attached to the brigades in the proportion of two or three to each.

To each brigade of officers were attached a certain number of N. C. O. and privates of the corps of R. M. Artificers, or of artificers from the line, to act as overseers; and these men invariably went on and came off duty with the officers of the brigades; that is, the officers and men formed but one body; the senior officer of the brigade having the entire charge, and being responsible for the whole, and no interference from any one was admitted in that particular.

The miners and carpenters were divided into squads of ten each, and they were employed by a regular detail in the park or trenches, as the nature of the work required their services.

The soldiers of the line acting as sappers were divided into three divisions of 64 men each, under the command of one or more of their own officers, and the divisions were subdivided into brigades of eight each. One or more divisions of the sappers were always in the trenches, and they relieved at the same time with the brigades of engineers; when in the trenches their further subdivision of duty rested with the director. It was found a bad arrangement to have divided them into three bodies, as the reliefs being for eight hours, it required constant attention of half a division only being on duty every fourth relief, to prevent the same men always returning at the same hours; nor can men properly be continued on such hard duty of three reliefs for any continuance: they require at least four reliefs.

The general tour of duty was regulated by a roster kept by the brigade-major, and the detail for 24 hours from 4 p. m. one day, to 4 p. m. the next day, was always issued early every morning, and in four attacks it only occurred once (from three officers being wounded in the trenches during the same relief) that any alteration was required to be made after the detail of duty was issued.

Of breaking Ground.

A certain number of brigades of engineers were ordered for duty, and the working party was told off into the same number of divisions, and the tools were laid out accordingly in the park. As soon as it was dusk,

the commanding engineer having previously well reconnoitred the ground, went with the officers of engineers for duty, attended by a few of their overseers, and pointed out to them the line of the parallel, and the returns of the approaches to it: the officers then divided the extent of the work between them, beginning at one end of the parallel according to seniority, and each taking for his portion of it a certain number of yards, according to the number of men in his division of workmen. He then planted a picket at each end of his portion of work, and ran a white line from the one to the other; and that the pickets might be readily found when it became quite dark, he placed one of his overseers at each; and in like manner were all the returns of the approaches marked out. Whilst this was executing, the sub-officer of each brigade, after having well remarked the situation of his post, returned to the place of assembly of the working party, and took charge of his division: the whole were then marched in one body to the place of breaking ground, and, to avoid confusion, they were, when practicable, filed along the whole length of the parallel; say from left to right: then the officer with the leading section marched on till he arrived at the picket on the extreme right; the second officer halted his division when the head of it arrived at the right picket of his brigade: the third officer halted his at the right picket of the third brigade: and so on with the other divisions. Without this precaution of halting each division separately, as the men march in much closer order than they can work, they would all be crowded together, and in the dark it is almost impossible to make them extend themselves. Each man on marching out of the park carried with him a fascine four feet in length, which, on the division halting, he placed down parallel to the white line, at two feet in front of it, and as he afterwards only opened the ground to the white line, and threw the earth beyond the fascine, a space of two feet was left for the banquette.

The workmen were placed four feet apart, and were expected at that distance to complete in the first relief a trench 3 feet in depth, by 3 feet 6 inches wide, being something more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of excavation; but frequently they did not complete the allotted quantity, which could only arise from want of due exertion, for under a heavy fire they never failed to perform the same quantity in three hours: it would therefore be a desirable regulation to make, that on breaking ground no relief should take place till an assigned portion of work had been completed: by the certainty of the relief at the present hours, the men are aware that they shall quit the trenches before day-light, and are not therefore interested that proper cover should be obtained.

With each division of workmen should be sent a number of spare tools, as it will unavoidably happen that in some parts of the line will be found four or five men together, working with the same kind of tool, and to attempt to change the men in the dark is productive of endless confusion: but where the supply of tools will admit of it, each man should carry a shovel and a pick-axe.

At the distance of the first parallel, or 600 yards from the covered way, there is in high latitudes a considerable period of partial obscurity, in which the work may be seen to be traced out, those so employed not being observable from the garrison : but in southern latitudes the day is so immediately succeeded by darkness that not a moment is to be lost in fixing the different points. After utter darkness it is impossible to trace any line with certainty ; it is not always that the situation of the place can be ascertained ; and on such occasions, if a man is not left lying down at the different points, or a white line used, the trace might remain undiscovered the whole night. To enable the engineers to trace out the work in the dusk with security to themselves, it is desirable that the investing corps should at sunset every evening close in upon the place, and that it should even in the day time hold all such advanced posts as it can without risking the loss of the men : at the time of performing the duty sentinels must be advanced in front of the persons so employed, and a strong support be posted near at hand, or a cavalry patrol might sweep the whole party into the place.

Reconnoissances of other points of the fortress should be made daily during the investment, and more particularly of such parts as the enemy show a jealousy by much firing, it will frequently serve to prevent suspicion of the intended point of attack. At Badajos, in 1811, officers were employed with much show to reconnoitre the south fronts, and their every motion was watched and interrupted by fire, and men were even sent out of the place to occupy some ruins, and prevent their near approach on that side, whilst underneath the castle the commanding engineer, attended by another officer, was actually pacing the intended parallel uninterrupted, under the show of being officers regulating the advanced sentries : at one point this was done close to a French picquet, which, by a sort of tacit agreement, quietly occupied in the day time a house beyond the glacis, retiring from it every evening on the advance of the investing picquets, neither party ever firing on the other.

Of the Covering Party.

The covering party preceded the working party, and was conducted by an officer of engineers, selected for that purpose, and who accompanied the commanding engineer when he laid out the parallel in the dusk, and having made himself thoroughly acquainted with the road, he returned to the place of assembly for it. In these sieges the covering party was always placed a few yards in front of the workmen, but of course the general officer of the day places it wherever he thinks proper, either in front or rear of them ; but it would seem most advisable to place it in front, as the natural weapon of the British, and the most effectual in the dark, is the bayonet, and the order of the troops must be destroyed in crossing over the work and through the workmen to use it. Again, the covering party being in front of the workmen gives them a confidence, which is essentially necessary to their attending to the work ; for the same reason it is better that the workmen should have their arms, or when without them they disperse on the slightest alarm, and it is very

difficult to collect them again: but such is the natural intrepidity of the British soldier, that with his arms he never thinks of moving off. The workmen carrying their arms is certainly a great impediment to the work in many respects, but it is much overbalanced by the confidence it inspires in them, and the real security it affords.

The battalions, as soon as posted, were made to lay down, small squads of men were placed in their front, and in advance of them again were sentinels; the sentinels had positive orders not to fire on any account, and the squads were not to fire unless assured of the enemy advancing in force.

Gabions.

After repeated trials it was found that the best size for gabions for the sap is three feet in height, by 18 or 20 inches interior diameter between the stakes.

They were at first made 2 feet 3 inches in diameter, and weighed 90 pounds, and were found perfectly unmanageable; at 2 feet they averaged 70 pounds, and were found still too heavy; those of 18 and 20 inches were very handy, and answered every purpose.

Fascines

Were made 6 feet, 9 feet, and 18 feet in length, by one foot in diameter: the former averaged 50 pounds in weight, and were found the most useful under a heavy fire. The tracing fascines were made four feet long, and 9 inches in diameter.

Platforms.

The platforms of the pattern always supplied were found to be unnecessarily large and weighty; and under a heavy fire it was impossible to lay them: the sleepers were all reduced to less than half their thickness, and shortened four feet, and then were found to stand the heaviest and most continued fire. If platforms are made 15 feet long, 8 feet in the front, and 12 feet in the rear, laid upon five sleepers, six inches by five, covered with fir plank of 2½ inches thickness, they will prove adequate to any thing, and not be of half the weight of those now provided.

Platforms fixed down with screws, if the precaution of greasing them is attended to, may readily be moved any number of times without injury, but they require a considerable longer time to lay them than those spiked down.

Tracing Line.

For tracing works to be seen in the night, it is very desirable to use a light coloured line. Stripes of white cloth, about two inches broad, answer very well for that purpose, and are visible on the ground in the darkest night.

Three thousand yards of white line will not be found too much for each siege, as it very soon wears out: to preserve it, each brigade was furnished with its own particular portion, and carried it to and brought it out of the trenches at each tour of duty.

When the whole of the work marked out by the white line is not executed, care should be taken to remove the line before day-light, as

it is a very conspicuous object to the enemy, and they never fail to mark its direction, and to concentrate their fire upon it, as soon as the workmen commence in the evening. When the approaches are advancing up the glacis, the removal of the line should be particularly attended to, as the following fact proves.

At the last siege of Badajos, captain Ellicombe being on duty at the advanced sap on the glacis of the lunette of St. Roque, at dusk went to adjust the lines of direction of the sap for the night, he found those returns already begun, drawn in a very good line, quite clear of enfilade; but the return marked by the white line, and not commenced, he found to fall directly upon the castle; upon his return to the camp, he mentioned what a lucky discovery he had made, that the return of the sap to be executed that night had, through some mistake or accident, been traced in the direct enfilade of three guns; it was considered to have been an accident of the white line catching unobserved in the dark against a stone or bush, and the circumstance was related, and no more thought on: till on a perusal of some public documents found in the place, the two following orders appeared.

28th March.

L'ennemi ayant tracé un boyau au moyen d'un cordeau, qu'il a placé la nuit dernière, pour cheminer sur le glacis de la lunette St. Roque, M. Le Lieut. Mailhet du génie se rendra à la nuit tombante à la place d'armes saillante de cette lunette d'où il enverra le mineur——pour lever le cordeau à l'extrémité de gauche et lui donner une direction plus rapprochée de la lunette de manière à pouvoir enfiler au jour le travail qu'il aura exécuté; cette opération délicate, qui fera perdre une nuit à l'ennemi, doit être dirigée avec tout le soin et l'intelligence possible.

LAMARRE, Colonel du Génie.

General Orders, 29th March.

Le St. Stoll, Caporal de Mineurs, a aussi fait hier un trait de bravoure bien digne d'être cité. Ce militaire à la nuit tombante a été déranger de place le cordeau que le génie ennemi avait placé le jour pour le travail de la nuit. Le Général Gouverneur a ordonné qu'il recevrait une récompense pécuniaire de 200 fr. et que sa belle conduite serait soumise à S. E. Monsieur Le Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie.

Batteries.

The best situation for batteries is in the parallel, as by placing them there their position may be determined at daylight of the morning, after breaking ground, and fourteen hours will thereby be gained, besides profiting of the excavation of the night. The terre-plein of the batteries is in this case sunk three feet, which should be made the level of the bottom of the sleepers of the platforms, as an excavation exceeding that depth retards the completion of the battery, from the disproportionate quantity of soil it gives to that required for the parapet, which it is unnecessary to make with a greater thickness at top than twelve or fourteen feet. Batteries on this construction and profile may readily be completed to open in thirty six-hours. But if the dimensions given in the French

writers are followed of three toises of thickness of parapet at top, a battery becomes a labour of several days, as was found at the sieges of Badajos, and in the first batteries at Ciudad Rodrigo.

Sand-bags form good revêtements for the interior of batteries when built with a slope of one-fourth; with a less slope they fall on the least rain.

Batteries to breach, or for direct fire, cannot frequently be sunk, and the ditch alone affords the mass of earth for the parapet; when such batteries are within a good musketry range, it is expedient to place a row of gabions along the front of the ditch, and to fill them on commencing the excavation: such a precaution will save many casualties amongst the workmen.

Embrazures.

The best lining for embrasures are the 18 feet fascines: when reveted with sand-bags they constantly burst from the explosion and take fire: it was found an excellent expedient to form the interior of the cheek of the embrasures with very strong gabions, made larger than the ordinary size, and placed so close to each other, as only to admit the muzzle of the gun between them: this, besides giving great strength to the angles, saved the artillery-men very much from the effects of the enemy's musketry.

The embrasures were placed twenty feet from centre to centre, when the space for the battery was not confined.

Traverses.

Between every two guns, a splinter-proof traverse of sand-bags was built up: it was made perpendicular to the parapet, 10 feet long, and at one foot from it at the base; the breadth, and consequently height, were regulated by the space between the platforms, so as to have a thickness of two feet at the top. To have ample room for these traverses it is best to place the guns first; two, 18 feet from the epaulement; then a space of 22 feet, then 18 feet, and so on alternately, placing the traverse in the larger interval. These traverses in the batteries were of essential service, saving many lives, particularly at Rodrigo, where the number of shells thrown into the batteries was surprisingly great.

Magazines.

Splinter-proof timbers for magazines were cut 12 feet in length, and from 8 to 10 inches in breadth and thickness, and were placed against an epaulement, parallel to the place, at an angle making the base equal to half the height; they were then covered with a tarpaulin extending well over the top of the epaulement, and over that were laid one or two rows of filled sand-bags: on this construction they were found to be perfectly dry, and sufficiently spacious; of their strength no doubt can remain, as the sand-bag covering was frequently knocked off by large shells, and in no one instance were the splinter-proofs broken through.

The best situations for magazines are on the flanks of the batteries; nothing can be worse than to place them in the rear of the centre of a battery, as then every cartridge has to be carried along the most exposed

and dangerous part of the battery, and the number of accidents and casualties which arise therefrom, is very great indeed.

The artillery always preferred to have two magazines formed, rather than to have one exceeding 10 or 12 feet in length : when two were made, they were placed one on either flank. A situation which was found to answer extremely well for magazines, was the extremity of a perpendicular cut made in the parapet of the communication from the rear, at 10 or 12 yards before arriving at the battery, when an accidental explosion will not injure it: the level of the bottom of the trench of communication was then made the level of the floor of the magazines, and the foot of the splinter-proof timber was sunk 12 or 14 inches under it.

Entrenching Tools.

The expenditure of tools at a siege is altogether surprising, and unless it is well understood and provided for beforehand, may lead to very serious difficulties; it partly arises from a great number broken, and from a quantity buried in the night; and in every successful sortie the enemy carry off a great number. The expenditure of tools at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, was nearly one half the quantity provided: at the last siege of Badajos above that proportion: at Salamanca 150 out of 400, and at Burgos upwards of 2000 were expended. By a return found at Madrid, the French took to the attack of Zaragossa 17,527 entrenching tools, and expended 7,306: 30,000 spare helves, and expended 14,000: 370,000 sand-bags, and expended above 100,000. When the entrenching tools are abundant, and the relief of the Engineers is at the intermediate hours between the relief of the working parties, it will be found far preferable, that the working party going off duty should bring their tools out of the trenches, and deposit them in an entrepôt, established near the mouth of the trenches, rather than to range them on the rear of the part in which they have been working, as then the engineers on duty can, previously to the arrival of each relief of the working party, arrange and proportion the tools in the numbers he intends to divide and employ the fresh workmen, which is seldom the same for two reliefs. This will be found particularly beneficial at the evening relief, as the night parties seldom work at the same spot with the day parties, being usually employed to open fresh ground, and those of the day only to improve the work of the night; in such case it would prevent the endless confusion and delay which always occur in collecting and regularly dividing the tools, after it becomes dark; and as no tools would ever be left laying about the trenches, many now lost would be saved. At Flushing, nearly the work of one relief was lost by extreme darkness preventing the tools being found, although laying in the trenches at but a few yards distant from the spot where search was making for them.

Parallels and Approaches.

The first parallel was made 10 feet in width, which is more than absolutely necessary against a weak garrison: seven feet will usually be found sufficient width, but when of that dimension, if the country is such that carriages cannot cross over it, but are obliged to move along the parallel,

the precaution must be taken to make frequent parts of it sufficiently wide to admit of two carriages passing each other, or occasional stoppages will occur to interrupt the communication for hours. The communication and the arrangement of the troops is the chief thing to be considered in forming parallels and approaches, as the parapet is never more than a screen, nor is it possible to make it shot-proof for a foot or two below the crest: good banquettes in all the parallels are essentially necessary: and the second parallel, and every part of the work in front of it requires to be reveted, as otherwise the men firing from the banquettes are not sufficiently covered from the effects of grape-shot, nor can they duly repel sorties.

Flying Sap.

The provision of entrenching tools not admitting of a pick and a shovel being issued to each workman, they were delivered alternately with the gabions, and the men were made to work in pairs, two men filling two gabions: though this is contrary to the usual method, and originated in the scarcity of tools, it was afterwards persevered in from choice, as it was found preferable to each man filling a single gabion: those of 20 inches in diameter not affording space for a man to work behind them: previous to the arrival of the working party, the white line was stretched on the ground marking the direction of the parallel and approaches, and each workman as he formed up, placed his gabion two feet in front of it; the soldiers performed this work readily enough, even under a heavy fire, and there was no difficulty in executing in the night, any quantity of flying sap, which the party was numerous enough to line. It may be as well to mention that in marching to the work, every sixth man carried the arms of the other five, and he afterwards supplied the place of those put hors de travail.

NOTE. We cannot too often recommend to our military readers, *The Journals of the forces in Spain and Portugal* by Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, in which they will find this subject treated in a masterly manner.

ANECDOTES of the COURT and MILITARY of FRANCE.

DUMOLARD, Sub-prefect of Cambray, was born at Vizille in Dauphine, and was but twenty-five years of age when appointed to the legislation, by the department of Isere. On the 2d of October, 1791, he caused every individual to take the civic oath; and on the 15th of February, 1792, spoke in favour of divorce, and inveighed against the court of Sardinia. In March he declared against emigrants; in short, he for some time displayed sentiments much less moderate than those which afterwards distinguished him; but on the 11th of May he opposed the spirit of insubordination which reigned in the armies, and that of faction which governed the assembly. On the 16th and 20th he made vain efforts to defend the accused queen, and the justice of peace Lariviere. On the 20th of June he proposed a strict examination into the conduct of the department of Paris on that day, and obtained a decree that thenceforward no armed deputation should present itself to

the assembly, nor to the constituted authorities. On the 8th of August he was near being assassinated, on leaving the assembly, by the Jacobins united with the Federates, for having opposed the decree of accusation against La Fayette. He escaped into a guard-house of the Palais-Royal, which he was obliged to quit by a back window. If these dangers did not depress his courage, at least they appear to have forced him to retreat, for he quitted the tribune till the end of the session. Being elected, in September 1795, to the council of 500, he there defended several elections, and among others, that of J. J. Aime, against the Jacobins, who wished to have them annulled. On the 9th of January, 1796, braving the murmurs and the cries of the opposite party, he maintained the cause of the relations of the emigrants, and tried to prove that they could not be deprived of their property: he was censured by the council for having made this speech, and was on the point of being sent to the Abbaye. On the 5th of May he warmly pleaded for the repeal of the law which ordained that the trial of the murderers at Lyon should be brought on before the tribune of Isere; he afterwards denounced the encroachments of the directory in the nominations to different offices, and pleaded for the annihilation of the retroactive effect given to the laws on inheritances; on the 19th of June he was chosen secretary. On the 31st of August he made a report on hospitals, and pressed the assembly to endow them. On the 6th of September he denied the charges against the city of Lyon, which the directory had denounced as a nursery of counter-revolutionists. In December he declared for the liberty of the press, which the directory then wished to restrain, and compared the intricate project of Daunou on this subject, "to the folds of a serpent, which would end by stifling the press under pretence of correcting its abuses." On the 11th of January, 1797, he again denounced the directory as invading the legislative power. He then ventured to plead in favour of the order of Malta, opposed the referring Lavilleheurnois and others to a military committee, and insisted that while the agents of Louis XVIII. were pursued, those of Orleans should not be neglected. In the month of March he pressed for a statement of all the laws adverse to the constitution, and declared that the directory had violated the law of nations, by causing a band of galley-slaves to be set on shore in England. On the 18th of May he gave information of a tumult among the demagogues, and declared that they had devoted several deputies to their daggers. He shortly afterwards caused the representatives excluded by the law of the 15th Brumaire, to be recalled, proposed that the laws for the regulation of public worship should be repealed, and voted for the suspension of divorces, on account of incompatibility of temper. On the 25th of June he gave a detailed account of the conduct of the directory in Italy; desired it to answer for the destruction of the states of Venice and Genoa, and declared that Switzerland was threatened with a similar invasion. On the 12th of July he again denounced the Jacobins with the greatest fury. On the 18th he vehemently opposed the dismissal of the ministers who possessed the confidence of the assembly, and the approach of the

troops whom the directory was summoning to the capital. On the 25th of August he inveighed against the establishment of the theophilanthropic club proposed by Leclerc. On the 30th he pronounced a very energetic speech against Bailleul, against the terrorists, and especially against the Orleans' faction, which he accused of actuating all the others. On the 31st he spoke in favour of the inhabitants of the Vendee, and the fugitives of the Rhine. In the contest carried on at this period between the majority of the directors and that of the councils, he had regularly opposed the directors, and had often attempted to fix on them the accusations directed against his party, of aiming at the overthrow of the constitution, for which reason he was included in the proscription of September 4, 1797, and condemned to be transported, but he escaped the search made after him, and was not conveyed to Cayenne. He, with several of his colleagues, delivered himself into the hands of the directors, who mitigated their punishment into a transportation to Oleron. At the conclusion of 1799 the consuls recalled him, and in March, 1800, restored him to his rights as a citizen, since which time he has been appointed sub-prefect at Cambray, and latterly, in October, 1805, the department du Nord made him a member of the legislative body.

T. L. M. DUVERNE-DE-PRESLE an officer in the royal navy, known by the name of Theodore Dunau, was denounced, by the latter appellation, by Malo, the chief of a squadron, as one of the contrivers of a royalist conspiracy, at the head of which was Lavilleheurnois, and into which he had tried to draw this Malo, as well as Ramel, commander of the grenadiers of the legislative body. Duverne was arrested with Lavilleheurnois at the barracks of the military academy, whither Malo had drawn them under pretence of concerting together. They were summoned by the directory before a council of war, and Duverne there read a long account of his private and political life, and declared that "having been unjustly named in a list of emigrants, he had been obliged to fly from France, and had returned to it only to serve the cause of the Bourbons." He was condemned to death, with a commutation of his punishment for ten years' imprisonment, as an agent of the enemies. This sentence displeased the directory, who ordered a new examination to be made of the affair. In the mean time, the 18th of Fructidor, year 5, (4th of September, 1794,) came on; and Duverne, who was going to be transported, purchased his pardon by turning evidence against the persons accused with him. He is supposed to have served the police since that time.

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of the Army are informed, that the 4th Number of FROISSART, being the 4th Number of the Antient Chronicles, is ready this day, and that the translation being now finished, there will be no further interruption in this Series of the Classics.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS IN THAT COUNTRY.

(Continued from vol. i. p. 438.)

Provisions.—House Rent.—EVERY article of provision is much increased at Nice since the French revolution. Butcher's meat in the years 1790 and 1791 was bought for about three sols a pound, veal about four sols, twelve ounces to the pound; fish three or four sols. Thirty sols was the price of a hare, fowl, or a brace of partridges. Fish is dearer at present than any other article of diet, and at times cannot be procured for any amount. Beef, mutton, veal, fowls, and game, were very dear in 1802, though they sold at an exceedingly low price the two preceding years. In the depth of winter cauliflowers, beans, asparagus, lettuces, radishes, and cabbages are to be met with; but these vegetables were far more plentiful formerly, when the number of strangers that occupied the suburbs and country rendered it profitable for the gardner to cultivate them. In short, after the repeated calamities which have befallen Nice, it is surprising that the necessaries of life can be obtained in any sort of abundance. Generally speaking, the market is well supplied, and the traveller is at no loss to find a good dinner. The poultry, it is true, is not of the finest flavour, but woodcocks are abundant, and extremely delicious, though rather dear. The vegetable scarcity of 1802 was abundantly compensated by the desert. Olives, oranges, figs, lemons, grapes, pears, apples, pomegranates, chesnuts, almonds, medlars, filberts, dates, &c. made a part of each repast. The wine is very good at Nice, the best, the *vin de bellet*, may be had at about fifteen sols a bottle. The stranger generally drinks adulterated wine, and pays dearer for an inferior quality. Butter is of a bad flavour; that made from goat's milk exceeds by far the sheep's milk: it is dear. The water before it is potable ought to be boiled, or at least exposed to the air for some time after it is drawn from the well. There are springs of water, but they are too far distant from the town to profit by them.

Under the article of provisions it may not be uninteresting to mention some fish, which, if not abundant at Nice, may be met with in most places of Provence in the way thither: the sea of Provence affords a great variety of the best and choicest. Marseilles and Antibes are the most plentiful markets. Amongst other fish we find soles, the roach, sea-perches, the gold fish, anchovies, and sardines, the former of which abound in the vicinity of Frejus; several species of mullet. Authors mention many more: the turbot, the stock-fish, the sturgeon, taken in the Rhone: the tunny, the dolphin, the shark, the conger, &c. The Rhone furnishes in abundance pikes, shads, and barbels; and in various parts excellent carp and tench.

House rent is very dear at Nice, particularly in the *croix de Marbre*. Apartments are commonly furnished and adorned after the fashion of the

country, though they are far from being comfortable to those who know the comforts and conveniences of a good house in England. It would not be adviseable to furnish a house, unless you proposed passing several winters there; in which case, I should not only please myself, but would make an additional expence in qualifying the house for a winter's campaign.

A tolerable house in the suburbs, large enough for twelve or fifteen persons, could not be hired for five or six months for less than one hundred and thirty pounds sterling; some of the best might amount to something more. It is true, that to these are added delightful gardens, abounding in orange, lemon, almond, and peach trees; but the oranges never belong to the person who hires the house. In the vicinity of these gardens peasants are industriously employed in cultivating barley, hemp, oates, maize, vines, &c. and in the months of December and January you see men and women eagerly collecting the olive harvest.

This fruit is allowed to remain on the trees until it becomes of a deep purple or black colour, when it is in a state to have the oil pressed, as well as for eating. The peasants consume a vast quantity of them, but they never eat them green, as we have them in England.

The environs of Nice are very pleasing. Although the road from Nice to the summit of Mont-Alban is fatiguing, the traveller cannot regret having gone that way, at least once. On the upper part of the mountain a fort of considerable importance is erected, and with a French garrison resisted all the hostile efforts of the Austrian army during the last war. Its position is very commanding, and effectually defends the bridge over the Paglion, as well as the suburbs of the town. Advancing upon Mont-Alban, a vast extent of sea is seen on the right, and on the left a great part of the maritime alps, whose summits are covered with snow during seven or eight months of the year. After traversing a barren soil for an hour and a half, the road is more agreeable, and you see a small village built on a rock, which is perpendicular to the sea. There was formerly a post at the foot of this rock, which is mentioned in the Maritime Itinerary of Antoninus, under the name of *Avisia*.

Nothing can be more beautifully picturesque than the position of Nice viewed from Mont-Alban and all the adjacent hills. The traveller cannot withhold his admiration when the *tout ensemble* of the view unfolds itself to his eye. How delightful the port, the ramparts, the bridge, the Paglion, the sea, and the suburbs! He observes from hence a country glowing with the richest cultivation, the most fertile soil, and the choicest beauties of nature. This scene, contrasted with the barrenness of some neighbouring hills, is beheld with greater ecstasy, and the difference is more strikingly perceptible. We must not, however, comprehend in this description the other side of the mountains, as the beauties of the country are here indisputably concentrated.

From hence I proceed to describe the country adjoining the suburbs, though I confess that my pen is inadequate to the task, so numerous are the beauties that swell the difficulty of description.

At the first view of the country on the other side of the Var, no one can contain the expressions of admiration which the richness of the landscape excites; but this view, *en passant*, is by no means sufficient to impress a proper idea of the real magnificence of the scenery in all directions: the country is delightful on every side from Antibes to Nice, particularly near the Var, and from thence to the suburbs of the town.

I could not help thinking that I had taken my abode in Italy as soon as I crossed the ancient boundary of that country; for, in spite of the battlements which the French have erected on the banks of the river during the last war, and the new geographical division of this beautiful spot, I still retained the memory of Lucan's line,

"Finis et Hesperia promoto limite Varus."

There are many agreeable *coup d'œils* from the banks of this river, which are not a little heightened by the murmuring noise of the waves so distinctly heard, owing to the silence of the vallies, through which several streams run to join their waters with those of the Var. In rainy weather, and during the melting of the snows, this river becomes equally rapid and dangerous.

"Là, parmi des rocs entassés
Couverts de mousse verdâtre
S'élancent des flots courroucés
D'une écume blanche et bleuâtre:
La chute et le mugissement
De ces ondes précipitées,
Des mers par l'orage irritées
Imitent le frémissement."

On every side vallies and hills alternately charm the eye with the endless variations of their height, figure, position and cultivation. Not a mountain can be ascended without producing the agreeable contrast of hill and vale, enriched with a profusion of sweet scented herbs, and diversified with flowers in all the various garbs and glowing hues of nature. In one part a sterile rock lifts its lofty head amidst luxuriant vegetation, and attaches us yet more fondly to the surrounding gaiety. In another, the industrious spirit of man has covered the base and summits of a lofty hill with the vine, the olive, or the fig-tree. The vallies are enchanting, and produce every where oranges, grapes, and almonds. How many situations are there on hill and dale that the man on whom fortune frowns, or who loves to meditate in silence, might rejoice to find! Here might the statesman, the philosopher, and the student, in tranquil retirement from the tumultuous turmoil of civilized life, study nature's laws, whilst the invalid might hither bend his feeble step, and direct his anxious hope in pursuit of health and happiness.

There are several pleasant villages in the plain of Nice, none of which however comprise more than a few houses: one, amid its rural beauties, contains an excellent house, which commands a view of the sea, a good garden, reservoirs, and fountains. To this delightful residence a small chapel is annexed. It is situated in a valley, directly under the abrupt division of one of the hills, surrounded by olives, almonds, figs and corn.

Not less eminent for its striking scenery is Chateau-neuf, the abode of the prefect of the Maritime Alps. What exquisite gardens, and how elegantly adorned with fountains, cypress trees, and all kinds of fruits and flowers ! I do not in truth recollect a walk, which ever road you may choose, where there are not some interesting objects, now meeting, now retiring from the view, something romantic and picturesque, ever varying the interest of the scene. An endless variety leaves no satiety on the mind. There may be some spots, particularly at the foot of the mountains, where the soil is not so productive ; but I remember none where fruit trees, corn, and vines do not flourish in perfection.

The pasturage is plentiful, and kept in good order, though the roads are almost impassable in particular spots, which in some degree diminishes the pleasure that we might otherwise enjoy. One pathway leads to many others, and one fine scene discovers a thousand still more engaging. The freshness of an extended foliage on the summit of the hills tempers the burning rays of a meridian sun, and affords in the midst of summer a cool retreat. In winter a southern aspect receives those genial beams which are seldom felt in any other part of the world with equal delight and satisfaction. The same mountains which protect you from the heat at one season, and save you from the unwholesome vapours of damp and cold at another, are covered with a copious growth of shrubs, fruit, and herbs, which encourage exercise, and amuse the mind.

The republican arms of France have depopulated this charming country, and either destroyed or ruined most of the families, country houses, and every work of art. The gardens, however, adorned with orange and fruit trees, formerly with every plant and flower, still invite the efforts of industry, and promise a plentiful harvest. Much I confess is wanted to repair those shattered villas, where once lived a happy people : and long I fear it will be before the new proprietors diffuse, like their ancient inhabitants, joy and gladness and plenty around. The deficiency of money, the want of confidence, and the natural distrust a new government inspires, are obstacles not easy to be surmounted. Under the protection of the King of Sardinia, the public were happy, trade flourished, and the merchants were even favoured by other nations.

Nice, although adorned by all the beauties of nature, and situated on one of the most fertile plains, secure from the piercing cold of winter, and refreshed by the cooling breezes of the sea in the summer months, wants the comforts of a select few to render it a happy retreat. Not now, alas ! not now, as in the days which La Lande celebrates, when the assemblage of strangers from every part of Europe rendered it a scene of hospitality and social joy. The ravages of war have spread their desolation around, and chased from their habitations the native and the foreign friend. May the period soon return, when the inhabitant and stranger shall again partake of ancient gratifications, endeared by the recollection of dangers past ! May every hillock boast a house of modern taste and comfort, and possess a cheerful and happy society.

Nice could formerly boast of every thing that renders a home deli-

cious, admirably situated for the exportation and importation of colonial produce; no rival port to check its rising grandeur, an industrious and numerous population. No climate possesses a more genial atmosphere, no soil a more smiling vegetation. The blossoms of the orange, the vine, and the laurel rose, the infinite variety of flowers, plants, and shrubs, at all seasons of the year, excite us to repeat,

"Vertumne, Pomone, et Zéphyre
Avec Flore y règnent toujours;
C'est l'asyle de leurs amours,
Et le trône de leur empire."

The irregularity of seasons, so detrimental to vegetation in other parts of the world, is here exchanged for a progress so uniform and imperceptible, that the tenderest plant delights to feel the change, and acquires new vigour by it. Every day brings forth another flower, every month its fruits, and every year a copious harvest. The light tinges of the spring yield to the brighter hues of summer, and autumn boasts, in darker state, of the deep crimson and the orange. Unexposed to the bleak influence of the north, the pendent grape soon comes to full maturity; the almond and the peach already tempt the taste; the citron and the orange promise an ample recompense for the husbandman's toil. The luxuriance of the vallies must make that man's heart rejoice who regards and admires the rich productions of the earth. The sterility of some mountains gives him an idea of the mourning of nature, which at the same time that it offers the most striking contrast between rural magnificence and rural degradation, impresses the mind with the strongest sense of the transient pleasures of the world, and of the insufficiency of present enjoyment. It equally awakens melancholy reflections on the future. Whose soul is not stricken with solemn admiration at the majestic mounds that encircle the spectator's eye, the barren wild of some of the contiguous mountains, the high cultivation he gazes on, the fertile valley, smiling plain, shady wood, and murmuring stream?

The mind of man recoils upon itself, and sinks into awful contemplation at the wise and wonderful dispensations of providence. A shapeless chaos contains the most valuable riches: on the declivity of a barren rock flourishes the luxuriant vine; on the summit of some tremendous hill the woodman fells the sturdy oak and lofty pine. The vallies abound in delicious fruit, corn ripens on the plains, and an immense sea bounds the horizon, whose bosom, swelling and subsiding at the propitious call of Auster, foams on the echoing shore, recedes, advances, and exhausts its force. The hollow murmur of the waves from rock to rock, their terrible noise on being precipitated in mass on the confines of the coast, the distant foam, or a tranquil succession on a calm summer's day, and gentle reflux, equally enchant as they astonish our senses. A spectacle so grand is worthy of the poet and the painter.

Nature also displays all her charms in the neighbourhood of Cimiez, although the scene is somewhat changed. Near the town is a spring, which the ancients called Fons Templi, and from the amenity of the situation figuratively, the pleasant fountain of Tempe. The fields

around are watered with a variety of streams, which are in general salubrious, intersecting a number of gardens, vineyards, and meadows, and by their numerous ramifications promoting a constant verdure. Some pass through woods, others at the base of hills, but all contributing to preserve an ever living vegetation, and to truly constitute a perpetual spring.

———"Fontibus omnia puris

Hic sunt irrigua et rivi de rupe cadentes

Prata per, et campos labuntur murmure dulci."

A cavern of considerable depth, of capacious mouth, overhung with trees and shrubs, is situated near this spot. It receives the falls of water that in very dry weather constantly trickle down the adjacent mountains, and at times swells with its watery treasures. A solemn silence reigns in its environs, which is never interrupted, but by the big drops which agglomerate and fall on its centre, or on its sides. A parching heat prevails above, but the sun-beams seldom penetrate it, so that in the scorching months of summer the traveller may there breathe a refreshing air.

Before I quit the topography of the country around Nice, my inclination leads me to say a few words on the beauty of the plain of Fontchaud, and some contiguous spots.

Nature here displays all her charms. The same kind of trees and shrubs are seen which cover the plains of the Paglion: the scene, however, is completely changed, but the air is equally mild, and the imagination never damped by the sight of sterile objects. Every thing the eye embraces is animated. Gardens, meadows, and fertile fields, overspread the plain, which is bounded by verdant hills that terminate the view in a manner equally agreeable and romantic.

Let us from nature proceed to art, and mark the inspiration which succeeds the survey of ancient grandeur. Let the mind's eye extend itself to the antique walls of Cimiez, meditate on the ample edifices and superb temples that adorned that once famed city. Be the tombs which contain the ashes of heroic virtue, honoured worth, and modest beauty, incentives to solemn admiration and exemplary patriotism! Let the remains of those lofty structures, that once ravished the human eye, that inspired the citizen with love for his country, which the foe envied, and the savage ruined, receive at least the tribute of compassion for their honours lost. The massy pillar, bright monument of victory, and the convents famed for penitential confession, all undistinguished lie. How the mind recedes within itself, and vainly pictures the magnificence of a former prospect! What lavish gaiety an ever smiling territory displayed! What surprise and pleasure must a noble city, beautifully built on the declivity of a hill, have given to the imagination! Let the reader conceive the bold addition of splendid strength which a distant navy must add to a flourishing town, an extensive bay, and delicious gardens. Certain it is, that no spot on earth was ever better calculated for building a city, none where nature has more liberally supplied the wants of man: in the hour of peace a delicious asylum, in the moment of danger presenting an impregnable front. The soil around

scarcely waiting the husbandman's toil, and producing almost spontaneously whatever he pleases to demand.

“ Here summer reigns with one eternal smile ;
 Succeeding harvests bless the happy soil.
 Fair fertile fields, to whom indulgent heaven
 Has ev'ry charm of ev'ry season given.
 No killing cold deforms the beauteous year,
 The springing flowers no coming winter fear ;
 But as the parent rose decays and dies,
 The infant-buds with brighter colours rise,
 And with fresh sweets the mother's scent supplies.
 Near them the violet grows, with odours blest,
 And blooms in more than Tyrian purple drest.
 The rich Jonquils their golden beams display,
 And shine in glories emulating day :
 The peaceful groves their verdant leaves retain,
 The streams still murmur, undefil'd with rain,
 And tow'ring greens adorn the fruitful plain.
 The warbling kind uninterrupted sing,
 Warm'd with enjoyments of perpetual spring.”

Lady Mary Whortley Montagu.

In this favoured clime every town, every territory, becomes interesting as it affords subjects of melancholy and pleasing reflections. The ravages of time lead us to the contemplation of futurity, of the littleness of the works of the greatest men, of the folly of human grandeur. War strikes us with horror, on witnessing the devastation it creates ; art claims all our affection, from the gratification it affords the mind, and from its incentives to honourable and independent industry. He who explores the inestimable *chefs d'œuvres* of Corinth, Athens, or Megara, must naturally trace with solicitude the history of these countries and their renowned inhabitants. Great in action, indefatigable in science, celebrated for wisdom and valour, how worthy are they of the historian's panegyric, and the admiration of posterity !

If the cottage of the peasant, or the chateau of the country gentleman, is neither adorned with gold or silver, nor decorated with massy columns of marble at their entrance, in their place the fig and the almond form an agreeable shade ; the pliant branches of the vine entwine themselves around the door, and form also a rich casement to the windows. The plain of Nice may with truth be compared to the habitation of Calypso, which Telemachus so beautifully describes.—“ From the declivity of a hill one beholds the sea, sometimes idly irritated against the rocks on which it breaks, bellowing and swelling its waves like mountains, sometimes clear and smooth as glass. At a distance are seen hills and mountains, which lose themselves in the clouds, and form by their fantastic figures as delightful an horizon as the eye could wish to behold. The neighbouring mountains are covered with verdant vine branches, hanging in festoons : the grapes, brighter than purple, cannot conceal themselves under the leaves, and the vine is overloaded with its fruit.” The fig, the olive, the pomegranate, and all other trees, overspread the plain, and make it a large garden.

How frequently, on this spot, have I seen, with secret pleasure and delight, the rural amusements of the peasants, and how highly have I been captivated with the scenes of mirth and innocence. Each swain trips over the lawn with his chosen fair, listening with inward rapture to the echoing accents of the lyre, sweetly passing time in the bosom of happiness, and in the simplicity of a smiling country. Actuated by an honest passion, his heart opens to the artless conversation of his modest partner; love occupies his bosom, and a pastoral song explains his amorous desires. What a lovely image of happiness, of social concord, and virtue, these contending swains afford us! We, poor, irresolute, and feeble imitators of the lesson given us by untaught man, fancy their joys fleeting; and, instead of having courage to be virtuous, indulge in vice, assume a face of serenity, and thus disguise the corroding pains of a wounded conscience.

Productions.—The department of the Maritime Alps abounds in various parts with excellent carp and tench: a vast variety of birds, such as the reg-legged partridge, the moor-cock, the woodcock, and the pheasant, which four may be looked upon as the foremost. The first of these birds is supposed to have been brought from Sicily into Provence by Robert, Count of Provence. There are a great many birds of prey and singing birds. Among the latter are the hedge-sparrow, goldfinch, and a small bird called *Tarin*, &c. Amongst the aquatic tribe are the water quail, the phœnicopter (a bird whose tongues Roman luxury sought as a delicious dish) the cormorant, the plover, ducks, &c.

Travellers mention the passage of different kinds of birds into Africa, and of their return into Europe. There is a great number which resemble the blackbird, whose feathers are of a dark ash colour. Many of them, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, fall into the sea. They are often washed ashore by the waves, and collected by the children, but being very lean, afford but a meagre repast. It is not known whether they stop at Sardinia or Corsica in their passage.

With respect to the insects distributed over the different plains and mountains of this country, there is a variety scarcely to be named. An able naturalist may give a tolerable description of them; for me, I abandon the effort, after naming the most common, such, for instance, as the grass-hopper, the bright-fly, and another, which destroys the olives, called *la mouche-à-dards*. An endless tribe of butterflies, beetles, lizards, &c. Innumerable insects of curious diversity are to be met with in a walk on the mountains which surround Nice.

The wild boar, bears, and other beasts of prey, are seldom seen at the present day in any parts of this department. The stag and roebuck are occasionally to be met with. Hares, foxes, and chamois are abundant.

There is a lead mine, containing a little silver, near Tenda, and is almost constantly surrounded with snow. The Romans must have set a high value on that metal, to search for it in so wild a country; perhaps it might be on account of the silver, which was then found in greater quantities. The excavations they made in the rock, which is very hard,

are yet to be seen. The mine was again wrought about sixty years ago, by order of the King of Sardinia: a native of Piedmont has latterly had the privilege of working it on his own account. He employed upwards of a hundred people last year, but, if we may believe his report, the mine produces very little.

Olive tree.—All the trees common to the climate are found in the vicinity of Nice, particularly the olive, which surpasses them all in beauty. There are many of them near the Var, whose trunk is six feet in circumference, and branches proportionally large. The leaves are about an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad; their upper surface is of a greenish brown, and the under is white. From this circumstance, when the tree is agitated by the wind, the leaves seem variegated. Its fruit ripens in autumn, and is gathered towards the end of November. The tree which resembles most the olive is the willow. Its growth is slow, and proportioned to its duration, which is frequently three hundred years; but when the branches of a healthy trunk have been lopped off, in less than twenty years they recover their former size. There are many species of this tree. The Athenians had a kind of veneration for the olive; they considered the person who had the audacity to injure it as laden with crimes, being persuaded that this tree was the offspring of the olive tree in the citadel of Athens, which was esteemed a gift of Minerva. It was only employed by them to reward the conquerors at the Athenian games. The olive tree also flourishes in its greatest beauty at Menton.

Lemon tree.—The lemon tree of this place is very curious; while some of its branches are in full blossom, the rest are covered with lemons of all sizes, from the moment of their formation to maturity. The description of the tree in the second book of the Georgicks, is thus translated by the Abbé de Lille:

“ Vois les arbres du Mède, et son orange amère,
Qui lorsque la marâtre aux fils d’une autre mère
Verse le noire poison d’un breuvage enchanté
Dans leur corps expirant, rappelle la santé.
L’arbre égale en beauté celui que Phœbus aime;
S’il en avoit l’odeur, c’est le laurier lui-même.
Sa feuille, sans effort, ne se peut arracher,
Sa fleur résiste au doigt, qui la veut détacher,
Et son suc, du vieillard qui respire avec peine,
Raffermit les poudrons, et parfume l’haleine.”*

* “ Media fert tristes succos tardúmque saporem
Felicis mali : quo non præsentius allum
(Pocula si quando scævæ infecêre novercæ,
Miscuerúntque herbas, et non innoxia verba)
Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena.
Ipsa ingens arbor, faciémque simillima lauro :
Et, si non alium latè jactaret odorem,
Laurus erat ; Folia haud ullis labentia ventis ;
Flos apprima tenax. Animas et olentia Medi
Ora fovent illo, et sensibus medicantur anhelis.”

Virg. Georgic. Lib. 11, l. 126.

This passage suggests two interesting remarks; the first that the ancients* considered the fruit endowed with the properties of a counter poison, the other, that it has been improved by culture, if it be true that it was better in the time of Virgil. This tree must have been very scarce during the reign of the first Roman emperors, as its fruit was not eaten in the time of Pliny. It was then used for perfuming and preserving clothes from moths: hence the *vestis citrosa* of some authors. Cicero had a table made of its wood which cost two thousand crowns, and Asinius Pollio one which cost ten thousand.

Orange tree.—There are several species of the orange tree. Botanists reckon upwards of twenty, but many of them differ so little as scarcely to be distinguished. Three of them, however, cannot be confounded—the sweet, the bitter, and the hermaphrodite, so named from its partaking equally of the lemon and orange. This tree has been known in Greece and Asia time immemorial, but, as well as the lemon, is believed to be a native of Africa. Fable seems to confirm this opinion. Hercules is said to have stolen the golden apples from the gardens of the Hesperides, after having killed the dragon that guarded them. The learned do not coincide in their opinion concerning the situation of that celebrated garden. Some suppose it to have been in Lybia, others in Mauritania, and many imagine, from a passage in Hesiod, that it must have been in one of the Canary Isles, but they all agree that it was in some part of Africa.

The golden apples have been a perpetual theme for the poets. They ascribed to them wonderful virtues. While they delighted the eyes they influenced the heart so much that it was impossible to resist them. When Juno espoused Jupiter, she presented him with some of these apples as her dowry. It was by throwing one of them on the table at the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus that discord produced the quarrel betwixt three of the goddesses, and troubled the peace of Olympus. It was by means of these apples that Hippomenes succeeded in softening the heart of the proud Atalanta. The "*Hesperidum miratam mala puellam*" of Virgil is well known." On seeing them, Theocritus assures us, she was inspired with the ardour of ungovernable passion. So much for fable: but there must have been oranges in Phrygia before the Trojan war; for Homer would never have put them in the hands of Paris, had they not been known in the time of that prince. It is probable the Phoceans were the first who brought the orange and lemon tree into Provence, as they did the olive, the laurel, the fig, and some other exotics. They must have been known in the territory of Nice before the foundation of the town, particularly the orange tree, as that soil is well adapted to its culture. The soil of Menton is more favourable for the lemon tree, and on that account they have many more of them. They are more profitable than the orange trees.

* Athenæus tells a very foolish and improbable story of a malefactor condemned to die by the bite of a serpent, saving himself by this kind of antidote.

Laurel rose.—Next to the orange and lemon, the laurel rose is the tree most agreeable to the sight. Some of them have red flowers, others white; they are in blossom from May to September, and have always the same bloom and beauty. Some of them are twenty-five feet high, and their branches are proportionally large.

Nothing can be more curious than the banks of the Nervia, which empties itself into the sea between Vintimiglia and Bordighiere; it is a great plain covered with laurel roses. Perhaps it has given name to the little town Campo Rosso, or red field, which is situated at one of its extremities. A number of small barks are annually loaded with these roses, and sent to Italy; but this does not seem to diminish their number here, where their growth is spontaneous.

Palm tree.—Among the remarkable trees, this deserves not to be forgotten. The poets have consecrated it to their heroes, and religion to her martyrs: hence it becomes the emblem of victory. There is a great number of them at Bordighiere, three leagues from Menton, where the soil is light, sandy, and nitrous. "On my arrival there," says the author of a tour through the Maritime Alps, "I thought I was in the vicinity of Jericho. This tree requires no culture, and, having few roots, occupies but a small space. The branches are cut in Lent, and sent to Rome, where a great quantity of them are sold on Palm Sunday and in the holy week. The great utility of this tree to the ancient hermits of Ægypt is well known. Its leaves afforded them clothing, and its fruit was their principal food. They also made mats of the leaves, the sale of which enabled them to procure a scanty subsistence. The fruit does not ripen on this coast, probably from the climate not being warm enough. Another cause, however, is assigned by botanists, who say it is in consequence of there being no male trees in the neighbourhood. They assert, that a female palm tree, when there is no male palm tree in the vicinity, produces no fruit, or at all events that the fruit cannot arrive at maturity, as it is necessary that the power of the stamen of the male flower be applied to the female flower, in order to produce fecundation. In the Lives of the Fathers of the Deserts it is observed, that good St. Anthony wore, on Easter and Whitsunday holidays, a garment of palm tree leaves, which he inherited from St. Paul, who was the first hermit.

Besides the fruit trees already mentioned, brought from Africa and the Levant, the Nissards have the pomegranate, the pistachio, and the jujube. These are natives of the same countries, and thrive very well at Nice. They have also the caper-shrub, which creeps along the walls. As heat is congenial to this shrub, it is generally planted at the foot of a wall with a southern aspect. The fruit still retains the Greek name in the language of the country, viz. tapenos, which signifies creeping. What is most remarkable in this shrub is the manner in which the fruit is formed. It is not preceded by the flower, as in other plants, but is formed from the bud itself.

The Vine.—The vine has been known, time immemorial, in Provence. Justin tells us, that the Phœceans found vines there, and taught the inhabitants how to dress them. The wine of Monaco is of an indifferent quality, but the grapes are very large; some of the bunches weigh seven or eight pounds; and I have been told that they sometimes weigh twelve. There are cantons of the department which produce very good wine, particularly Muscat; and some parts of the territory of Nice produce a red wine equal to that of Menton: as it becomes old, it is difficult to distinguish it from foreign wine.

On the Climate of Nice.—Every impartial observer acknowledges that the air of France is temperate, healthy, and agreeable. If the northern departments are cold, and little superior to the climate of England, the southern provinces are of a very benign and equal temperature: perhaps few are more so than Provence. In that agreeable country, flowers of different kinds appear in one part, and fruit in another, even in the severest months of winter. Mulberry and olive plantations, which never thrive but in a mild climate, adorn the upper part of it as far as the banks of the Var, and the fertility of the soil is well evinced by the quantity and quality of the wine and corn. The upper part of Provence is the most luxuriant and rich; the inferior being exposed to a burning sun, and uncultivated, forms a miserable contrast, and is as frightful to the eye as the other is agreeable. The parching heats of summer are, however, moderated even in this part of the department, by the cooling breezes of the Mediterranean. Here, from the small quantity of wood, and barrenness of the rocks, the air is very dry and elastic, little favourable to the patient's recovery from many complaints. The properties of the air vary, notwithstanding this, in different spots of the same district. If it is piercing and dry from the action of the sun, and influence of cold winds in one part, in another the highly cultivated state of the soil, and excellency of position, give it a great pre-eminence over other departments. The temperature of Provence is attributable to the resistance made by the mountains to the passage of winds which come from that part of the horizon situated between the north and north east; but, although such a defence is excellent against the winds and perpetual colds that reign upon the Alps, the shelter thus formed is by no means so complete as one which similar mountains make around Nice. We must not, however, suppose that the plains of the latter town are not occasionally visited by the local winds of Provence. When the *Mistral*, which is a very piercing wind, prevails, it sometimes passes over the mountains, and makes its effects sensibly felt in this country.

(To be continued.)

THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete Collection of THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

BOOK I.

From his Birth to the Year when he was declared Generalissimo of the Allies.

JOHN CHURCHILL, duke of Marlborough, and prince of the empire, was the second son of sir Winston Churchill, knt. of Wootton-Basset in the county of Wilts, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Drake, bart. of Ashe in Devonshire. The family of the Churchills, or Courcills, as they were formerly called, is very ancient, and we have memorials of it in Normandy before the conquest, and in England from that period down to the birth of our hero, which happened at Ashe aforesaid, in the parish of Musbury, in Devonshire, on the 24th of June 1650.

The Churchills had long been eminent for their services to the crown, and Mr. Winston, in particular, was so distinguished by his loyalty in the worst of times to king Charles I, that he became obnoxious to Cromwell and the Commonwealth. It was during his lady's retirement from the persecutions of the faction, that his son John, a person who has made the name and family illustrious to all posterity, was given to this nation, and to Europe. Mr. Churchill had better fortune after the restoration than many other loyal sufferers, who were but too little regarded at the court of king Charles II. For he was honoured with the dignity of knighthood, made one of the commissioners of the court of claims in Ireland, and afterwards clerk comptroller to the board of green-cloth in England. He served in parliament for the towns of Weymouth in Dorsetshire, and Lyn-Regis in Norfolk, and lived in favour with both Charles II and James II, till he died, a little before the abdication of the latter. He was one of the first fellows of the royal society, a gentleman of sense and learning, steady in his principles, and unblemished in his character. We have a folio volume of his writing, entitled, *Divi Britannici*; being remarks upon the lives of all the kings of this isle from A. M. 2855,

to A. C. 1660 : a performance to which those who have read it gave a good character. Two of his sons, besides John, took to the practice of arms; his third son, George, who died an admiral in 1710, and his fourth son, Charles, who died in 1714, general of foot, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of guards, and governor of Guernsey.

His eldest daughter, Mrs. Arabella Churchill, was maid of honour to the dutchess of York, and a favourite of the duke's, who had by her two sons and two daughters. The eldest son James Fitz-James, has been since famous by the titles of duke of Berwick, and marshal of France; and the other, Henry Fitz-James, called the Grand-Prior, was lieutenant-general and admiral of the French gallies. One of the daughters, Henrietta, was mother of the late earl of Waldegrave, and the other died a nun. Mrs. Churchill afterwards married colonel Charles Godfrey, who in the reign of queen Anne was made master of the jewel-office, and one of the clerks-comptrollers of the green-cloth, the place her father had before enjoyed. She died at a very advanced age.

Mr. Macky says in his memoirs, "It was the duke of York's love for this lady, that first brought young Mr. Churchill to court; and the beauty of his own person, joined to his good address, so gained on the dutchess of Cleveland, then mistress to king Charles, that she effectually established him there." It is no new thing for the mistress of a prince to bring her relations into favour, nor for a handsome youth to win the good graces of a court-lady, especially a lady of the dutchess of Cleveland's complexion. But the many stories that are told concerning the amours of our hero, and his pretended ingratitude to the author of his fortune, must depend for their credit on the person who relates them, and who is well known to have writ under the direction of a party in opposition to the duke of Marlborough, at a time when no artifices were neglected to blacken his moral, as well as his martial and political character.

Without relying, therefore, on secret history, which at best is uncertain, and might be equally injurious to many other names of the first rank, I shall relate only the visible causes of our hero's advancement, and the steps by which he gradually rose; which, considering the fine qualities he possessed, and the accidental advantages he manifestly had, were nothing so extraordinary for many years, that we shall need to have recourse to any other than obvious facts to account for them.

All writers agree, that he had a liberal and polite education, under the immediate care of his father, and the tuition of a clergyman of the church of England; who so grounded him in the doctrines and principles of that church, that he ever after sacrificed to it all other interests, when they came in competition therewith; especially at the ever-memorable revolution, a period in which he conducted himself with the utmost delicacy, as will appear in the sequel. With all the acquirements of a fine gentleman, he had a person so agreeable, and his prudence and modesty were so conspicuous, that it is no wonder, through the interest of his father and his sister, if they easily recommended him to his royal highness.

the duke of York, who made him one of his pages of honour, and from that time testified for him such an extraordinary affection, as inferiors of conspicuous merit sometimes exact from their superiors.

It was not long before Mr. Churchill discovered his martial inclination ; and, it is said, he took an opportunity one day to mention it to his royal master, and to ask him for a pair of colours in the guards. As the duke was himself fond of military exercises, the request of his young favourite was far from being disagreeable, and he made no difficulty of complying with it.

In 1672, Mr. Churchill had a captain's commission given him by the duke of Monmouth, in his grace's own regiment, when he accompanied him into France, and served under him in the Netherlands against the Dutch, with whom Lewis XIV was then at war. It is well known that the policy of that time engaged king Charles to send 6000 men to the assistance of the grand monarch, who was just upon the point of swallowing up the Dutch, that he might the more easily, in their turns, devour the rest of the neighbouring states, and among them England itself.

The king of France, assisted by the prince of Condé and marshal de Turenne, the two greatest generals of the age, commanded in person this year at the head of near 180,000 men. In one campaign he almost over-run the United-Provinces, with an incredible rapidity ; and his army was undoubtedly the best school then in the world, for the acquisition of military knowledge. One of Mr. Churchill's turn of mind could not miss the opportunity, and we are assured that he so far distinguished his courage as to be taken notice of by M. de Turenne, who highly commended him by the name of the handsome Englishman ; a title he peculiarly deserved, and by which he was afterwards known in the French army. This introduction to the favour of so great a commander, made our captain still more assiduous to deserve his notice ; and it may be said that marshal Turenne, the most accomplished general France ever had, partly by his countenance and partly by his example, taught Mr. Churchill the rudiments of that art, with which the duke of Marlborough afterwards made France tremble.

It was not only at the head of his own company, that our young hero gave proofs of his bravery : he was a volunteer in every difficult enterprise, and scarce was there any danger which his conduct did not surmount. M. Roussel informs us, that " a certain French lieutenant-colonel being commanded to defend a pass, he was so disheartened at the approach of a detachment of Dutch, that he immediately quitted his post. Advice being brought of it to M. de Turenne, he turned to a general officer who stood near him ; ' I will lay you,' says he, ' a supper, and a dozen bottles of the best Florence, that my handsome Englishman regains the pass, with half the number of men that other fellow lost it.' Captain Churchill, who was within hearing, immediately accepted the party, won the marshal his wager, and gained the applause of the whole army."

Having signalized his gallantry in the Low-Countries, by this and other exploits, he was the next year at the siege of Maestricht, where the French king also commanded in person. Among a thousand glorious actions that happened during this siege, there was one in which the English won peculiar honour, and captain Churchill more than any Englishman beside. The duke of Monmouth, who was commanding lieutenant-general of the day, had orders to attack the counterscarp, for which a detachment of grenadiers was assigned him from all the regiments of the army. But the French and Swiss, not being able to endure the fire from the town, began to retreat, and shewed a manifest inclination to abandon the design. Captain Churchill, seeing this, instantly put himself at the head of his own company of grenadiers, and marched to sustain his general. He was the first who mounted the breach of a half-moon that the Dutch had retaken; and, having driven the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, from their lodgment, he planted thereon the French colours with his own hand. Lewis XIV was an eye-witness of this gallant action; and though the chief honour of it was given to the duke of Monmouth, who conducted the attack, and exposed himself to great danger, his majesty did not overlook the part of captain Churchill, whom he thanked in the most polite terms, and promised to transmit to the court of England such an account of his behaviour as it deserved. A recommendation of this powerful nature, seconded by the duke of Monmouth, prevents our surprise at the rise of this young officer immediately after.

We are assured that king Charles, upon the return of his troops, was so charmed with what had been related concerning them in this siege, that he ordered a representation of it to be exhibited in his park at Windsor; and that when he was complimenting the duke of Monmouth on his own conduct, and that of the officers under him, the duke generously told his majesty, that he owed his life to captain Churchill's bravery. A piece of service so singular, as saving the life of a darling son, could not but have a great effect on the mind of that good-natured monarch, who immediately promoted Mr. Churchill to be lieutenant-colonel of sir Charles Littleton's regiment of foot. At the same time his royal highness the duke of York, sensible of the honour done to his recommendation, by the gallant behaviour of his young favourite, raised him to the posts of master of his wardrobe, and gentleman of his bed-chamber.

One of the first vacant regiments, by the duke's interest, was given to lieutenant-colonel Churchill; who had, however, no immediate opportunity of displaying his valour again in the field. The peace which ensued, at the beginning of the year 1674, left him at full leisure to pursue his interests at home, which he knew as well how to do in the court, as in the army.

In 1679, king Charles having required the duke of York, by letter, to absent himself for some time beyond the seas, colonel Churchill attended his royal highness in his retreat to Brussels, and at the end of the same year in his voyage to Scotland, where the duke honoured him

with several important trusts. We have no occasion to enter into a detail of the state-commotions, which hurried this prince from place to place, they being fully set forth in the histories of those times: it suffices to say, that colonel Churchill was all this while high in his master's favour, who removed him from his regiment of foot to the command of a regiment of dragoons.

In the year 1681, our colonel married Mrs. Sarah Jennings, the present dutchess-dowager of Marlborough, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Jennings, esq. of Sandridge in Hertfordshire: an instance that, whatever taste he might have for gallantry, he did not give into that high pitch of libertinism, which prevailed in those days at court.

The duke of York had already been twice in Scotland within about two years, when he went thither again by sea, in 1682, accompanied by colonel Churchill. It was in this voyage that they both had a narrow escape; the frigate in which they sailed being run a-ground, by which accident several persons of quality, and 130 seamen, were lost. The duke of York expressed his high esteem for colonel Churchill on this melancholy occasion, by calling him into the pinnace, in which those who escaped were saved; and some affirm, that the colonel was not a little instrumental in preserving the duke. This happened on the 15th of May, 1682: and the next year, upon his return from Scotland, he was created lord Churchill, and baron of Aymouth in the kingdom of Scotland, for his eminent fidelity to the duke of York, whom in all his misfortunes he never deserted, till that unhappy prince deserted those principles which could alone entitle him to the services of an Englishman. About the same time our hero was promoted to the third troop of horse-guards, and had other marks of royal favour conferred on him,

We are well informed, that this great man, notwithstanding the duke's inclination to rigour during his government in Scotland, and that the favourite's whole almost depended upon a continuance of his royal highness's beneficence, did yet find means to soften the severity of some prosecutions against the Presbyterian party, which had been stirred up by the Episcopalians with the duke's encouragement.

King Charles II dying on the 6th of February, 1684-5, was succeeded by his brother James, duke of York, who immediately began to shower down his favours on the lord Aymouth. He continued him in all his former employments, created him the same year a baron of England, by the title of baron Churchill of Sandridge in the county of Hertford, and advanced him to the rank of brigadier-general. He also sent his lordship ambassador to France, to notify the death of king Charles, and his own accession to the crown.

Upon his return to England, lord Churchill was, in the month of July, the same year, sent to command the king's troops in the west against the duke of Monmouth, who was then in arms against his sovereign, and had declared the parliament sitting at Westminster a riotous assembly. His lordship behaved on this occasion as he did at all other times, that is, with the utmost courage and conduct; for he kept the

regiment of Dunbarton, and other troops under his command, strictly to their duty, while the lord Feversham, and some other principal officers of his majesty's army, by indulging themselves in their diversions without thought of the enemy, had well nigh drawn destruction on the king's forces. The duke of Monmouth attacked them unexpectedly; nor could this disaster have been possibly retrieved, if the troops under the lord Churchill, by a gallant resistance, had not given the rest time to form, and thereby opened the path to that victory at Sedgmore, which established the king upon his throne, by putting an end to this rebellion.

In 1688, lord Churchill was sent for to the famous labour on the 10th of June; but upon some intimations that he had before received, he kept purposely out of the way, for which reason his name is not found in the list of deponents in Chancery. Thus did his lordship always stand in the highest degree of favour with his royal master, to the very time of the prince of Orange's coming over; but he was never reproached with having the least hand even in the errors, much less in the open violences of that short and unhappy reign. As he served his master faithfully, so when he found it impossible to serve him any longer, without doing violence to his conscience, he quitted his service with the greatest decency and respect. The letter he wrote to the king upon that occasion, is an ample testimony of his great virtue, as well as his good sense: a copy of it here follows.

"SIRE,—Since men are seldom suspected of sincerity when they act contrary to their interests, and though my dutiful behaviour to your majesty, in the worst of times, for which I acknowledge my poor services much over-paid, may not be sufficient to incline you to a charitable interpretation of my actions, yet I hope the great advantage I enjoy under your majesty, which I can never expect in any other change of government, may reasonably convince your majesty and the world, that I am actuated by a higher principle, when I offer that violence to my inclination and interest, as to desert your majesty at a time when your affairs seem to challenge the strictest obedience from all your subjects, much more from one who lies under the greatest personal obligations imaginable to your majesty. This, Sire, could proceed from nothing but the inviolable conscience, and a necessary concern for my religion, which no good man can oppose, and with which, I am instructed, nothing ought to come in competition. Heaven knows with what partiality my dutiful opinion of your majesty has hitherto represented those unhappy designs, which inconsiderate and self-interested men have framed against your majesty's true interest and the protestant religion. But, as I can no longer join with such to give a pretence, by conquest, to bring them to effect; so will I always, with the hazard of my life and fortune, so much your majesty's due, endeavour to preserve your royal person and lawful rights, with all the tender concern and dutiful respect that become

YOUR MAJESTY'S most dutiful and obliged subject and servant,

CHURCHILL."

Notwithstanding the reasons here alledged, there were not wanting those who threw out severe censures upon lord Churchill, for thus joining with the rest of the nobility in their desertion from king James. Methinks there need not be any thing more said to justify him in this particular, than what he has himself urged in his letter, that "nothing ought to come in competition with the dictates of conscience." If it be

certain that king James's aim was to involve the nation in popery and slavery, and that the design of inviting over the prince of Orange was merely to prevent the growth of these, all which is manifest from the history of the revolution, lord Churchill did no more than what every Englishman, who prefers the interest of his country to that of any particular person, ought to have done. And that he did not pursue this measure without mature consideration, is manifest from what we are told, that he had great conflicts within himself, between his duty to his majesty and affection for his country, and advised with several eminent divines, particularly Dr. Turner, then bishop of Ely, who told him, "that it was rebellion against God, to side with those who attempted to destroy our civil and religious rights; and that not to take part with such as came to the help of the Lord, against the mighty, was to be subjected to the curse pronounced against Meroz."

When the prince was landed, lord Churchill, who with many more had set his hand to invite his highness over, joined him at Sherbourn, having left behind him the dutiful letter above recited. It is foreign to our purpose to relate what passed at the revolution, any farther than to say, that lord Churchill was the instrument of bringing over the army to the prince of Orange, and that England owed entirely to his conduct, the making that great turn of affairs without shedding of blood.

The prince of Orange, who was an excellent judge of merit, continued his lordship a gentleman of the bed-chamber, and immediately promoted him to the rank of a lieutenant-general, and shewed him every other mark of countenance and favour. He also sent him to gather together the guards, that had been dispersed upon disbanding the king's army, when his lordship shewed as much address in bringing over the soldiers to one prince, as he had done in making them desert another. He was deemed likewise the fittest person to send to the king at Whitehall, and advise him to withdraw to Ham-house, or some other proper place, till matters were fully settled, and the people satisfied.

In April, 1689, their majesties king William and queen Mary were pleased to raise the lord Churchill to the degree of an earl, by the stile and title of earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts; and the same year he commanded the English forces in Flanders, and was with prince Waldeck at the action at Walcourt, against the marshal d'Humieres.

It was the conduct of our hero, and the bravery of the troops he commanded, that saved here the whole army of the confederates, and brought over the advantage to their side; upon which the prince of Waldeck paid him the compliment to tell king William, "That lord Marlborough saw into the art of a general more in one day than others in many years."

As long as king James remained in person in Ireland, the earl of Marlborough declined appearing in the field; but as soon as that prince returned to France, his lordship readily accepted the command of a body of troops, which were sent to reduce Cork and Kingsale. The duke of Wirtemberg, who commanded the Danish auxiliaries, refused at first to obey his orders; but the earl, who knew how to conquer himself, as

well as others, by proposing the expedient of commanding alternately, got over that difficulty, and accomplished, with surprising rapidity, the design on which he was sent over. The word was one day Wirtemberg, and the other day Marlborough, which prevented any delay of the necessary projects. He embarked in September, and returned with victory before the end of October; having subdued two cities, well fortified and provided with garrisons, little inferior in number to the army with which he besieged them: on the receipt of which news, king William was pleased to say, "That no other general in Europe, who had made so few campaigns as the earl of Marlborough, could have accomplished so much in a quarter of one."

Limerick, Cork, and Kingsale, were the chief places that held out in Ireland to the end of the preceding campaign. Limerick had given king William a great deal of trouble, and was still in the hands of the enemy; as the other two must have been all the winter, but for the earl of Marlborough, who formed the project which himself executed. An expedition so fortunate, and that drew such a compliment from his sovereign, deserves to be particularly described: I shall therefore insert the printed account of the two sieges, as it was published by authority at that time.

The forces commanded by the earl of Marlborough being landed about five miles from Cork, about 1000 men were sent to seize upon some advantageous posts in the neighbourhood of the place; upon whose approach the enemy set fire to the suburbs. Cork is a neat, wealthy, and populous city, inhabited much by English. It has a commodious haven on the river Leo, which both surrounds and runs through it; is of good strength, and inclosed with walls in the form of an egg. On the 25th of September, the earl went himself to view the town, and finding the Cat-Fort abandoned, he posted some of his men there. The same day all the army approached within musket-shot, and on the next the guards advanced to the ruins of the suburbs, and raised two batteries against the Old Fort. A breach was made on the 27th, in the rampart on the east-side, and in the evening the besieged beat a parley, and sent an officer to capitulate, after hostages were given on both sides. As the conditions were not accepted, brigadier Churchill was sent the next day with four regiments, to cross over into an island, near the ramparts in which the breach was made. The men threw themselves into the water, though it was above three feet deep; and being preceded by lord Colchester, at the head of the grenadiers, crossed the island, notwithstanding the enemies' fire, and got possession of a house within twenty paces of the rampart. In this action the duke of Grafton, who went a volunteer, was mortally wounded. All things being ready for a general assault, the Irish beat another parley, and colonel Mackilicut, the governor, sent to the earl of Tyrone and colonel Rycout to agree upon terms of capitulation. The conditions granted, "That the garrison, consisting of 4000 men, should remain prisoners of war; that the Old Fort should be delivered up within an hour, and two gates of the city the next day;

that all the protestant prisoners should be instantly released; that all the arms, as well of the inhabitants as the soldiers, should be secured; and that an exact account should be delivered up of the ammunitions and provisions in the magazines." These conditions were exactly performed, and an English garrison put in the place.

From Cork the earl of Marlborough marched for Kingsale, before which he arrived on the 2d of October, with his whole army. This town is seated upon a river, near the sea, and divided into three parts, the city, the Old Fort, and the new. It is esteemed the key of Ireland, at least on the Southern coast. Presently a party was sent to view the place, whom the Irish no sooner perceived, than they all retired out of the city into the two forts. The English immediately entered the abandoned town, and found there a number of boats to cross the river, which saved them going two miles about. On the 3d, by break of day, they made an attack on the weather-side of the Old Fort, which drawing thither all the strength of the enemy, they scaled the other part, where they were least expected. By this means they made themselves masters of all the little bastions; and at the same time several barrels of powder blowing up, about fifty of the Irish were destroyed, besides many more wounded. The rest then retired into an old castle, in the middle of the fort, and there surrendered themselves prisoners of war, having lost 200 men out of 450.

The New Fort, which was much the strongest of the two, was then summoned by lord Marlborough's order. But sir Edward Scot, the governor, haughtily answered, "it would be time enough to talk of that a month after he had opened his trenches." However, when the artillery came up from Cork, in less than half the time he was constrained to alter his language, and beat a parley. On the 15th, hostages were exchanged, and at midnight articles signed, by which the middle bastion was to be delivered up the next morning, and the garrison consisting of 1100 men, to march out the day after, with arms and baggage, and be conducted to Limerick. The earl found here a considerable magazine, and plenty of provisions. He would have made this garrison prisoners of war, as he did the other, but thought it would be of more service to let them consume the provisions at Limerick, where was already a scarcity, than to be burthened with fellows whom no-body would redeem. Kingsale was found to be a place of more strength than his lordship had before conceived, which made the taking it at that season the more glorious; and the effects of these conquests were soon visible in the reduction of the rest of Ireland.

After his lordship had been at London, and made a report of the success of his expedition, he was remanded back to Ireland, where, during the whole winter, he prevented the excursions of the Irish rebels, and raised several forts to put a stop to their fury.

The earl of Marlborough attended king William all the following summer in Flanders; at the beginning whereof, when his majesty was returned to the Hague, he had intelligence that the most christian king

had some design upon Mons, which he soon after besieged in person. King William thereupon gave orders to the earl of Marlborough, to assemble the whole army in order to relieve it; which he executed with such diligence, that if the States General had listened to the advice his majesty and the earl gave them, the French, in all probability, would not only have been obliged to raise the siege, but would also have thought themselves happy if they escaped an entire defeat from the confederate army. This was also the sentiment of the late prince of Vaudemont, who being some time afterwards at Loo, and speaking, at his request, to the king, of the characters of his generals, delivered himself thus: "Kirk has fire, Lanier judgment, Mackay experience, Colchester courage; but there is something in the earl of Marlborough which I cannot express: there seems united in him all those qualities which distinguish the others; and I have lost all my skill in physiognomy, which never yet deceived me, if any subject your majesty has, will ever attain to so high a pitch of military glory, as the combination of sublime perfections in that nobleman will some time or other exalt him to." The king smiled in approbation of what the prince had said: and in answer, told him, "that all his characters were very just, and that he made no question but the earl of Marlborough would do his part, to answer his highness's prediction."

But, whatever opinion the king might entertain of this noble lord's abilities, he stood no less exposed than other courtiers to the vicissitudes which attend the service of a prince. What the causes were of his lordship's falling into disgrace, have rather been guessed at than known. It was for the honour of the king, who removed him from his employments, that the earl of Marlborough should be charged with something; and therefore a project of seizing on Dunkirk miscarrying about that time, this misfortune was obliquely imputed to his lordship: but it is by far more probable, that the earl's freedom of speech lost him the good graces of king William: "For" as M. Rousset expresses himself, "it was the only failing, if it may be called a failing, in that noble lord, that he could not conceal his sentiments, when he thought any thing was doing which might prove prejudicial, or even dishonourable to his country:" he therefore remonstrated against the great confidence which king William placed in foreigners, and intimated, that a king of England ought to employ, in the most important affairs, his own subjects. "For my own part" said the earl, "though I have no reason to complain; yet many of your majesty's good subjects are sorry to see your royal munificence confined to one or two foreign lords." The lords here aimed at, were supposed to be the earls of Portland and Rochford, both Dutchmen, and high in his majesty's favour. That monarch, being naturally splenetic, took this dutiful remonstrance as a censure, turned from him without saying a word, and sent him a message, importing, that he had no further occasion for his service, but that he gave him leave to retire from court: which the earl did, after wishing to be succeeded by a better servant, and one that was more concerned for his majesty's honour,

Thus the love of his country, as it engaged him, when lord Churchill, to quit the service of king James; so, when earl of Marlborough, it obliged him to act in such a manner as drove him from the court of king William. I shall not mention the many other conjectures on this head, especially the very improbable one of bishop Burnet, because the uncertainty, with which they are made proves what Mr. Macky says, that the difference, which occasioned this change, is still a secret to the generality of the world.

His lordship continued for several years out of all employment, though warm representations were made in his favour, particularly by his friend admiral Russel, afterwards earl of Orford. But so far was he at present from being restored to his majesty's good graces, that not long after his dismissal he was put into the Tower, with some other peers, upon a false accusation of high treason; which was proved to be a conspiracy of some abandoned wretches, who thought that perjury would be acceptable against a discarded nobleman. Their villany however re-torted upon themselves; for upon a full conviction of it, they were whipped and pilloried. His lordship was afterwards, in 1696, accused by sir John Fenwick of being in king James's interest; a calumny that, like the other, did but blacken the inventor, and forward that uncommon severity with which sir John was prosecuted.

It was one of lord Marlborough's peculiar glories, that as he was ever moderate in power so was he always quiet in disgrace. Though he had interest and abilities to support himself at the head of a party, yet he did not so much as appear in any, when he knew that his calm retirement would be more acceptable to his prince. Merit is seldom apt to thrust itself forwards, but, content with being known, waits to be called into action, when those who usurp its place on less difficult occasions, are found unequal to some great or delicate task. Such was the case when the duke of Gloucester, the presumptive heir of the crown, was on the point of being taken out of the hands of the women, and put under the care of some experienced nobleman, who might instruct him in all that became a prince of his high birth to know. The court were in general surprised, when, though many persons of the highest distinction were candidates for that office, after some deliberation his majesty raised the earl of Marlborough to the important charge; and they were the more amazed when they heard the king, at the instant the young duke was put into the earl's hands, say to him, "My lord, teach him but to know what you are, and my nephew cannot want accomplishments." Bishop Burnet was at the same time nominated his highness's preceptor; though not with such general approbation as lord Marlborough was received: for the house of commons debated whether he was a fit person for so important a charge, and his friends carried it in his favour only on this condition, that the archbishop of Canterbury, the earl of Marlborough, and the earl of Dorset, should superintend his conduct. The same evening that lord Marlborough was appointed the duke of Gloucester's governor, he was sworn of his majesty's privy-council, and took his place accordingly.

The earl discharged the trust reposed in him with the utmost integrity and care: but divine providence, about two years after, took from the English nation that hopeful young prince, who had already begun to give convincing tokens of his improvement under so excellent a tutor.

King William did not long survive his nephew. In his last years, however, he had given incontestable marks of his esteem for the earl of Marlborough. Three times successively he had constituted him one of the lords justices, during his absence beyond the seas, and at the close of his reign, appointed him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General, as well as general of foot, and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Holland. It is also said that the last time his majesty was in Holland when the earl was with him, and reviewed the troops under his command, he advised the States General to treat this nobleman with the utmost deference, as he would be the principal favourite of the princess his successor. For the same reason his majesty communicated to him the projects he had formed, for reducing the exorbitant power of Lewis XIV. And thus, from the confidence of king William, on his death-bed, the earl of Marlborough passed on to the highest degree of favour with the succeeding queen, to whom the dying monarch recommended him, as the fittest person in all her dominions to conduct her armies, or preside in her councils; as being a man of a cool head, and a warm heart.

Her majesty queen Anne was hardly seated on the throne, before she sent this noble lord, with the same high character he had borne the year before from the late king, to the Hague, where his lordship made the following harangue in the assembly of the States General.

“ High and Mighty Lords,

“ As it as pleased Almighty God, in his providence, to take to himself his late majesty king William, of glorious memory, to the great loss, not only of his own kingdoms, and the dominions of your high mightinesses, but also of all Europe; the queen my mistress, who, by the same divine favour, hath succeeded him in the throne of her ancestors, as your high mightinesses have been already informed by her letter, hath at the same time laid her commands on me to testify to your high mightinesses, the great affliction her majesty is in on that account, and to acquaint you how sensible she is of the loss which will be thereby particularly sustained by your high mightinesses.

“ Her majesty's first care, on her accession to the throne, was to give your high mightinesses to understand the sincere desire and strong inclination she has to cultivate the same union, the same cordial amity, and strict correspondence which subsisted throughout the last reign; persuaded, as she is, that there is nothing in the world more useful, more advantageous, or more conducive to the prosperity of both nations, whose interests are the same.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,
SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806—1807.

PRUSSIAN DECLARATION.

(Continued from vol. i. p. 476.)

THE results of the peace of Presburgh were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted of such terms; but to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud, as any thing more than words appeared an advantage; the king, therefore, ratified this article conditionally.—The second half of the treaty of Vienna, relative to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience, Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of war, would have been the first sufferers. All the calamities of that war would have fallen on the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The king, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles when he accepted the proposed exchange only under the condition, the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till a general peace, and that the consent of his Majesty the King of Great Britain should be obtained.—All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On one side she received guarantees which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of uncertain war, while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.—But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal.—The king approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience. This moment was the most painful of his reign.—It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the

king had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them; but she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms; she continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship; she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her; but when his majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negotiations, and which lay nearest his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris; endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures and when count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which our occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.—The king at length was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the Emperor of the French; a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation; and finally of subjugation, to every power which no longer possesses strength.—In the mean time Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Russian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deluded Germany rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The king determined to continue the part he had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at least to secure the tranquillity of the North, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her, without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced that there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy: which proceeds without intermission from usurpation to usurpation; sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction, careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just; the king fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty, with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connexions of his Majesty with England. France gained nothing by this, but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what in the view of France gave the principle value to her alliance with the king was, that this alliance insulated his majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.—But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she now had no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, at length threw off the mask, and despising forms, which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia all its articles were violated.—The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded; also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the two powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburgh had left his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him, consequently also the imperial crown of Germany and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after the confederation of the Rhine overthrew

the Germanic constitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria and thirty other princes under the tutelage of France. But is it necessary to appeal to treaties to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties nations have their rights; and had not France asserted with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish, with the stroke of a pen, a constitution of a thousand years duration, which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes; which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself; to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton; to abolish this constitution without consulting the Emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested, or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league, or Prussia, intimately interested in that league, thus arbitrarily dissolved. No; wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in time of peace was never before given to the world.—The king commiserated the unfortunate princes who suffered by these transactions, but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain, and he would reproach himself should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance, probably forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition, or if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading, as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps when the magnanimous nation to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they might listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and at least abhor their chains when they find they must be stained with the blood of their brethren.—It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia; the Emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the king in all his allied states. The existence of the Prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the king had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Bavarian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the Emperor Napoleon forbade it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his majesty to the prince; nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the king could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before, he had received from the Emperor a letter condoling with him, in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.—Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign he wished likewise to be a conqueror; his troops took possession of the Abbey of Essen, Werden, and Etten, under the pretext that they appertained to the Duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connexion between them and the ceded provinces. Great labour was employed in vain to give even a colour to this outrage.—Wesel was to belong to the new duke, not to the Emperor Napoleon: the king had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.—

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The Emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics; a pretext for demanding sacrifices, in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest, Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradisla and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three Abbeys.—In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation, “The Great Empire,” was invented, and that empire was immediately only surrounded with vassals.—Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England; and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.—The emperor at length informed his majesty that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the king to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy, a policy which had long been crowned with success; at the moment of the birth of any new object to throw out a lure to those courts, which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The king adopted the idea of such a confederation; not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances, and because, after the secession of the princes, who had acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north, became more than ever the condition of their safety. The king took measures to establish this league, but on other principles from those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banners; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.—But could France advise the king to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia?—We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.—In the first place care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the confederation of the Rhine an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate, and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promise or threats, it was but too probable, that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.—And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia, it was alledged, did nothing for her allies? It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better, and every one sees that Spain and Holland, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour. Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the elector by an enlargement of his territory.—And this was exercised towards an ally, and at the very moment when the king was advised to form an alliance, of which Hesse was to be the first bulwark: endeavours were made to detach from him a prince whom family connexions, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his majesty’s person.—But even these hostile steps were not sufficient. Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the elector of Hesse, and what was the augmen-

tation of territory, with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the king, that prince who had been twice deceived in the most shameless manner, who was now to be robbed the third time. He still possessed the territory of Fulda. This was promised to the elector, and it would have been given, had the elector consented to accept it, and had not Prussia taken up arms.—His majesty saw the system of usurpation advance every day. He saw a circle, continually becoming much narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it, beginning to be disputed with him; for a sweeping resolution forbade a passage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the gates of the federation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Hessian provinces. This was to prepare a pretext on which to act. This was the first threat of punishment aimed at a magnanimous prince who had preferred a defender to a master.—But even after this his majesty cannot reflect on it without admiration—the king considered whether a combination might not be formed which should render this state of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.—The emperor Napoleon appeared to be solicitous to remove this doubt. Two negotiations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Russia, and the other with the English ministry. In both these negotiations the intentions of France against Prussia were evidently manifested.—By the treaty which the emperor of Russia had refused to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Russia, to prevent Prussia from depriving the king of Sweden of his German territories.—Yet for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually pressed the king to seize those states, with the threefold view—first, to revenge himself on the king of Sweden; secondly, to embroil Prussia with all other powers; and thirdly, to purchase her silence with respect to the subversion of Southern Germany. But the king had long been aware that such were the views of France, and his unfortunate dispute with Sweden was painful to him. He had therefore been careful to provide against every suspicion of self-interested motives, and he confided his explanations to the emperor Alexander. The scene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had so long been the enemy of the king of Sweden, was suddenly transformed into his protector. It is not superfluous to remark that, in this insidious treaty of the French emperor, in order to satisfy the honourable interest which the court of St. Petersburg took in the maintenance of the rights of the king of Naples, he promised the latter an indemnification, engaging to prevail on the king of Spain to cede to him the Balearic islands. He will act in the same manner with respect to the augmentations of territory he pretends to bestow on his allies. These were all preludes to the steps he took against Prussia; we now approach the moment which determined his majesty.—Prussia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loss; one single advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power: and in her power it must remain, unless the last pledge of the security of the North were annihilated. Napoleon had solemnly guaranteed this state of things, yet he negotiated with England on the basis of the restoration of the electorate. The king is in possession of the proofs.—War was now in fact declared, declared by every measure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but on one frivolous pretext or another, it was still continued in Germany, and for what purposes? Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the last trace of sovereignty among the Germans, to treat kings as governors appointed by himself; to drag before military tribunals, citizens only responsible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws who lived peaceably in foreign states under foreign sovereigns, and even in the capital of a German Emperor, because they had published writings in which the French government, or at least its despotism, was attacked, and this at the time when that same government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the most sacred feelings of

nations. These armies were in no manner diminished, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Prussia or her allies, till they at length took a position which could only menace Prussia, and were even assembled in force at Westphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.—It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Prussia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, since he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till she should be reduced to such a state of political degradation and feebleness, that, deprived of every defence, she could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.—The king delayed no longer. He assembled his army. General Knoblesdorff was sent to Paris with the final declarations of his majesty. Only one measure remained which could give security to the king, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. The time for discussion was past, though the cabinet of St. Cloud appeared still desirous to protract it. General Knoblesdorff had orders to insist on this demand. It was not the whole of the king's just demands, but it was necessary that it should be the first, since it was the condition of his future existence. The acceptance or refusal of it must shew the real sentiments of the French Emperor. Unmeaning arguments, professions, the real value of which were known, by long experience, were the only answers the king received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced; but, with an haughtiness still more remarkable than this refusal, an offer was made that the troops which had advanced into Westphalia should return home, if Prussia would desist from her preparations. This was not all. It was insolently notified to the king's ministers that the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, would not be allowed to join the northern confederation, but that France would take them under her protection, in the same manner as in the other confederation she had given away cities and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the least pretension. The king was required to suffer a foreign interest to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy. Another contrast of conduct incensed the king to the utmost. He received from the emperor a letter full of those assurances of esteem which, certainly when they do not accord with facts, are to be considered as nothing, but which the dignity of sovereigns renders as a duty to themselves even when on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the sword was not yet drawn, when the minister of the emperor endeavoured to mislead those of the king by assurances on assurances, of the friendly intentions of France, the Publiciste of the 16th of September appeared with a diatribe against the king and the Prussian state, in a style worthy of the most disgraceful periods of the revolution: insulting to the nation, and what in other times than ours would have been considered as amounting to a declaration of war. The king can treat slanders that are merely abusive with contempt, but when these slanders contribute to explain the real state of things, it would be unwise to treat them merely with contempt.—The last doubt had now disappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Prussia was clear and certain. The king ordered a note to be transmitted by General Knoblesdorff, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. These conditions were—1. That the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany.—2. That France would oppose no obstacle to the formation of the northern confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and smaller states, not included in the fundamental act of the confederation of the Rhine.—3. That a negotiation should immediately be commenced, for the adjustment of all differences still in dispute: a preliminary article of which should be the restoration of the three abbeys and the separation of the town of Wesel from the French empire.—These conditions speak for themselves: they show how moderate the king, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wishes

peace depends upon France herself—The term preremptorily fixed by the king for the decision of peace or war has elapsed. His majesty has not received the answer of the cabinet of St. Cloud, or rather the preparations he sees around him, daily give him that answer. The king can henceforth confide the honour and safety of his crown only to arms, he has recourse to them with pain, since a glory purchased by the tears of his people was never his wish: but he has recourse to them with the tranquillity of confidence, since his cause is just.

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

The Duke of Weimar passed the Elbe at Havelberg. Marshal Soult proceeded on the 29th, to Rathnau, and on the 30th to Wertenhausen.—On the 29th, the column of the Duke of Weimar was at Rhinsberg, and the Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) was at the same time at Furstenberg. There is no doubt that this corps, consisting of 14,000 men, have already fallen into the hands of the French army, or are at this moment in the act of surrendering. General Blucher also left Rhinsberg in the morning of the 29th with 7,000 men, in order to proceed to Stettin, but Marshal Lannes and the Grand Duke of Berg had three days march in advance of him. This column is therefore now in our power, or will be captured within 48 hours.—In the last bulletin, we mentioned that the Grand Duke of Berg, in the affair of Prentzlow, obliged the Prince of Hohenlohe, and his 17,000 men, to lay down their arms. On the 29th, an enemy's corps of 6,000 men likewise capitulated to General Milhaud, at Passewalk. This gives us 2000 horses more, with their saddles, harnesses, and hangers. There are, besides, more than 6000 horses, which the emperor has still at Spandau, after having mounted all his cavalry.—Marshal Soult having arrived at Rathnau, fell in with five squadrons of Saxon cavalry; they solicited a capitulation, which was granted. This produced a farther supply of 500 horses for the army.—We have taken, up to this period, 150 stand of colours, among which are some embroidered by the hands of the beautiful queen herself; a beauty which as proved has disastrous to the people of Prussia, as that of Helen did to the Trojans.—The states of the Duke of Brunswick are taken possession of, and it is believed that the duke has fled to England. All his troops are disarmed. If he deserves the hatred of the French people, he has no less merited that of the Prussian nation and army; of the nation, which accuses him of being one of the promoters of the war; of the army, which complains of his manœuvres, and all his military proceedings. The reliance so improperly placed on the young *gens d'armes* is pardonable: but the conduct of this Prince, in the 72d year of his age, exhibits an example of folly the necessary consequences of which to himself, can awaken no regret. What indeed is there in age to command respect, when the ostentation and inconsiderations of youth are joined to all the frailties of declining years?—The capitulation of the 6,000 men mentioned above to have taken place on the 29th was concluded between brigadier Hagle, commanding the regiment of Truenfels, and the column detached by Prince Hohenlohe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Guilanme, of the 13th regiment of horse chasseurs, who signed it in the name of General Milhaud. It was stipulated that the whole corps should lay down their arms in the presence of the 13th regiment of chasseurs and the 9th dragoons, and surrender themselves prisoners of war. The officers were, however, allowed to retain their horses and baggage, and to depart on their parole.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Stettin is in our possession: while the left wing of the Grand Duke of Berg's corps, commanded by General Milhaud, forced a Prussian column of 6000 men to capitulate at Passewalk, the right wing commanded by General Lassalle, summoned the town of Stettin to surrender, which it did on a capitulation, the terms of which

are subjoined. Stettin is a town in a good state for defence, well armed, and provided with palisadoes. We found in it 160 pieces of cannon, and considerable magazines, with a garrison consisting of 6000 fine troops, and a number of generals, who were made prisoners of war. Such is the result of the capitulation of Stettin, an event which could only be accounted for by the utter dismay which the destruction of the great Prussian army has produced on the Oder, and over all the territory on the right bank of that river.—Of the whole of that great army, 130,000 strong, not a man has crossed the Oder. They were all either taken or killed, except those who still wander between the Elbe and the Oder, but who will within four days be made prisoners of war. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of the reduction of Stettin, which is one of the first commercial towns of Prussia, and which secures to the army an excellent line of operations. As soon as the columns commanded by the Duke of Weimar and General Blücher, which are cut off on the right and left, and pursued on the rear, shall surrender, the army will take a few days rest.—Nothing has yet been learned respecting the Russians. We long much to see 100,000 of them arrive, but the reports of their march we are afraid, are mere gasconade; they dare not meet us. The battle of Austerlitz is still before their eyes. But what all intelligent persons must despise, is to hear the emperor Alexander and his directing senate declare, that it was the allies of Russia who were defeated. It is well known over all Europe, that there is scarce a family in Russia that does not wear mourning, and it is not merely the loss of their allies they deplore. Besides, 195 pieces of Russian cannon which were taken, and are now at Strasburgh, were not the cannon of their allies. The 50 Russian standards which are hung up in the church of Notre Dame at Paris, are not the colours of their allies. The crowds of Russians who died in our hospitals, or are imprisoned in our towns were not the soldiers of their allies.—But the emperor Alexander, who commanded so great an army at Austerlitz and Wischau, and who now displays so much ostentation, did not, it seems, command the allies. The prince who capitulated, and bound himself to evacuate Germany by forced marches, was doubtless no allied prince. When mean deceptions like these are resorted to, it is impossible for one to hear them stated without a shrug of the shoulders. Such, however, are the consequences of the weakness of princes, and the corruption of ministers. It would have been a more plain and a more honourable course for the emperor Alexander, had he ratified the treaty of peace which his plenipotentiary signed, and thereby given repose to his country. In proportion as the war continues, the illusion of the power of Russia will be exposed, and that false idea will at last be completely removed. It was the policy of Catharine to produce a great impression by the display of her power; and she succeeded no less in that object than the present ministers will, by their extravagant efforts and folly, succeed in rendering the influence of Russia contemptible in Europe.—On the 21st, the king of Holland arrived with the advanced guard of the army of the North at Gottingen. On the 26th, Marshal Mortier arrived at Fulda, with the two divisions of the 8th corps of the grand army, commanded by the generals Lagrange and Dupas.—At Munster, in the county of Main and in other Prussian states, the king of Holland found magazines and artillery. At Fulda and at Brunswick, the arms of the Prince of Orange and of the Duke have been removed. Neither of these princes will reign again. They were the principal instigators of this new coalition.—The English would make no peace—they shall make it; but France will include more coasts and states in her federative system.

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



SECOND

Supplement to the London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, February 12, 1814.

(Continued.)

Foreign Office, Feb. 13, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received at this Office from the Earl of Clancarty, dated

The Hague, 5th February, 1814.—The Prince of Orange this morning acquainted me, that he had, at an early hour received a report from Colonel Fagel, commanding the Dutch levies before Gorcum, stating, that this place had at length capitulated. His Royal Highness could not then inform me of the terms of the capitulation, as these had not been transmitted with the report. I have since seen M. de Bentinck, Minister of the War Department, who acquaints me that the terms are generally as follows :—The place to be held by the French till the 20th of this month, and on that day, unless sooner relieved, the garrison is to march out with the honours of war, to lay down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war; officers to keep their swords and private baggage. In the meantime, an armistice to exist between the garrison and blockading troops, and both parties to join in reparation of the digues. I very heartily congratulate your Lordship on this event, by which a considerable force will be liberated from an irksome service for active operations at the close of a fortnight from this day, and the inhabitants of the fertile country of the Albasser Waert, immediately relieved from the apprehension of the inundations of their valuable lands.

Downing-street, Feb. 14, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are an extract and copies, have been addressed to Earl Bathurst by Major Mac Donald, dated Olivia, 11th Dec. 1813, 8th and 18th Jan. 1814.

Dec. 11, 1813.—For any information which your Lordship may be desirous of obtaining, relative either to the operations of the siege, or the state of the ordnance, &c. I shall refer your Lordship to Capt. Macleod, who will deliver this, and whom I beg leave to mention to your Lordship as a most deserving officer. I have the pleasure to acquaint your Lordship that Modlin, which is a fortress of considerable strength, and which is also on the Vistula, and of great consequence to the interests of Dantzic, in a commercial point of view, has surrendered.

Oliva, near Dantzic, 8th January, 1814.—MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the city and fortifications of Dantzic were taken possession of by the allied troops on the 2d inst. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the principal articles of the capitulation for the surrender of Dantzic, of which I have had the honour of transmitting a copy to your

Lordship, Gen. Rapp, who commanded the garrison, has been obliged to accede to terms which were proposed to him by His Serene Highness the Duke of Wirtemberg on the 29th ult., by which the whole of the French, with the few Neapolitan and Italian troops that were in the place, to the number of eleven thousand eight hundred, have become prisoners of war, and are to be conducted into Russia. The Poles, amounting to three thousand five hundred men, are to be disbanded, and permitted to return to their homes. The remainder of the garrison, with the exception of one hundred and ninety Dutch, mostly artillerymen, was composed of troops belonging to those states which formed the Confederation of the Rhine, who may be estimated at two thousand three hundred, and a battalion of 370 Spaniards and Portuguese, who were employed as labourers in repairing the fortifications. The former, including the Dutch troops, are immediately to be placed at the disposal of their respective Sovereigns; and will, I trust, ere long, appear in the ranks of the Allied Armies. The latter, of whom it is but justice to observe, that they resisted every attempt that was made to prevail on them to carry arms against the besiegers, will remain in this country, and be maintained at the expence of the Russian Government, until an opportunity offers of forwarding them to England. Having examined the fortifications of Dantzic, I am now enabled to inform your Lordship, that they might have been defended until the month of May, had not the greater part of the enemy's provisions been destroyed with the magazines which were burnt by the fire of the batteries.

The reasons which principally influenced His Serene Highness in granting to the garrison the former comparatively favourable capitulation were, the impracticability of continuing any longer to carry on approaches at so advanced a season, and the great advantage arising from the occupation of the works of the Wester Plat and Tahrwasser, which that capitulation gave him the immediate possession of, and by which the enemy was cut off from all communication with the sea, it being well known that every effort would be made by the Danes to throw supplies into the place, immediately our cruisers were obliged to quit the station. The system of exaction which has been practised by the French since they have had possession of Dantzic has borne hard on all ranks of people, and by which many of the most respectable inhabitants have been robbed of their property, and reduced from affluence to a comparative state of indigence. But, not to dwell on so distressing a subject, it is truly gratifying to me to assure your Lordship, that there exists one general feeling of gratitude among the inhabitants of this country towards Great Britain, for the liberal aid she has afforded them in the glorious work of the recovery of their independence. May I be allowed to offer my congratulations to your Lordship on the brilliant successes which have hitherto attended the exertions of the Allied Armies, and which I sincerely trust will, in their consequences, lead to the restoration of the liberties of those nations who have been long so suffering from French aggression. ALEX. MACDONALD, Maj. of the Royal Horse Artillery.

January 18, 1814.—MY LORD,—I do myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship the names of the General Officers who were in Dantzic at the time of its surrender, which I have only this instant received:

General in Chief—Comte Rapp. Generaux de Division—Compte de Heudlet, Grandjean, Bachelu, Lepin, Campredon. Generaux de Brigade—L'Ameral Dumanoir, D'Hericourt, Devilliers, Husson, Bagancourt, Farine, Cavagnac, Prince Rudziville. Generaux de Brigade des Troupes Neapolitains—D'Etree, Pepe.

ALEX. MACDONALD.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, February 15, 1814.

Foreign Office, Feb. 15, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been received this morning at this Office from Lord Burghersb, dated

Troyes, Feb. 8, 1814.—The important position and town of Troyes was yesterday taken possession of by the Allies; the enemy retired from it the night preceding, and took his direction upon Nogent. The number of roads leading from the different points of France, and uniting at Troyes, the resources of the place itself with a population of thirty thousand inhabitants, render its occupation of the greatest importance. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was the first who entered the town with his corps: on the day preceding he had turned the enemy's position near Ruvigni, and had taken possession of the village of Lanbrissel on his left.

I have the satisfaction of reporting to your Lordship, that a detachment from the corps of Gen. D'Yorck took possession of Vitry on the 5th. Gen. D'Yorck, as I have already informed your Lordship, attacked and defeated the rear guard of the corps of Marshal Macdonald's army at Chausee on the 5th. On the same day Gen. D'Yorck pursued the enemy to the gates of Chalons, and bombarded the town. Marshal Macdonald entered into a capitulation for the evacuation of the place, which he effected on the morning of the 6th, retiring with his army, composed of the corps under his immediate orders, and of those of Generals Sebastiani and Arrighi, to the left bank of the Marne. Chalons Sur Soane has been captured by the Austrians. Gen. Le Grand was assembling a French force at that place; the Prince of Hesse Hombourg directed it to be attacked; some guns were captured in the town. Gen. Le Grand retired upon the road to Lyons, where Marshal Augereau has collected a force of about four thousand men. Gen. Bubna occupies an extent of country from near Grenoble on his left, by Bourg his centre, from the environs of Macon on his right. The advanced guard of Gen. Wrede has this day followed the retreat of the enemy as far as Les Granges, on the road to Nogent. Several hundred prisoners have been taken since the enemy evacuated the town of Troyes.

Downing-street, Feb. 15, 1814.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint Sir James Leith, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieut.-General of His Majesty's Forces, to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Leeward Islands in America.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, February 19, 1814.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 16, 1814.—Royal Foreign Artillery—Second Lieutenant Felix de Real to be First Lieutenant, vice D'Allonville, deceased; dated Jan. 26, 1814. Charles de Jolivette, gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice De Real; dated as above. 1st Roy. Reg. of Tower Hamlets Militia—Lieut.-Col. Sir Daniel Williams, Knt. to be Colonel, vice Beaufoy; dated Feb. 15, 1814. Major John Castle Gaul to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Sir Daniel Williams, promoted; dated as above. Capt. Nicholas Willard, from the 2d Regiment, to be Major, vice Grant, promoted; dated as above. John David Webb, gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Grant, dis-

placed; dated as above. 2d Regiment—Thos. George Jackson Esq. to be Captain, vice Lacon, gone into the Line; dated as above. George Card, gent. to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, promoted; dated as above. Thos. Monkhouse Coppin, gent. to be Ensign, vice Card, promoted; dated as above. Cornelius Randali, gent. to be ditto, vice Moore resigned; dated as above.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, February 22, 1814.

Hereford Militia—Edward Bellingham Freeman, gent. to be Ensign; dated Sept. 14, 1813. Charles Dunn, gent. to be Ensign and Surgeon's-Mate; dated Oct. 18, 1813. North Hants Militia—Wm. Hardy, Esq. to be Captain, vice Coventry, resigned. South West Regiment of Hampshire Local Militia—Eli Hammond, gent. to be Ensign.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, February 26, 1814.

Foreign-Office, February 26, 1814.—The Right Honourable Frederick Robinson has arrived at this office with dispatches, of which the following are copies and an extract.

Dispatch from the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, dated Chatillon, Feb. 17, 1814.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's information, several reports which I have received from Colonel Lowe, of the operations of Marshal Blucher's army.

CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

The Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Sandron, February 6, 1814.

SIR,—An Aid-de-Camp of Gen. d'Yorck has just arrived here, and brought to Marshal Blucher the keys of the town of Chalons and Vitri, with the eagle and banner of the national guard of the department of the Marne. Gen. D'Yorck attacked Chalons yesterday, and after some firing on both sides, sent in an officer with a summons to surrender. Marshal M'Donald, who commanded the enemy's troops in the town, wished him to negotiate with the magistrates; but on this being declined, entered himself into a capitulation, by which it was agreed that the town should be delivered up, the French troops evacuating it, leaving every thing as it stood, and the stores and magazines untouched. It appeared, however, that the principal of these conditions was not very scrupulously observed by the French Marshal, as the bridge over the Marne was found to be blown up, and the casks which had held brandy in the stores all leaked out. Marshal M'Donald took the direction of Meaux. He has with him besides his own corps, (the 11th) the corps of Generals Sebastiani and Arrighi. Accounts have been received that Generals Kleist is arrived at St. Dizier, and that General Kapsiewitz, of General Count Langeron's corps, is soon expected there also, with a principal division of that corps, so that Field-Marshal Blucher is now in direct communication with all the corps of his army. Part of them have been left opposite Urdun and other fortresses, but the corps of the Prince of Cobourg will undertake the blockade of the several fortresses left in the rear of the Prussian army. Sezannes and Vertus are probably both occupied by the Marshal's troops at this time, but he does not move his head-quarters

forward until to-morrow. Sixty-four powder waggons were taken from the enemy in the affair of last night.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Vertus, Feb. 8, 1814.

SIR,—Field-Marshal Blucher moves his head-quarters to-day to Etoges; General Baron Sacken is at Montmirail, with his advanced parties about two leagues in front. General D'York is supposed to be at Chateau Thierry: General Kleist is at Chalons, and General Kapsiewitz, with the divisions of Count Langeron's corps, is fast coming up. Marshal M'Donald has been heard of, retiring with about an hundred pieces of artillery, drawn principally by peasant horses, and some hopes are entertained of coming up with them. General Winzingerode, who was heard of, advancing, in this direction, a few days since, has turned off again towards Brabant; possibly from orders to form his junction with the Prince Royal of Sweden, who, by the last Frankfort papers, must be moving down on the Rhine.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Vertus, Feb. 9, 1814.

SIR,—My last to you was sent by Mr. Swinnie, of the Russian embassy in London, who was the bearer of some dispatches to you from England. Field-Marshal Blucher moved his head-quarters immediately afterwards to Etoges; but about seven o'clock in the evening a report arrived from Baye, of the enemy having advanced against a Russian regiment, which had halted there, in force four or five squadrons of cavalry, and two guns; but having been resisted, had not pushed on any further. As it was totally uncertain what might be the object of this movement, the Field-Marshal moved back his head-quarters for the night to this place. The corps of General Kapsiewitz had just arrived here, and General Kleist was close in the vicinity at Chalons. General Baron Sacken was at Montmirail, and General D'York at Dormant, both having their advanced guards pushed on two or three leagues in front at or near La Ferte Sous Jouarre and Chateau Thierry. It is now 11 a.m. and no further information has been received of the enemy's movement. In the mean time, accounts are arrived of the grand army being at Troyes; so that there is no reason to speculate on any significant movement of the enemy in this transverse direction. It is supposed the corps pushed forward must have come from Sezannes, and have belonged to Marmont. General Kleist is arriving here to-day. General Baron Sacken and General D'York will probably remain in their present position until the whole of their corps unite.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Bergeres, Feb. 11, 1814.

SIR,—I am concerned to acquaint you, that the Russian division of General Alsufief suffered very considerably on yesterday afternoon, by an attack of the enemy. My report of yesterday will have mentioned the information that had been received of Buonaparte being at Sezanne. General Alsufief had his division, consisting of about three thousand five hundred infantry, posted at Champaubert. He was attacked by a very superior corps of the enemy, five or six thousand of which were cavalry, and though he formed squares, and resisted most obstinately for a long time, the enemy finally succeeded in compelling him to fall back, after suffering a very considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. He had twenty-four pieces of cannon with him, of which fifteen were saved, and nine fell into the hands of the enemy. Fifteen hundred men are announced to have got off unmolested; the remainder must have suffered or been dispersed, but great hopes are entertained that many of the latter will have been enabled to regain their corps. There has been no time as yet for any information regarding them. General D'York is at Chateau Thierry. General Baron Sacken at Ferte sous Jouarre. General Kleist

who with General Kapsiewitz had moved on yesterday to Ferre Champenoise, is now in position at this place. Field-Marshal Blucher is with them. Further intelligence is expected of the enemy's movements to decide his. The last accounts are, that he had shewn two squadrons of cavalry a little on this side of Etoges.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B. &c.

H. LOWE, Col.

My report of yesterday, which I hope you will have received, mentioned that Gen. Vasilichoff had been attacked by the enemy near Ferte Sous Jouarre, but he repulsed him, and took three pieces of artillery and two tumbrils.

H. L.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Bergeres, Feb. 12, 1814.

SIR,—A very heavy cannonading was heard during the whole of the afternoon of yesterday, in the direction of Montmirail. By a report just received from General D'Yorck, it appears that his corps and that of General Baron Sacken had marched in that direction, and attacked the enemy, who was advancing against him. The corps of General Baron Sacken, and three brigades of that of Gen. D'Yorck, were engaged, and after an action of several hours, both armies remained on the ground, in the same positions they had occupied at the commencement. Six pieces of cannon were at one time taken by General Baron Sacken, but these were left, from the difficulty of the roads, as well as four pieces of his own, which he had advanced in the attack and could not again withdraw. The force opposed was the old guard and other detached corps, amounting to about thirty thousand men, commanded by Buonaparte in person. General Baron Sacken attacked the enemy in the village of Marchais, which was taken and retaken three times. The enemy made a movement on his right flank, which compelled him to fall back on Gen. D'Yorck. The enemy attacked again, but could make no impression, night leaving both him and the allied troops in the same position. General Baron Sacken had his head-quarters this morning at Chateau Thierry, and General D'Yorck at Biffert. Buonaparte was to have returned to Montmirail last night, but bivouacked on the ground. Marshal Marmont, with the 6th corps, is at Etoges. Field-Marshal Blucher, with the corps of General Kleist and General Kapsiewitz, is in position at this place. Marshal Marmont sent in an officer with a flag of truce this morning, with a letter to the Field-Marshal, which he was directed to deliver personally, but he was not received.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Champaubert, Feb. 13, 1814.

SIR,—Field-Marshal Blucher having remained in his position at Bergeres for two days without any movement being undertaken by the enemy at Etoges, resolved on marching to attack Marshal Marmont in his position at the latter place. The advanced guard of the corps of General Kleist, under the command of Gen. Zieten, was sent forward to commence the attack. The enemy occupied the village of Etoges, and a woody height on the left of it: he shewed a large body of cavalry and several columns of infantry. His force supposed to be about nine or ten thousand men. As the advanced guard approached he gradually retired, maintaining, however a very brisk fire, and giving occasion for some very bold and successful attacks on his rear, principally by the Cossacks, who displayed the greatest intrepidity, and experienced some loss. The pursuit continued from Etoges to beyond the village of Champaubert, where the Field-Marshal has halted for the night. The enemy has bivouacked in front of Fromentieres, and will be attacked again to-morrow, should he remain in that vicinity.

H. LOWE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, 15th Feb. 1814.

SIR,—Field-Marshal Blucher has had to sustain another and most obstinate contest against a superior force of the enemy, under the command of Buonaparte in person. After having driven Marshal Marmont from the position of Etoges on the 13th, he there learned that Buonaparte had marched with his guards on the preceding day to Chateau Thierry; General D'Yorck and General Baron Sacken having previously quitted that town, and retired behind the Merne. Yesterday morning, Marshal Marmont was announced to be in retreat from the village of Fromentieres; Field-Marshal Blucher, who had bivouacked the night preceding at Champaubert, resolved on pursuing him. He had under his orders only the corps of General Kleist and General Kapsiewitz's division of General Count Langeron's corps. The enemy retired until he came near the village of Janvilliers, where a considerable body of cavalry was observed to be collected. In the ardour of pursuit, six guns, which had been carried forward, were suddenly rushed upon, and seized by them. The Prussian cavalry, under Gen. Zieten and Col. Blucher, son of the Field-Marshal, immediately charged, and retook them. Several prisoners fell into his hands, and from them it was learnt that Buonaparte was on the ground, having just arrived, with the whole of his guards, and a large body of cavalry. They had made a forced march during the night from Chateau Thierry. The infantry of Field-Marshal Blucher was at this time advancing in columns of battalions on the open grounds on each side of the chausee leading through the village. The cavalry, which was observed to be increasing, suddenly came forward in a large mass, broke through the cavalry of the advanced guard, divided itself, and attacked with the greatest fury the columns of infantry on the plain. The movement was observed. The columns formed into squares, which remained firm on their ground, and commenced a heavy fire from their front, flanks, and rear. In a large field on the right of a village six squares were attacked at the same time: all succeeded in repelling the enemy, the cavalry of the advanced guard in the mean time retiring in the intervals, forming in the rear, and advancing again to charge the enemy's cavalry, after it had been thrown into disorder, and compelled to retire from the destructive fire of the squares. The enemy's numbers, however, increased, and large bodies of cavalry were seen to be moving round on either flank. Two battalions of infantry of the advanced guard, which had entered the village, could not form in time, and suffered considerably. Field-Marshal Blucher, who had little cavalry with him, resolved on withdrawing his force from a position where such an unequal conquest must be waged.

The infantry were directed to retire in columns and squares, with artillery in the intervals, covered on the flanks and rear by skirmishers and cavalry. The enemy lost no time in making the boldest and most direct attacks. The country through which the line of retreat lay, was generally open, without inclosures, but with small woods and copses, which enabled the enemy's cavalry to conceal its movements. The infantry avoided in general entangling themselves in them, and were thus the better enabled to preserve their perfect formation, and hold the enemy in greater respect. From the village of Janvilliers to about half way between Champaubert and Etoges, a distance of nearly four leagues, it was one incessant retiring combat, not a single column or square of infantry that was not either charged by or exposed to the fire of the enemy, whilst a constant fire was kept up by them without any interruption of their march, firing and loading as they moved on, and still preserving the most perfect order. It frequently happened that the enemy's cavalry were intermixed with the squares, and always, in such case, compelled to retire with great loss. Various charges were attempted without any effect.

At sun-set it was observed, that the corps of cavalry which had been seen to take a circuit round the flanks had thrown themselves into the line of our retreat, about

half way between Champaubert and Etoges, and formed themselves into a solid mass on the chausee and on each side of it, with the evident determination to bar the passage. At this moment Field-Marshal Blucher found himself surrounded on every side. His decision was as prompt as the resolution determined to execute it, to continue his march, and break through the obstacle opposed to it.—The columns and squares, assailed now on every side, moved on in the most firm and perfect order. The artillery opened a heavy fire on the cavalry that had planted itself on the chausee, which was succeeded by volleys of musquetry from the advancing columns of infantry. The enemy's cavalry could not stand against such determination. They were forced to quit the chausee, and leave the passages on each side of it open, and to limit their further attacks solely to the flanks and rear. The columns and squares on the flanks and rear were equally assailed, and not a single one during the whole of the time was broken, or lost its order. As night came on, the infantry attacks succeeded to those of the cavalry. As the troops were entering the village of Etoges, they were assailed by volleys of musquetry from a body of infantry that had penetrated by bye-roads on both flanks of their march. Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz, with their respective corps, however, again broke through the obstacles opposed to them, forced their way through the village, though with considerable loss, and brought in their corps, without further attack or molestation, to the position of Bergeres, where they bivouacked for the night.

The loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, during this long and arduous struggle, is estimated at about three thousand five hundred men, with seven pieces of artillery. The enemy evidently contemplated the destruction of the whole corps. His force must have been double; his cavalry in more than a treble proportion, probably eight thousand horses. Field-Marshal Blucher's artillery was more numerous and better served. The enemy's loss from its fire, and from the constant repulses of his cavalry by the fire of the squares, must have been excessive.—I want words to express my admiration of the intrepidity and discipline of the troops. The example of Field-Marshal Blucher himself, who was every where, and in the most exposed situations: of Generals Kleist and Kapsiewitz; of General Gniesnau, who directed the movement on the chausee, of General Zieten, and Prince Augustus of Prussia, always at the head of his brigade, animating it to the most heroic efforts, could not fail to inspire the soldiers with a resolution that must have even struck the enemy with admiration and surprise.—The position of Chalons presenting the advantage of forming a junction of the different corps of his army, Field-Marshal Blucher resolved on marching thither, having received reports during the battle that Generals D'Yorck and Sacken had arrived at Rheims, and that General Winzingerode was within one or two days march of it. The whole of the army of Silesia will thus soon be united, and be enabled to advance against the enemy with that confidence of success which numbers and union affords.

H. LOWE.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

P. S. Your Aide-de-camp, Captain Harris, has been constantly with the advance or rear guard, as occasion has pointed out. He accompanied the Prussian cavalry in their charge in the morning, and I am much indebted to him for his assistance and reports.

Military report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Chalons, Feb. 16, 1814.

SIR, I am happy to inform you, Field-Marshal Blucher has just received accounts that General Winzingerode attacked the town of Soissons, carried it by assault, made prisoners three generals and about three thousand men, and took thirteen pieces of cannon. General D'Yorck has just arrived here. His corps is following, and, with that of General Baron Sacken, will arrive here this evening. Gen Win-

zingerode is marching upon Epernay. Field-Marshal Blucher will thus be speedily enabled to form a junction of the whole of his force. This union, with Gen. Winzingerode's success, present the prospect of a full compensation for any losses that have been sustained. Buonaparte was at Etoges yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. Field-Marshal Blucher's head-quarters will remain here to-day.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Stewart, K. B.

H. LOWE.

P. S. The account of General Winzingerode's affair is from a Russian Colonel, who left him before the attack commenced, but was joined on the road to Rheims, by an officer from General Winzingerode, who brought him the information. It is regarded here as certain.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of Silesia, Chalons, Feb. 17, 1814.

SIR, Accounts have been received of General Winzingerode's arrival at Rheims. He will march to and form his junction with Field-Marshal Blucher at this place; the official detail of the affair at Soissons has not been yet received, but the news is confirmed through a variety of channels, with the sole difference of their having been two instead of three Generals made prisoners.—I have just spoken to an Aide-de-camp of General Count Langeron, who acquaints me he is on his march hither. General Count St. Priest was expected soon to follow. The advanced guard of the troops under General Count Langeron, was at St. Dizier on yesterday.—Field-Marshal Blucher's head-quarters remain here this day. His army has been speedily refitting with every thing that is necessary.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Troyes, Feb. 13, 1814.

MY LORD, the army under the immediate orders of Prince Schwartzberg has continued the movement, the details of which I had the honour of transmitting to you in the last dispatch. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg summoned the commandant of Sens on the 11th to surrender; upon the refusal of that officer, the barricades of the place were forced, and after considerable resistance the town was taken.

The Prince Royal afterwards directed his force on Pont-Sur-Yonne, from whence he has marched upon Bray. On the 9th, at night, a report was received from Gen. Witgenstein, at Mery, that Villenox was occupied by a considerable force of French, and that Buonaparte was there in person. Prince Schwartzberg proceeded himself the next day to reconnoitre Nogent, and make a movement upon it calculated to attract the attention of the enemy. On the 9th, Gen. Count Hardegg had attacked the rear-guard of the enemy, in a position between Romilly and St. Hilaire, and had driven it with some loss towards Nogent. Prince Schwartzberg upon his arrival near that town, directed another attack to be made upon this rear-guard, which occupied a position between Marnay, St. Aubin, and Macon. General Hardegg attacked upon the road towards St. Aubin, the advance of General Witgenstein upon the road to Marnay. The enemy was driven from his position, and forced to retire into Nogent. Count Hardegg pursued him into that town, and established himself on the 10th in a part of the place. General Witgenstein was ordered to assemble his corps near Pont-sur-Seine; Gen. Wrede to advance from Nogent towards Bray. In consequence of these movements, the enemy abandoned the left of the Seine, and destroyed the bridges over that river.

In pursuance of Prince Schwartzberg's directions, General Witgenstein has already crossed the Seine, near Pont. Gen. Wrede has re-established the bridge at Bray, has passed a part of his force on the right bank of that river, and had directed it towards Provins. Gen. Bianchi is marching upon Montereau; General Gyalay will support him; the remainder of Prince Schwartzberg's army will be assembled on the left of the Seine. Your Lordship will already have been informed

that Buonaparte marched with a considerable portion of his army against the corps under the orders of Marshal Blucher. You will be acquainted with the result of his operations. I fear they have been, to a certain degree, unfavourable to the Allies. The separation of the army of Silesia from that under the orders of Prince Schwartzemberg, is likely to follow the efforts of Buonaparte. With a view however of stopping the pursuit of any advantages he may have gained, Prince Schwartzemberg has determined to carry the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein, and of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, to Provins and Villenox. The corps of Russian reserves will be placed between Mery and Nogent, and the whole army will stand, in position, the right at Mery, the left at Montereau, with the corps at Provins and Villenox ready to push forward, if necessary, upon the rear of Buonaparte's present line of operations, or within reach to protect the movements of Prince Schwartzemberg's army along the left of the Seine, towards Fontainebleau.

Prince Lubomirsky, with a corps of cavalry, occupies Sezanne. Plancy is occupied by a detachment from the corps of reserve.

BURGHENSH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regiment.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Nogent, Feb. 10, 1814.

Since I had the honour of addressing you last night, a report has been received by Prince Schwartzemberg from Gen. Debitch, containing the satisfactory intelligence that Marshal Blucher had repulsed the enemy that was moving against him beyond Etoges. Gen. Debitch was already in communication with Marshal Blucher, and at the same time his dispatch was dated, entertained no doubt of the enemy's retreat. In consequence of this information, Prince Schwartzemberg has suspended the operation, the detail of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my last dispatch, and will resume the offensive movement, before in progress. The head-quarters will this day be removed to Bray. The corps of Geus. Wrede and Wittgenstein will advance by Nangis towards Melun. Gen. Bianchi will push upon the road towards Fontainebleau.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Right Hon. Frederick Robinson to Earl Bathurst, dated London, Feb. 24, 1814.

MY LORD, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I left Chatillon on the night of the 18th instant on my way to England. Having been detained for some hours at Troyes on the 19th, I there received some information of some events which had occurred, of a date later than that of the dispatches of which I was the bearer. It appeared that on the 16th or 17th (I believe the latter), the corps of Count Hardegg, and Count Thurn (Austrians), and the Cossacks under Count Platow, had succeeded in capturing Fontainebleau, where they took one General, some cannon, and several prisoners. On the 17th, Buonaparte (who, upon the advance of Prince Schwartzemberg across the Seine, had desisted from his operations against Marshal Blucher) fell with a very considerable body of cavalry, upon the advanced guard of Count Wittgenstein's corps at Nanges, under the command of Count Pahlen. This advanced guard, which consisted of several regiments of cavalry, was driven back, with considerable loss both of men and artillery, and Prince Schwartzemberg determined to withdraw the greater part of his army across the Seine. He still, however, occupied the bridges over that river at Montereau, Bray, and Nogent. In the morning of the 18th the two former posts were attacked with considerable vigour, but without effect: and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who commanded at Montereau, not only repulsed three attacks made upon him, but took both prisoners and cannon. Late, however, in the evening, the attack was renewed, with increased force, and the enemy finally succeeded in driving the Prince Royal across the river, and pressed him so severely that he had not time to

destroy the bridge. He retired in the direction of Bray, and it was understood that the enemy passed a considerable part of his army across the river. The result of this affair induced Prince Schwartzberg to withdraw the grand army from their advanced position upon the Seine, and I understood that his head-quarters were to be established at Troyes in the night of the 19th.

I have the satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship, that on the morning of the 20th, I had an opportunity of seeing the whole of Marshal Blücher's army reunited, and on its march from Chalons to join the grand army. It was moving upon the high road to Troyes; and the head of the column was near Arcis-sur-Aube, between eighteen and twenty English miles from Prince Schwartzberg's head-quarters. After the severe action in which this incomparable army had recently been engaged, it was a matter of infinite gratification to me to observe the admirable condition of the troops composing it, who amounted to nearly sixty thousand men.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

F. ROBINSON.

Downing-Street, February 24, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. commanding his Majesty's forces in North America.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, December 27, 1813.—MY LORD, I do myself the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that, since my dispatch of the 22d instant, I have received a communication from Lieutenant General Drummond, containing a supplementary report from Colonel Murray, dated at Fort George the 18th December, correcting his statement of the preceding day, respecting the enemy having passed over the river all his cannon and stores, having since discovered, in the ditch of the fortification, one long eighteen-pounder, four twelve, and several nine-pounders, together with a large supply of shot; some of the temporary magazines, with a proportion of fixed ammunition, have been saved; a camp equipage for fifteen hundred men, has fallen into our possession. The new barracks, erected in the vicinity of Fort George and at Chippawa, have, from the precipitancy of the enemy's flight, escaped being burned.

GEORGE PREVOST.

The Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Head-Quarters, Quebec, January 6, 1814.—MY LORD, Having ascertained the enemy's force at Forts George and Niagara, and on that frontier, to have been considerably reduced for the purpose of strengthening the division of the American army, commanded by Major-General Wilkinson, now acting against lower Canada, I directed Lieutenant-General Drummond, on the 3d of last month, to hold the right division of the army in the Canadas, placed under the immediate command of Major-General Rial, in so perfect a state of preparation as to be enabled to act with promptitude when required to take advantage of the weakness or negligence of the enemy; and I feel a high satisfaction in having the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the Lieutenant-General's letters, containing the reports of the capture of Fort Niagara, on the morning of the 19th December, and of the flight of the enemy's force from Lewistown, on the approach of the corps commanded by Major-General Rial. The arrangements of Major-General Drummond, and the brilliant manner in which they were executed, have excited my warmest applause, and afford me infinite satisfaction in the communication I now make to your Lordship. I request to call the consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the various officers who have distinguished themselves on the occasion, more especially to Colonel Murray, who has availed himself of this favourable opportunity fully to confirm my opinion of his zeal, intelligence, and military talents. After the dispersion of the enemy's force at Lewistown, and the destruction of that village, Major-General Rial's brigade pressed forward towards Black Rock and

Buffalo, and on its march obtained possession, after a feeble resistance, of the Mills and Rope Walk of General Porter, one of the principal contractors for supplying the American army, which were destroyed. On this occasion an American officer and a few men were killed, and one officer and eleven privates taken prisoners, but not a British soldier suffered. The bridge over the Tonawanto Creek having been destroyed by the enemy, the progress of Major-General Rial's brigade has been impeded until the arrival of a sufficient number of boats at Chippawa, to enable the troops intended to co-operate with it on the destruction of the vessels and stores at Buffalo, to cross the river. When the last accounts left Fort George, the weather had not then become too severe to render the movement impracticable. I therefore hope to be able to report its success to your Lordship by the next opportunity, as the enemy appears in great consternation, and without plan, or organization for defence. Having been under the necessity of employing the western Indians who had retreated with General Proctor from Amherstburg, as well as those inhabitants near the Niagara frontier, in conjunction with the force acting under Major-General Rial, I have not failed strongly to enjoin upon Lieutenant-General Drummond, to restrain by every means in his power any excesses or cruelties on their part, which might give just cause of complaint to the American Government, or attach disgrace to His Majesty's arms. The enemy set an example in his retreat from Fort George, by burning the town of Newark, that has produced calamitous consequences to himself since the theatre of war has been transferred into his own territory. Painful is such a retribution to those who execute it.—I have felt the authority most repugnant, and I sincerely hope it may not again be excited.

I have sent my Aide-de-camp, Captain Cochrane, over land to Halifax, as the bearer of my dispatches to your Lordship; he carries with him a stand of colours taken in the fort of Niagara, to be laid at the feet of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for such information as you may require respecting this command.

GEORGE PREVOST.

To Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Fort Niagara, December 20, 1813.—SIR, Conceiving the possession of Fort Niagara to be of the highest importance in every point of view to the tranquillity and security of this frontier, immediately on my arrival at St. Davids, I determined upon its reduction, if practicable, without too great a sacrifice. There being however but two batteaux at this side of the water, I did not think proper to make the attempt until a sufficient number should be brought from Burlington, at this season of the year a most difficult undertaking. But by the indefatigable exertions of Captain Elliot, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, every difficulty, particularly in the carriage of the batteaux by land for several miles, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather (the ground being covered with snow, and the frost severe), was overcome; they were again launched; and the troops, consisting of a small detachment of royal artillery; the grenadier company of the Royal Scots; the flank companies of the 41st and the 100th regiments; amounting in the whole to about five hundred and fifty, which I had placed under the immediate orders of Colonel Murray, Inspecting Field-Officer, were embarked. The enclosed report of that most zealous and judicious officer, will point out to you the detail of their further proceedings. At five o'clock A. M. the fort was attacked by assault, at the point of the bayonet; two picquets, posted at the distance of a mile, and of a mile and a half from the works, having previously been destroyed to a man by the same weapon, and at half an hour afterwards this important place was completely in our possession. By this gallant achievement twenty-pieces of ordnance (mounted on the several defences), three thousand stand of arms, a number of rifles, a quantity of ammunition, blankets, clothing, several thousand pair of shoes, &c. have fallen into our hands, besides fourteen officers and three hundred and thirty other prison-

ers, and eight respectable inhabitants of this part of the country, who had been dragged from the peaceful enjoyment of their property to a most unwarrantable confinement, were released, together with some Indian warriors of the Cooknawaga and Six Nation tribes. The enemy's loss amounted to sixty-five in killed, and to but twelve in wounded, which clearly proves how irresistible a weapon the bayonet is in the hands of British soldiers. Our loss was only five killed and three wounded. I have to regret the death of a very promising young officer, Lieutenant Nolan, of the 100th regiment.

I beg leave to bear the highest testimony of the anxious, active, and meritorious exertions of Colonel Murray, who, I regret to say, received a severe, though not dangerous wound in the wrist, which, I hope, will not at this critical period deprive me for any great length of time of his valuable services; and to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, of the 100th regiment, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who so gallantly achieved this most daring and brilliant enterprise. The militia came forward with alacrity, and assisted much in landing and transporting the batteaux across the river, in a very rapid current, for which service they are deserving of the highest praise. Captain Norton, the Indian Chief, volunteered his services, and accompanied the troops. And I beg to recommend in the strongest terms to the favour and protection of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Capt. Elliot of the 103d regiment, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, whose conduct on this, as on every other occasion, has been so distinguished; as also Lieutenant Dawson, of the 100th regiment, who commanded the forlorn hope; Captain Fawcett, of the same regiment, who immediately supported him with the grenadiers; and Captain Martin, who with three companies, gallantly stormed the eastern demi-bastion. My best acknowledgements are due to Major-Generals Rial and Vincent, for the cordial and zealous assistance I received from them in making the arrangements: to Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Deputy-Adjutant-General, and to the officers of my personal staff. I have the honour of forwarding to your Excellency the American colours taken on this occasion by Captain Foster, my Aide-de-Camp, who being in my fullest confidence, will give your Excellency any further information you may require,

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieutenant-General.

Fort Niagara, December 19th, 1813.—SIR, In obedience to your Honour's commands, directing me to attack Fort Niagara, with the advance of the army of the right, I resolved upon attempting a surprise. The embarkation commenced on the 18th, at night, and the whole of the troops were landed three miles from the fort early on the following morning, in the following order of attack.—Advanced guard one subaltern and twenty rank and file; grenadiers 100th regiment; Royal Artillery, with grenadiers; five companies 100th regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, to assault the main gate, and escalade the works adjacent; three companies of the 100th regiment, under Captain Martin, to storm the eastern demi-bastion: Captain Bailey, with the grenadiers Royal Scots, was directed to attack the salient angle of the fortification; and the flank companies of the 41st regiment were ordered to support the principal attack.—Each party was provided with scaling ladders and axes. I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Honour, that the fortress was carried by assault in the most resolute and gallant manner, after a short but spirited resistance.

The highly gratifying but difficult duty remains, of endeavouring to do justice to the bravery, intrepidity, and devotion of the 100th regiment to the service of their country, under that gallant officer Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, to whom I feel highly indebted for his cordial assistance. Captain Martin, 100th regiment, who executed the task allotted to him in the most intrepid manner, merits the greatest praise; I have to express my admiration of the valour of the Royals, grenadiers,

under Captain Bailey, whose zeal and gallantry were very conspicuous. The just tribute of my applause is equally due to the flank companies of the 41st regiment, under Lieutenant Bullock, who advanced to the attack with great spirit. The Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant Charlton, deserve my particular notice. To Captain Elliot, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, who conducted one of the columns of attack and superintended the embarkation, I feel highly obliged. I cannot pass over the brilliant services of Lieutenant Dawson and Captain Fawcett, 100th, in command of the advance and grenadiers, who gallantly executed the orders entrusted to them, by entirely cutting off two of the enemy's picquets, and surprising the sentries on the glacis and at the gate, by which means the watch word was obtained, and the entrance into the fort greatly facilitated, to which may be attributed in a great degree our trifling loss. I beg leave to recommend these meritorious officers to your Honour's protection. The scientific knowledge of Lieutenant Gengruben, Royal Engineers, in suggesting arrangements previous to the attack, and for securing the fort afterwards, I cannot too highly appreciate. The unwearied exertions of acting Quarter-Master Pilkington, 100th regiment, in bringing forward the materials requisite for the attack, demand my acknowledgements. Captain Kirby, Lieutenants Ball, Scroos, and Hamilton, of the different provincial corps, deserve my thanks; my Staff-Adjutant, Mr. Braumpton, will have the honour of presenting this dispatch, and the standard of the American garrison; to his intelligence, valour, and friendly assistance, not only on this trying occasion, but on many former, I feel most grateful. Our force consisted of about five hundred rank and file.—Annexed is a return of our casualties, and the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The ordnance and commissariat stores are so immense that it is totally out of my power to forward to you a correct statement for some days, but twenty-seven pieces of cannon, of different calibres, are on the works, and upwards of three thousand stand of arms and many rifles in the arsenal. The store-houses are full of cloathing and camp equipage of every description.

J. MURRAY, Colonel.

His Honour Lieutenant-General Drummond, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Killed and Wounded in an Assault of Fort Niagara, at Day-break, on the Morning of the 19th December 1813.

General Staff—1 officer wounded.—Royal Artillery—1 staff wounded—41st. Foot—1 rank and file wounded.—100th Foot—1 lieutenant, 5 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—100th Foot—Lieutenant Nowlan.—*Wounded.*—Colonel Murray, commanding, severely (not dangerously).—Royal Artillery—Assistant-Surgeon Ogilvy, slightly. J HARVEY, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Deputy-Assistant-General.

Return of the Enemy's Loss in Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, who fell into our Hands, in an Assault on Fort Niagara, on the morning of the 19th Dec. 1813.

Killed.—65.—*Wounded.*—1 lieutenant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 12 rank and file,—*Prisoners.*—1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 1 commissary, 12 serjeants, 318 rank and file.

J. HARVEY, Lieut.-Col. and Dep.-Adjt.-Gen.

E. BARNES, Adjt.-Gen. North America.

Queenstown, Dec. 20, 1813.—SIR, The enemy having established a force, and erected some batteries at Lewistown, with the avowed intention of destroying the town of Queenstown, situated immediately opposite, I determined to dislodge them from thence, and, with that view, the 1st battalion of the Royal Scots, and the 41st regiment, with the whole body of the Western Indians, were crossed to the Ame-

rican frontier, under the command of Major-General Rial, in batteaux; immediately after landing the force under Colonel Murray, the enemy retired on the approach of our troops, and permitted thereby two guns, a twelve and six-pounder, to fall into our hands. From Major-General Rial's report of the good conduct of the troops employed on this service, I am convinced that if an opportunity had offered, they would have equally distinguished themselves with those at Niagara.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieutenant-General.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Head-quarters, Quebec, January 12, 1814.—MY LORD, I have great satisfaction in transmitting herewith to your Lordship, the copy of a letter I have just received from Lieutenant-General Drummond, containing a report of a successful attack made on the enemy's positions of Black Rock and Buffalo, by a brigade of his Majesty's troops under the command of Major-General Rial, on the 30th ult. In this brilliant affair, as in that of the capture of Fort Niagara, the officers and men engaged have acquitted themselves with determined bravery, and are distinguished by their devotion to the service of their country, under peculiar hardships and privations. Eight pieces of ordnance, and one hundred and thirty prisoners have fallen into our possession; and the towns of Black Rock and Buffalo have been totally destroyed, the inhabitants having previously abandoned those places. Four of the enemy's armed sloops and schooners have also been burnt. I beg your Lordship's indulgence in submitting to the gracious consideration of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the officers who are particularly mentioned by the Lieutenant-General, as having acted with great gallantry upon this occasion. Captain Robinson, who commanded the King's regiment after Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvie was disabled, and to whose judicious and prompt execution of a flank movement, much merit and great advantage have been ascribed; Captain Fawcett, of the 100th regiment, who was wounded; Captain Ferrouse, Aide-de-camp to Lieut. General Drummond, and Captain Holland, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Rial, appear to have been very forward in a zealous performance of their respective duties, and present themselves as objects entitled to my commendation.

GEORGE PREVOST.

To Earl Bathurst.

Niagara Frontier, near Fort Erie, January 2d, 1814.—SIR, Having pushed forward the troops as nearly opposite the head of Grand Island as I could without discovering them to the enemy, I moved my head-quarters to Chippawa on the 28th and on the following day to within two miles of Fort Erie, when, having reconnoitred the enemy's position at Black Rock, I determined to attack him that night. The boats were accordingly moved up from Chippawa Creek on the evening of the 29th, and Major-General Rial proceeded to execute the instructions with which I had previously furnished him. As soon as the troops destined under the immediate direction of Major-General Rial to advance upon Black Rock from below, had been passed across the river, the boats were tracked up as high as the foot of the Rapids, immediately below Fort Erie. In doing this, which cost much time and labour, it was necessary to observe considerable caution, and the greatest silence, as the river there narrows very much, and the point in particular to which the boats were brought, and from whence the troops were to embark, was immediately under the point blank fire of the enemy's heaviest batteries.

Owing to the boats having been brought in the dark to a part of the beach which was shoal and full of rocks, and on which they had grounded before any thing was ready for pushing off, the day appeared, and at the same moment the attack on the enemy's out-posts was commenced by the troops under Major-General Rial. By the uncommon exertion of all, the boats were got off, and the Royals, after being

exposed to a galling fire of musketry, in their passage across, (notwithstanding the well directed fire of five field pieces, with which I had directed the old batteries to be occupied) reached the other side of the shore in time to co-operate with the troops under Major-General Rial, in the defeat of the enemy. I beg to refer your Excellency to the Major-General's report, for a detailed account of the operations of the troops, of whose gallantry and exertion he speaks in terms of the highest praise. To the Major-General himself I feel greatly indebted for the very gallant and able manner in which he has executed the service with which I have entrusted him. Of the conduct of the officers and troops too much cannot be said. The patience and fortitude with which they have borne the privation of almost every comfort, and the severity of a most rigorous climate at this advanced season of the year, reflects the highest credit on all. Nothing, in fact, can more strongly evince their anxious desire to meet the enemy. Their conduct when he was met, the result of the action, as well as the report of the gallant officer by whom they were led, sufficiently prove. The conduct of Captain Robinson, of the King's regiment, and of Captain Holland, Aide-de-camp to Major-General Rial, were particularly conspicuous; and I beg leave to recommend these officers to the favourable notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

All the objects proposed in my letter of the 27th ult., and in fact all that are at this moment attainable, having thus been completely accomplished, by the destruction of the whole of the cover on the opposite frontier, and by the infliction of a severe retaliation for the burning of the town of Niagara, the justice of which the enemy himself most fully admits, the troops have been placed in cantonments along the frontier, in the manner which appears to me best calculated to insure its security, and their comfort and repose. To Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, Dep.-Adjutant General, I am much indebted, for the able assistance he has afforded me through this arduous service. The exertions of Captain Elliott, Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, in directing the preparations of the boats, and in assisting at the embarkation of the troops, were unremitted. To Captain Bridge, Lieutenants Armstrong and Charlton, of the Royal Artillery, and Captain Cameron, of the militia artillery, whose zeal and exertions in transporting the heavy ordnance were very conspicuous, great praise is due. Lieutenant-Colonel Baby, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General of Militia, and Major Simons of the incorporated militia, were useful and indefatigable in embarking the troops. Lieutenants Putman, Davis, and Anderson, and several other officers of the militia, very handsomely volunteered in piloting the boats across the river, a service of considerable difficulty and importance, owing to the great rapidity of the current. I beg leave also to mention the great assistance I received from the officers of my personal staff. This dispatch will be delivered to you by Captain Jervoise, my Aide-de-camp, who was in the action, and particularly distinguished himself. I beg to recommend him to the favourable notice of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent; he is perfectly qualified to give your Excellency every further information you may require.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut.-General.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost, &c. &c. &c.

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.] NEW SERIES, DECEMBER, 1814. [No. 8.

MEMOIR OF JOACHIM MURAT, KING OF NAPLES.

JOACHIM MURAT, king of Naples, was born at Castres, and served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI. He was afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of horse chasseurs, of which he became lieutenant-colonel, was cashiered in July, 1794, and restored about the beginning of October, 1795. At this period began his attachment to Buonaparte, who made him his aid-de-camp; as such he attained the rank, first of chief, then of general of brigade, and invariably displayed great valour and great talent, particularly on the 17th of April, 1796, at the battle of Mondovi. Towards the end of the same month Buonaparte having received proposals of peace from the court of Turin, sent Murat thither to open the negotiation, and afterwards dispatched him to Paris, where he and Junot delivered to government 21 banners, taken on different occasions from the Austro-Sardinians. On the 24th of May he returned to Turin, bearing dispatches relative to the negotiations, and immediately rejoined the army. In June he attended the minister Faypoult to the doge of Genoa, to desire him to dismiss the imperial minister from the territories of the republic within forty-eight hours, and a few days after took the command of the advanced guard of general Vaubois's army, which was sent against Leghorn. On the 18th of July he directed the attack made by the left wing in the entrenched camp at Mantua; and on the 9th of September was commanded to pursue general Wurmser, who had been defeated, at the head of a body of chasseurs. On the 11th he undertook to cut off his retreat to Cerea, but after having routed several detachments of the enemy, he was himself repulsed by their superior numbers, and on the 13th, still continuing to attack, he received a wound. During the campaign of 1797, he displayed the same activity, and on the 14th of January, 1798, went to Monte Baldo at the head of a demi-brigade of light infantry, forced the Austrians who occupied the Corona, routed them after a very obstinate engagement, and obliged their cavalry to swim across the Adige. On the 24th of February he drove the enemy from the retrenchments of Foy, which were nevertheless valiantly defended. On the 16th of March he crossed the Tagliamento, at the head of his division, and on the 19th again distinguished himself at the passage of the Lisonzo. In September general Buonaparte commissioned him to march with a column towards the confines of the Valteline, to accommodate the disputes between that country and the Grisons, or rather to take possession of it in the name of the Cisalpine republic, in conse-

quence, at the end of the month, he declared that the faults of the Grisons and the wishes of the people had induced him to join the Valteline to the Cisalpine states. In November he preceded Buonaparte in his march through Switzerland and Alsace, hastening on to Rastadt to prepare for him a situation, of which he did not take possession. In March, 1798, he was sub-commander to Berthier at Rome, then marched against the insurgents of Marino, Albano, and Castello, of whom he killed a great number, and caused many prelates and monks, who were enemies to France, to be seized.

He next attended Buonaparte to Egypt, served with such success as to merit the rank of general of division, and returning with him to Europe, was one of those who most effectually served him, when, in 1799, he changed the form of government; for, entering at the head of 60 grenadiers the hall at St. Cloud, where the council of 500 were assembled, he said, "Let the good citizens retire, the council of 500 is dissolved." The command of the posts of the council of 500 was at first confided to him, and in December that of the consular guard. At the end of the month Buonaparte drew the bonds which united them still closer, by giving him his sister in marriage, and afterwards employing him as one of his lieutenants in the army of reserve, the advanced guard of which he commanded. On the 27th of May, 1800, he entered Verceil by main force, crossed the Sesia two days after, went to Novarro, and took post along the right bank of the Tessino. On the 2d of June he entered Milan, and surrounded the citadel, on the 6th he passed the Po at Nocette, and on the 8th took possession of Placentia, with the immense magazines of the enemy. On the 6th of July government presented him with a sabre of honour as a particular mark of the satisfaction he gave the French people. The year following he was commander-in-chief of the army of observation, and in February he and the chevalier Micheroux signed an armistice at Soligno, between the French republic and the king of the Two Sicilies.

After the definitive treaty of peace he addressed a proclamation to the refugees, to inform them that the pacification gave them the power and the right to return home. He then governed the Cisalpine republic under the title of general, and went to the consulta of Lyons, after which, in February 1802, he installed the new authorities at Milan. Towards the latter end of 1801, the provisional government of that republic offered him a magnificent sabre, which he refused, saying, that the wants of the army were most urgent, and desiring that the value of this present might be expended in supplies for them. In November, 1803, after his return to Paris, he went to preside in the electoral college of the department of Lot, where he was born, and soon after became a member of the legislative body. In January, 1803, he was appointed governor of Paris, with the rank and honours of commander-in-chief, and in May following, marshal of the empire. On the 1st of February, 1805, he was, as high-admiral, raised to the dignity of a prince, and afterwards honoured with the order of Prussia and Bavaria.

When hostilities broke out afresh with Austria, he crossed the Rhine at Kehl on the 25th of September, with the reserve cavalry, remained posted several days before the outlets of the Black Forest, and went to Bavaria, where, when Ulm was taken and Mack defeated, he, with the utmost activity, pursued the Austrian troops who were endeavouring to retire into Bohemia through Franconia, under the orders of the archduke Ferdinand and general Werneck. He compelled the forces of the latter to lay down their arms, continued to advance with the same rapidity, arrived among the first on the road to Vienna, first established his headquarters at the abbey of Mœlk, whence he marched to St. Polten; made his entrance into Vienna on the 11th of November, and took possession of duke Albert's house; afterwards defeated the Russians at Hollabrünn; again distinguished himself at the battle of Juttersdorf, where he took 2000 prisoners, seized Brünn on the 18th of November, and having enclosed Kutusow, granted him a capitulation, which was not ratified by the emperor Napoleon. Murat afterwards contributed greatly to the victory at Austerlitz, and in January, 1801, when this brilliant campaign was ended, returned to the metropolis. He was then created duke of Berg.

Shortly afterwards, the king of Naples being expelled from his throne, he was succeeded by Murat, who has since enjoyed that dignity.

JOURNAL OF THE SIEGE OF BADAJOS,

By MARSHAL MORTIER, JANUARY 1811.

The following Journal was found on the person of Colonel Lejeune, when he was taken by a guerrilla party on his route to Paris. To professional men it will be gratifying, as showing the French mode of Siege upon an occasion much spoken of.

30th January.—By order of H. E. the Duke of Dalmatia every thing will be united in the centre, to open this evening a parallel against the Pardaleras. The parallel will be about 400 toises in length; it will commence at the battery established on the right, pass in front of the Pardaleras, at 150 toises from its covered-way, and extend so far beyond the capital of the centre bastion as to be able to establish a redoubt, with a battery in it to ricochet its left face. General Girard is to furnish 400 men for this operation. 50 sappers are to be ordered for duty and to have double pay if at day-break the workmen are covered through the whole extent of the parallel.

30th to 31st January.—Captain Andoneau opened the parallel against Pardaleras, and ought to have made it 350 toises in length: he, however, only opened 180 toises, leaving a space in the middle of 120 toises vacant, which was occasioned by 200 workmen from the 40th, 88th, and 64th regiments not arriving till one in the morning. This circumstance, added to the bad weather, retarded the work; half the sappers also

quitted the trenches without being relieved: they were ordered to be punished.

The workmen employed in the night had double pay.

1st to 2d February.—300 men from the 1st division and 50 sappers were employed on the parallel; but for want of fascines and gabions were not able to join the two parts opened on the night between the 30th and 31st January, by 40 toises, which still remains to be opened.

2d to 3d February.—Very bad weather, nothing done.

3d to 4th February.—220 workmen and 30 sappers employed.

The enemy in the day-time made a sortie with 2000 infantry and three squadrons of cavalry. The workmen and the sappers took to their arms, and with two companies of grenadiers and one of voltigeurs the guard of the trenches stood firm till the 21st and 88th regiments arrived to their support. The enemy filled in twelve toises of the parallel, and little else was done this night beyond repairing that mischief.

4th to 5th February.—250 workmen and 30 sappers employed.—The parallel was opened to its full extent to the right.

6th to 7th February.—250 workmen and 30 sappers employed. An accident of the ground prevented the redoubt being established as projected, with the enfilading battery in it. It was thought more advisable to push on the parallel about 20 toises further, and establish the redoubt on a hill which commands the whole of the left of the attack, and takes in reverse all the fronts towards the Guadiana.

7th to 8th February.—200 workmen and 25 sappers nearly perfected the addition of the parallel to the redoubt, and raised much of the redoubt itself.

11th February.—The Duke of Treviso ordered that as soon as the fire of the Pardaleras should be got under by the batteries, the Engineers should carry approaches across the capital of the bastion of the centre, and preparations were made for storming the work by collecting gabions, fascines, sand-bags, tools, ladders, &c. in the nearest parts of the parallel: the Engineers' orders were, that 40 sappers armed with hatchets should accompany the storming party to cut the palisades of the covered-way, and those of the caponière.—250 workmen with 60 sappers or miners were to be in readiness to lodge themselves securely from the fire of the place if possible, along the rear of it, or else in the ditch or the covered-way.

11th to 12th February.—At 7 p. m. the columns were put in movement for the attack of Pardaleras. Lieutenant-colonel Gerain commanding the troops. Captain Costel with 40 sappers carrying hatchets, preceded the head of the right column; Serjeant Vincent with 30, that of the left.

Captain Costel, on reaching the salient of the work, turned to his right, entered the covered-way and descended into the ditch by a ramp; he there met a Spanish officer whom he ordered to point out the gate of the fort; the officer, frightened, led him immediately to a sally-port, by which he quickly penetrated into the body of the work with Colonel

Gerain ;—cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were heard : the work was our own. The left column got in at the same time by the sally-port on the right of the front. The workmen were then brought in to lodge themselves, and continued to work the whole night under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. At the same time Captain Andoneau undertook the communication en zigzag on the capital of the centre bastion from the parallel, but did not succeed in rendering it passable.

12th to 13th February.—330 workmen and 20 sappers were employed on the lodgment and in the communication from the parallel, and miners were employed to break down the flanked angle of the centre bastion to make a road into the work. In the morning 12 toises of the lodgment were yet without affording cover.

13th to 14th February.—250 workmen and 15 sappers worked, and there still remained eight toises of the lodgment incomplete. The communication from the parallel was sunk to a proper depth.

14th to 15th February. 265 workmen and 25 sappers left the lodgment very incomplete, and the miners had not yet effected the communication into the work through the bastion.

15th to 16th February.—300 workmen and 25 sappers were yet unable to complete the lodgment.

16th to 17th February.—Working at the lodgment in the Pardaleras and at the commencement of a parallel to establish batteries à ricochet against the faces of the bastions of the town.

17th to 18th February.—150 toises of parallel were opened to the left of the gorge of Pardaleras.

18th to 19th February.—No infantry employed. Night the troops marched to the attack of Mendizabal.

19th to 20th February.—The parallel was extended 25 toises to its left.

20th to 21st February.—The parallel was extended other 100 toises, and joined on to the enfilading batteries which had been thrown up on its left.

21st to 22d February.—The parallel was ordered to be extended this night 150 toises to its right, but by a mistake in the supply of workmen 30 toises in the centre of that distance were not opened.

27th to 28th February.—300 workmen and 40 sappers employed ; a boyau was struck out in advance from the parallel, of the length of 140 toises.

28th February to 1st March.—400 workmen and 40 sappers. 206 toises of parallel were opened, it cut the capital of the front 3—4 at 10 toises from the salients of the covered-way. Monsieur Bagnac St. Denys, A. D. C. to General Ley, with Perimony, Serjeant-major of Miners, jumped into the covered-way and ascertained that it was not occupied.

1st to 2d March.—400 workmen and 40 sappers. At midnight the moon only then having gone down, a sap was pushed out of the parallel, and the crowning of the covered-way was undertaken to the right and left of the salient of the demi-lune : the gabions were filled as they were

placed;—two traverses were made on the right, and four to the left; the nearest to bastion No. 3. was placed on the prolongation of the traverse of the covered-way, and a ramp was made to go down into it, the enemy not being there nor in the demi-lune, which the Engineers ascended. The enemy in the morning made a slight attack on the couronnement, and carried off some tools.

2d to 3d March.—The couronnement was made more perfect, 5 feet deep, and the miners were set to form a gallery to the ditch of the demi-lune: the foundation of the revêtement of the covered-way was so deep that the miners could not pass under it, and were obliged to pierce it, which occasioned a considerable delay.

3d to 4th March.—400 workmen and 40 sappers and 6 miners employed. The work of this night was to establish a battery for 6 guns, to breach the curtain 3---4 to the left of the couronnement: they did not succeed in filling the first row of gabions, and in the morning the party was withdrawn. The miners, from a mistake, did not work during one relief of six hours, and the revêtement of the covered-way was not begun to be pierced.

4th to 5th March.—The same number of workmen as on preceding night.

The parapet of the breaching battery gave cover for four guns. The miners were extremely retarded in their work by shells pitched into the mouth of the gallery; in these 24 hours there were three sappers killed, 12 wounded, and a corporal and 2 sappers made prisoners.

5th to 6th March.—300 workmen, and 100 sappers employed; 50 of the latter were continued in the breaching battery, and lengthened it for six guns, and a traverse in the centre: it was now found that the place d'armes in front of the battery did not prevent it seeing the foot of the revêtement of the curtain; in consequence a gallery which was in progress to establish a fourneau, to blow down a part of it, was relinquished.

The miners cut through the revêtement of the covered-way and a traverse was established before the opening.

6th to 7th March.—300 workmen, and 50 sappers.

Communications were made to the breaching battery to admit of the guns being brought in, and the embrasures of the battery were commenced.

The miners arrived at the counterscarp of the ditch of the ravelin by a galerie à ciel ouvert.

7th to 8th March.—Three petards were exploded at the back of the counterscarp, but failed in completely blowing it down; two others were established during the night.

8th to 9th March.—At 5 p. m. the other two petards were sprung, and formed an opening in the counterscarp 8 feet wide; at dark, an approach was carried across the ditch to the demi-lune.

9th March.—The breaching battery opened; at night a lodgment was made in the demi-lune, and the traverse was taken away from the front of the debouché of the covered-way, and the passage was made 8

feet wide, so as to give a free passage to the troops when advancing to the assault.

10th March.—The breach was considered practicable, and at 8 a. m. the governor was summoned: waiting his answer, 8 companies d'élite du 5e corps, with 100 sappers, were prepared to storm the breach, at the same time an attack was to be made on the Picurina, and an escalade to the left of the gate of Palmos: the signal was only required for the attack to be made, when the governor gave up the garrison to be prisoners of war.

LETTER FROM PNOOBSCOT BAY.—BY AN OFFICER OF
THE NINETY-EIGHTH.

Halifax, 80th October, 1814.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 24th of August the 29th, 62d, General Gosling's brigade, with the 98th regiment, two companies of the 60th under Colonel John, with detachments of artillery under Major Crawford, the whole under the immediate command of Sir John Sherbrook, in all about 2500 men, embarked for the coast of America, in company with two line of battle ships and several frigates. After being six days on board a crowded transport with sixteen in the cabin, you may think we were agreeably relieved by the sight of land, though with it was associated the idea of war and battle. Upon the first of September, after sailing for several miles up the beautiful river of Ponobscot, along whose banks we could perceive the *swink* husbandman pursuing his peaceful occupation, unconscious of the evils of war and its calamitous attendants, we arrived at the back of the small town and forts of Castine. Colonel Nicols, of the engineers, was sent in the Admiral's tender to reconnoitre the fort on the water's edge, from whence several heavy shot were fired in a very good direction. Every moment we expected to see one of the line of battle ships or frigates range alongside, and instantly demolish it: they however laid by, *quiet* spectators of this petty insult on such an opposing force, notwithstanding Captain Barry anxiously urged Captain Griffiths to be allowed to attack it. After some slight preparation, the boats were hoisted out, and we all pulled towards the beach in silence, but in the greatest spirits imaginable,—the striking characteristic of British troops on all such occasions. We landed in a small bay, behind a woody point, about a mile from the fort, and immediately formed, the flank companies of the 98th and 60th being in advance. About this time a large column of smoke was seen to arise from the water fort, which proceeded from the enemy blowing it up, and abandoning the position. We crossed a meadow at the back of the wood, and ascended an eminence, leading to what we supposed was their main fort, marching along fields beautifully interspersed with Indian corn, pumpkins, and other vegetables, which relieved the mind and refreshed the senses, after the tiresome sameness of a filthy transport. Arrived at the fort, all was

silence and desolation, a few scattered geese seemed the only interested spectators. In this fort, a large oblong square with mud walls, capable of containing two regiments, built by the British last war, we found only one large gun, which, from its injudicious situation, commanded but a limited range. Here we rested for a few hours, until the guns were brought up, and orders were given for us to occupy the town. The inhabitants seemed to be in little terror from their new visitors, and the boys ran playfully by our side, as we marched into the town; the 98th regiment, under the command of Colonel Lloyd, which landed in fine order, and has since, by its steady conduct and good discipline, maintained the noble character of British soldiers of the present day. No females shewed themselves,—certainly no disappointment, as in general, with a very few exceptions, they are excessively ugly, not so much so from nature as from habit; for they dress in the worst style, wear no stays, neglect the beautiful symmetry and form of the bosom, and suffer the majesty of the human shape to waste itself in shapeless distortion. Their teeth, through negligence, are almost invariably bad; and therefore they have not even the power of fascinating with their native snakes; not to be wondered at, as their men are loathsome to the sight, beastly and clownish in their habits, worse than the savages of the woods, which, with the wildness of nature, still preserve some of her innate graces. The men took up their quarters in the town-house, chapels, and schools adjoining. The church, however, was properly not occupied. In the mean time, the flank companies, with 400 men, were ordered to re-embark immediately, and proceed up the river about thirty miles, through a town called Buxton to another named Hamden, where, after a trifling skirmish, they burnt the Adams frigate, though protected by a strong battery, and several hundred militia, which, with their noble commander, the captain of the Adams, fled in all directions. To hear them talk, they are heroes indeed; to see them act, they are cowards in reality. On shore there is no parallel for American ignorance but American vanity. The duty of the troops is of course excessively hard, as we are forced to be vigilant and alert, considering the numerous *hordes of savages* that surround us. It is not uncommon for a fellow pretending to be a friend, to come galloping in and say, “I guess ten thousand of the militia are coming,” which gives the troops the greatest joy, as we long to meet them, and give them a sample of British *goods* of a different description from what they have been accustomed to deal in. Both officers and men have the greatest confidence in Sir John, whose promptness, skill, and knowledge only want to be brought into action to insure success. Colonel Douglass of the 98th commands the garrison, and is universally beloved by all; whilst his mild, firm, and gentlemanly manners constitute him the very man to have civil and military power, to soften by benevolence the unfeeling rigour of war. Nor does praise, in this little expedition, belong exclusively to those who hold high situations; every one endeavoured cheerfully to do his duty, which is not a little arduous, considering we lay

nightly out in woods, several miles in advance, sometimes in barns, under hedges and rocks, at others, the clear vault of heaven. Some fools, it is true, by *noise* and *bustle*, insignificant shrugs and winks, endeavour to acquire a character of importance,—empty effusions of weak brains, sure to recoil with ignominy and contempt upon their own heads,—conduct not to be wondered at, considering the various errors of the human head, and multiplied dictates of the human heart. I was two nights and days without taking off my clothes in the *bush*, but was never better or in better spirits in my life. The fatigue of service, whilst it tires the body, hardens the nerves and braces the system, which gives us that flow of spirits unattainable in inactivity.

The houses here are very neatly built and painted; the gardens pretty and well laid out, better far than in Nova Scotia, or in many of the old towns in England; but then the inhabitants are such uncouth creatures, so rude, brutish and unpolished, that it entirely does away with local advantages. Beef is 3d per pound, a fowl 9d. and other eatables in proportion; yet nothing would tempt a man accustomed to refined society to live here, except a refuge from indigence. The inhabitants bitterly complain of the ruinous policy of their government, who, by their various restrictive measures, have completely stopped all the channels of trade, and caused labour to be of little or no value, in many instances scarcely sufficient to support nature; as in this fruitful country it is by no means uncommon to find families starving for want of food. Although the land that is cleared is better than at Halifax, yet the woods are infinitely more wild, savage, and forsaken; the level country abounding with swamps and morasses, makes it difficult to proceed in any direction above 100 yards, except along the beaten track. To an European, the contrast between a settled and a savage country appears in a moment; one striking trait,—the difficulty of proceeding to a given point in a straight direction; one great road runs partially through the country, any other the traveller must make himself. I had a long conversation with an old soldier, housed by the side of a wilderness, on a bleak common, who “had fought in famous battles,” and listened with no little interest to “tales of sorrow done.” All creatures in adversity fly to scenes the most wild and desolate, “as if rocks could form a rampart against misfortune, as if the wildness of nature could hush the tumult of the soul.” The town of Castine, where we now are, is a small but neat town on the Penobscot river; it is a peninsula separated from the main land by a neck of land, half a musket shot across, part of which is a morass, the road being the only means of crossing, except by water, which at this part is about 100 yards from side to side. The road, when the tide is up, is washed on both sides by a deep and in some parts a broad stream, from which the land rises suddenly on our side, towards the town and fort; consequently, a very commanding position, easy to be fortified, and may be made impregnable to a besieging enemy, who must build vessels within fire to invade their opponents. The farms are fenced by logs, lying in a zigzag direction,

whose angular positions support each other without bolts or nails. In the town much of the original simplicity of former times in old England still remains : for instance, the ringing of a public bell at stated periods, such as at eight in the morning, at noon, and nine at night,—the old and still venerated *curfew*, which brings to the memory faint traces of days of yore, when the houses of York and Lancaster strove under the beautiful symbol of their banners, for empire and for fame; also a memorial of the simple manners and regular customs of our ancestors, who, as the people here, went to their meals or retired to their rest at the periods marked by these bells, a custom certainly *not* “more honoured in the breach than in the observance.” The houses are all built of wood, as is the case generally throughout America, as well as almost all colonies. Their established church is Presbyterian, which is here a form without a name; and they have Anabaptist and Methodist establishments also. They are strict in the regulations of the sabbath, though religion, with an American, is only of a secondary consideration, when compared with the profits of a tavern, or the sale of lumber. With respect to their dress and manners, it is almost impossible to say any thing in praise of either one or the other; both sexes dress after the very worst taste and manner, and the greatest *bore* in Yorkshshire is a Prince Regent in manners, to the best of them: the men enter your room without taking off their hats, and the salutation of the lowest fellow is always as if to his equal. If this is *liberty*, may I ever be enslaved, rather than change from a glorious and splendid monarchy, to the sordid and naked manners of what they call a *free state*. Man seems here to have stepped back several centuries in civilization, and to be verging fast towards original barbarism. For the sportsman, the woods afford a few hares, partridges, and pigeons; the morasses a few snipes and wild-fowl, scarcely worth the pursuit. It may, perhaps, be thought illiberal to speak of a nation from brief observation in a remote nook, on a vast continent; but I assure you an American is the same animal every where, whether in Boston, Philadelphia, or Castine; and those whom travel may have improved, or letters enlightened, still fall far short of that decisive character, and correct demeanor, which characterises other nations. Although nature here acts upon a grand scale, her features are so large as rather to bewilder than please; the melancholy avenue, hanging grove, or spangled lawn is seldom ever seen; whilst gloomy forests of furs and beech run on in endless succession, affording one tiresome sameness of fallen trees, scattered in all directions by the hand of time, apparently sole lord of these forests, rocks, swamps, and morasses. After you have seen a river and a lake, an Indian and his canoe, you have seen all worth seeing in North America.

October 27.—Castine is now garrisoned by the 29th and 62d regiments, under the command of General Gosling, and is now strongly fortified, sufficiently so, it is conjectured, to hold out till supplies could reach it from Halifax, in the event of an attack. It is of some consequence, as it forms the commencement of the projected boundary line on the Ponobscot, and as a depôt for trade with the United States it must

ever be a valuable acquisition to Great Britain. It is a matter of regret that Portsmouth was not attacked first by this expedition, as we have since learned it must have fallen ; or that we did not join General Ross, who was so near us, in his attack on Baltimore, which would have insured success. Either through fate or mismanagement, not one conquest of importance has been achieved this season ; and now the horrid winter of these regions fast approaches, which must, for a time, suspend all military operations. With all our immense navy, what have we done ? Why, called at Washington, burnt a house or two, and destroyed some stores, went away, and left them to laugh at us ! Why was not a contribution of 500,000 dollars levied under threat of burning the town ? which would have been paid, and have made the *bulk* of the people *feel* the war, instead of ruining a few individuals, which has done no injury to any one but ourselves, inasmuch as it has irritated and made the enemy despise us. At Baltimore again, what did we do ? why, lost about 200 men, with one of our best generals, and were forced to make a hasty retreat before a set of American militia, with long plain coats, and rusty *crow* guns ! Thus the finest army in the world is by the injudiciousness of your councils at home placed in a situation where valour can be of no avail. Again, we got defeated (though the greatest maritime nation in the world) on lake Champeir, which caused 12,000 of our fine troops to retreat before 1,500 American rabble ! How dreadfully mortifying ! If the lustre of the British arms be again to be tarnished in the swamps of America, it will be the result of your measures at home,—the result of that fatal delusion of not attaching sufficient importance to American warfare,—that supineness and inactivity which seems nnaccountably to pervade every branch at home connected with this country. America is a growing lion, and none but England ought to be her keeper. *Four thousand* troops sent to attack the strong holds of the enemy, with a population of as many millions ! What have they done ? all they could do ; alarmed a people, and brought a nation in arms against us ; such multitudes, that what 20,000 men might have easily effected, it will now be difficult for 40,000 to accomplish—the complete destruction of Baltimore, Boston, and New York. Try this system next year, and see the consequence. Where is Lord Hill and his army, or the Duke of Wellington himself—at the fete in the Park or at Paris ? Some of them had better come here, and that with *uncontrolled* power, or else *all will be lost* : for through the *interference* of the government at home directing the expedition, every thing fails, and every thing will fail, if the system is not changed. They had better leave the old French king to make long speeches for Buonaparte to read, than suffer our army to lose its character here, and run the chance of some new enemy starting up, and profiting by it. My heart sinks within me at our repeated disasters ; in some places for want of commanders, for want of measures, and in others physical force ; our brave troops fritted away in unsuccessful attacks and petty skirmishes, with the inglorious loss of so many brave officers, and that without accomplishing one desired end. It is, however, easier

to censure, than conceive the innumerable obstacles in an American campaign, particularly in Canada, a country possessing scarce any roads, intersected with branches of rivers, deep swamps, morasses, and impenetrable forests—a country thinly inhabited, and but partially cultivated, where those indispensable supplies all armies require must be brought many hundred miles, partly by water along the enemy's line of defence, leaving him the option of choosing the point of annoyance, which it would be impossible for the most skilful general at all times to anticipate or foresee. Joined to this, the numberless accidents all kinds of stores are subject to in such long and protracted conveyance, through a wild, waste, howling wilderness, bound up eight months of the year by a terrible winter. It is but justice to mention this, as it is folly to censure all measures that do not succeed. An army sees what it has to do in Europe, and knows its resources: it generally marches through a cultivated country, affording shelter, materials, and supplies; but in America it is widely different, every furlong presents a new obstacle: there it must move along a narrow road, always through a forest, affording the enemy, who know the country, their choice of ambushments, which, if discovered, it is almost impossible to attain, and if not, from whence they can sally and annoy your rear, stragglers, wounded, and resources. If come up with, it is generally in such positions as nature herself has made impregnable, and from whence, if you drive them at the cannon's mouth, they only fly to a position equally impregnable, and where you have again the same disadvantages to encounter. If a few good positions were chosen in Canada, and well fortified, I am convinced *there* it would be most prudent to act solely on the defensive. Leave the deserts to their savage inhabitants, whilst, with a powerful army, commanded by one of our popular generals, *we ought to attack America in her cultivated provinces*, where we should carry all before us. Strike at the root, and the branches will fall of themselves. If this system is adopted, America will soon find her insignificance in the scale of contest; soon find it her best policy to concede to a powerful friend, instead of provoking a mighty enemy. She must be convinced all our actions emanate from justice, and all our measures tend towards peace. She will do well to sacrifice a little to save the whole; and to learn “that the prosperity of Great Britain is essentially the welfare of America; and that the power and strength of Great Britain is *not for herself only, but for all the world.*”

A. B.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF HANAU.

FROM the situation of this town, we soon became acquainted with the events of the battle of Leipsic. On the 25th of October, the King of Naples, accompanied only by a single Adjutant, passed through the town, and was followed by the wounded Marshal Ney. We now anticipated the happy event of this battle,—the full retreat of the French army. Our anxiety, however, was for some time at variance with our hopes, by the contradictory reports of the French officers then passing through the town; yet it was at first hinted, and then roundly affirmed, that Napoleon, surrounded by his guards, was on his march, and had arrived at Erfurt.

It will now be necessary to detail the retrograde movements of the French army, of which, however, this time we had not any official intelligence. After the bloody days of Leipsic, the Emperor Napoleon, always keeping the main road, marched through Erfurt to Fulda. On the 26th of October, a part of his advance-guard arrived already in Schlüchtern, the first little town belonging to the dominions of Hanau, and the whole day of the 27th was employed, from morning till late at night, in the passage of an immense number of troops with and without arms.—Cannon, ammunition, and baggage-waggons followed next in confused but awful procession. The soldiers were likewise put in free quarters, and as provisions were then not scarce, they did not use any force in obtaining them, nor indeed had they sufficient time to indulge themselves in excesses. In the evening of the 27th, about twelve or fifteen thousand men bivouacked in Schlüchtern and in the neighbourhood; but about eleven the same night, an Adjutant of Marshal St. Cyr brought the intelligence that the Cossacks had made their appearance, and were only at the distance of one German mile, and that he had been wounded by them himself. At this news, the panic and alarm of the French troops were at their height, and they immediately pursued their march, at three o'clock in the morning, towards Gelnhäusen. On the morning of the 28th, a considerable number of Austrian and Bavarian infantry and cavalry were observed in motion from the tops of the hills to the left of Schlüchtern. They had it in contemplation, by debouching by Salmünster, to intercept the French. At seven o'clock precisely, the first Cossacks galloped into the town, and immediately after several detached divisions, which were followed at last by the whole flying corps of Czernichef and Orloff-Denisow, and several Prussian and Austrian corps of cavalry. They led their prisoners between their horses, and made them run at the same pace as they trotted. In order the more effectually to obstruct the passage of this defeated and flying army, the trees on the chaussée above Schlüchtern, were felled, which impeded their progress in some degree, but was not sufficient so cut off their retreat. They quartered themselves by force, and took possession of the houses: and, although their march continued but four days, this little town was ransacked, and to the greatest nicety cleared of every thing

portable. In addition to the misery of the unfortunate inhabitants, the town was set on fire, whether by design or accident could not be ascertained; it was, however, soon extinguished by its inhabitants. On the 28th of Oct. between three and four in the afternoon, the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Schlüchtern, and repaired immediately to the convent which had been with the greatest circumspection previously chosen for his residence, it being considered fire-proof. The garden, yard, and fields of the convent were allotted for the bivouack of his guards, who, with the rest of the troops quartered about the town and nearest villages, might amount to fifty or sixty thousand men. At the Imperial quarters reigned the deepest silence. The Prince Duke of Neufchatel, who was lodged in the avenue of the convent, walked thoughtfully backwards and forwards. He, with the Grand Master of the Horse, dined with the Emperor, and the rest of the train took some refreshment in other apartments, allotted to them. At this time a curious dialogue between the Emperor and his landlord, the Professor of the convent, ought not to be left unnoticed. It ran thus: "What situation do you now hold? Do you read mass? How long has this convent been instituted? How much is your salary, and from what source is it derived?" To all those questions, and in particular to the last, the frightened professor replied, and declared that as his income was insufficient for his maintenance he was under the necessity of instructing some young students. Napoleon then continued—"How many scholars have you? what are their studies? and how many professors are there?" &c. His interrogation extended farther, by asking, "Are the people peaceable and contented with their prince?" The professor then answered, "That the whole mass of the people wished peace."—"Well, well," continued Napoleon, "I meant to ask you whether they liked the present or the former prince better?" "Sire, if you allow me to speak my mind," replied the professor, "the people like the former prince better."—On this he turned hastily towards his Grand Master of Horse, and desired to know if the people there had lately paid more taxes than others; having been satisfied on that subject, he then inquired after the news of the day, and "with what force the Cossacks had passed the position of the Bavarians;" and lastly, "how long it was since the French troops had commenced their march from Schlüchtern?" Having received the necessary intelligence, he then dismissed the Professor. On the 29th of October, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, the Emperor, with his own horses, but attended by two postillions of the town, took his departure from Schlüchtern.

It is now time to resume the subject, and draw our attention towards Hanau, and the events which passed in the vicinity. The 29th of October, very early in the morning, presented to our view a French column of about four thousand men, who came from Gelnhausen, and at eight o'clock their infantry and cavalry could be distinctly observed on this side the Wood of Lamboy. The Bavarians, already in our vicinity, had likewise very judiciously detached a few corps by the way of Wilhelmsbad and the Bridge of Lamboy, to take him in flank and rear. After a mu-

tual exchange of cannon-shot, the small arms succeeded, and could be distinctly heard and seen by the inhabitants from the turrets and tops of the houses towards the North and North-East, which afforded us a complete but terrific view of the whole field of battle. The French had but two cannons, and after one had been silenced by a shot from the Bavarians, the other was taken immediately by storm, and at eleven a great number of French prisoners were brought into the town. The cannon they had formerly taken from the Austrians were brought in here.

The Allies, meanwhile, advanced with single detachments of cavalry, through the high-town, towards Bischofsheim, and the enemy retreated skirmishing with their advance posts towards Bergen; this was the case also with their other troops in the main road to Frankfort. Towards noon the general-in-chief of the Bavarians, Count Von Wrede, with his Staff, made his entry in Hanau, and fixed his head-quarters at our castle. He was likewise followed by general Czernichef, with his Cossacks, as well as colonel Menzdorf, with his fighting corps. These Cossacks were every where, and might be considered the advance-guard of Napoleon's retreating army. On the 28th of October they had a smart affair with a French column at Langenselbold, in which a tragical scene took place, for the wife of a peasant, with a child of four years old in her arms, wishing to avoid the ill usage of the soldiers, ran unexpectedly into the midst of them, while they were fighting, and an unfortunate ball killed the child in her arms. These troops were succeeded by several Austrian grenadier battalions, who, seemingly in great spirits, marched in with warlike music and colours flying, and, after the Bavarian cavalry had filed off through the town, the whole army concentrated and formed itself in the vicinity of Hanau. At the same time the division of Lamotte pushed forwards on the road leading to Gelnhausen, and surrounded the village called Langenselbold. Towards three o'clock in the afternoon the French came in view on this side of Rothenbergen, and the Allies, after erecting two batteries, without loss of time arranged themselves in order of battle between the wood named Abtsecke, and the village of Langenselbold. An immediate battle was the consequence, and ended only with the night. In this affair the enemy had rather the advantage, as their left wing forced itself through the Abtsecke, and the Bavarians, observing the danger of their being cut off, found themselves under the necessity of retreating. The French, encouraged by this success, pushed forwards, and cannonaded Langenselbold with howitzers, and took, at last, that village by storm. After this, the division of Lamotte took a position at the skirts of the wood not far from the village of Rückingen. The rest of the day past quiet enough at Hanau, and indeed we had heard nothing particular to make us uneasy; yet, the removal of the prisoners, and the conversation of the first military characters, then in our town, furnished us with sufficient grounds to suppose that we were on the eve of witnessing some important event. The position of our army was, on the evening of the 29th of October, as follows: the division of Lamotte posted itself between the Puppenwalde Wood and the village of Rück-

ingen, in the road leading to Gelnhausen. The division of Becker's encamped before the town, and occupied the flat ground, on which the battle was fought next day; they were supported by an Austrian division of reserve. The division of Frennel took its station outwards of the Nürenburg gate, in the road to Aschaffenburg. General Riehberg moved forwards with his division to prevent the capture of Frankfurt. The Cossacks bivouacked in the Hochstadt, (high-town), and their outposts stretched as far as Bergen, and the rest of the army, composed of Austrian grenadiers, lay in our town. In the mean time the Emperor Napoleon was with the main body of his army in full retreat. For several days an immense crowd of his soldiers, without order or regularity, passed through Gelnhausen, and converted every private house into a public kitchen, in which from twenty to thirty, with the most consummate effrontery, were clamouring for victuals. When they had been satisfied, and eat the landlord out of house and home, another set appeared with the same request; and this regular system of plunder continued till three in the afternoon of the 28th of October. At that hour there remained yet about one thousand, armed and unarmed, in the town, when, quite unexpectedly, a cry of huzza! huzza! in the market-place, announced the arrival of some Cossacks. They were only eight in number, but struck such panic among the French, that their officers could not keep them back even in the main street, and they at last took to their heels towards the Hanau Gate. In a short time after, the number of Cossacks increased, and proceeded immediately in quest of the terrified and flying enemy. It was the corps of Czernichef, estimated from four to six thousand men. The general himself, with the major part of them, bivouacked before the town, on both sides of the road between Gelnhausen and Lieblos, and but one division, commanded by a colonel, remained in town. Requisitions of all kinds were now exacted, and this night was, for the exhausted inhabitants of Gelnhausen, one of the most distressing they were condemned to suffer.

The High Constable of the town was dragged out of his house and brought to the Town-House, and desired to cause the citizens to assemble, in order to erect some works at the Ileizer Gate and the Paper-Mill. In consequence of this, the storming bell was rung to call the male inhabitants together, and being then escorted in the most brutal manner during a tremendous night, by Cossacks, to the above-mentioned places, they were obliged to throw up two defences, of which, however, no use, was afterwards made. In this manner ended the day, and the Cossacks departed from Gelnhausen. At nine in the morning, on the 29th of October, several divisions were seen marching over the hills in the road towards Franken, commonly called the Birkenhainer-Road. They consisted of about two thousand men, partly Austrian Jägers and partly Austrian and Bavarian cavalry. After these troops had taken a position in the wood between Altenhaszlau and Hailer, one half took its route through Altenhaszlau, and posted themselves by Höchst, and the other took up a position in the main road towards the Ileizer-Gate. A very lit-

the time elapsed before some French columns were descried at the extremity of the defiles by Höchst, and these were instantly attacked by Jägers and light cavalry, not only in that spot, but in the vineyards of Gelnhausen. The rest of the cavalry reserve of the combined troops took their position at the place called Schönau. The force of the French might then be estimated at about six or eight thousand men. After an hour of hard fighting, during which the French always exceeded in numbers, and had besides the advantage of two cannon mounted on the hills, which did great execution, the Germans were forced to retreat. The pursuit was then carried as far as the field of Hailer, but the Bavarians, having formed themselves again to renew the attack, the enemy did not venture to continue the engagement, which, had their troops been even completely victorious, would have diverted them from their main object of a speedy retreat towards the Rhine. The great body of the French army now continued their march, and crossed the river Kinzig by two bridges; namely, by the old, which a few days before had been partly demolished by the Cossacks, but again repaired by the French; and by the new bridge, for the erection of which the inhabitants had to furnish the timber. The train of artillery passed over the old bridge, the work of which yet remained, and the infantry over the new; but the cavalry in the midst of which Napoleon was said to have been, passed through the place called Schönau, over the Brickhouses-bridge. An incessant crowd, composed of different regiments, passed in mingled disorder, with hasty steps pressing one against the other; but the Guards appeared more military, and shewed more symptoms of regularity. The night which succeeded was also one of the most terrific and distressing ever witnessed by the inhabitants of Gelnhausen. Their town swarmed with French, who broke into the houses, and whose impious hands spared nothing. They entered the chamber of a sick old lady of 76, and robbed her of every thing—even the winding-sheets did not escape. They then proceeded to the apothecaries. After devouring all the sweetmeats they carried the rest of the medicines off; the officers did exert themselves to prevent those disorders, but all in vain. One from Amsterdam shewed himself particularly active in the protection of private property, and secured, with a drawn sword, a whole street from depredations; but being rather too long engaged in the performance of this friendly office, he was taken prisoner by the Cossacks. It was the same to young or old; and, to heighten their distress, the depredators contrived to set a barn on fire just at the moment a train of artillery was passing by. This unhappy town expected now to see the dreadful scene of Eisenach renewed. The vivid sparks flew on the ammunition waggons, covered with hay, and in fact every moment appeared to threaten destruction; however, one lucky circumstance saved Gelnhausen. A bold citizen took the resolution to ask the favour of a French general to order the waggon train to take another direction. It was granted.—The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Rothenbergen on the 29th of October at three o'clock in the afternoon, and, directing his way immediately to the tavern,

he conversed a considerable time with the landlord in German. He was particularly inquisitive as to the deportment of his soldiers. As soon as the affair which happened between the Abtsecke and Langenselbold, with which our readers are already acquainted, was decided, Napoleon pursued his journey, and reached, at six o'clock, Langenselbold, on foot, with his guards. He chose the prince's palace for his residence, and was attended by the duke of Bassano, the prince of Neufchatel, the marshals Macdonald and Augereau, likewise general Albert, &c. The Emperor remained till eight o'clock the next morning. During this time he appeared to be in high spirits, and enquired how many troops there were in Hanau, and what was the name of their commander, &c. A servant maid from Langenselbold, born in a French colony in the neighbourhood, had been, on the 29th, in Hanau, and, on her return, was stopped by some French outposts. The Emperor heard of this, and had the girl brought to him, and conversed with her a long time.

As soon as he had taken his departure, the palace, as well as the village of Langenselbold was immediately plundered of every thing valuable by the remaining stragglers, who overran the neighbourhood like locusts. Marshal Macdonald, however, deserves our respectful remembrance; for, during his presence, every thing was safe, and he only regretted that we were placed in the situation of experiencing such hardships. Now comes the day.—On the 30th of October commenced the bloody engagement. It will be written in indelible characters of blood, and surely find a place in future history. It will be handed down from man to child, and strike with awe succeeding generations. The hardy fight of Hanau ought to be recorded! It ought to be considered as the last link belonging to that chain of well fought-battles, which, since the 17th of August, consolidated the union and protected the interests of Germany. At eight o'clock the German advance-posts were attacked in the neighbourhood of Rückingen. It was the division of Lamotte, as already observed. Both columns fought with equal bravery, but, overpowered by numbers, the Bavarians fell back towards their line of battle. The right wing, a part of the division of Becker, formed from the brigades of Pappenheim and Zoller, held its station on both sides the river Kinzig, from the out-works, called Newhof, as far as the Bulauwalding, in a parallel direction with the chaussée of Rodenbach, and the Austrian infantry was posted behind the Bridge of Lamboy as their reserve. The centre, composed of the other half of Becker's division, an Austrian division, and the division of Lamotte, occupied the ground which lies between the right side of the river Kinzig and the main road towards Gelnhausen, having the wood of Lamboy in front. The left wing, mostly cavalry, held its position in eschelon, towards the Brückköbeler and the Puppenwaldé, to the left on the road to Gelnhausen. In the rear of the left wing stood the Cossacks, on the chaussée leading to Freidberg. The reserve was placed further off on the left side of the river Kinzig, along the high road towards Rodenbach, and one Austrian grenadier brigade occupied the interior of the town. Such was the or-

der of battle of the Germans, which could be distinctly observed by thousands of spectators from the lofty turrets of Havan. At ten o'clock, a heavy cannonade, on the road to Gelnhausen, attracted our attention, and, not long after, the main force of the French army was seen in one solid body, collected at the skirts of the wood of Lamboy. On this day the forces of the French army were estimated at more than sixty thousand men, and most of them Imperial Guards. The cavalry amounted to twelve thousand, among which were the Cuirasseurs returned from Spain. —The report in the public papers that the Duke of Valmy (Kellerman) was to have sent reinforcements, we can positively contradict.—This heavy mass stood for some time, without extending itself, and both armies, exchanging their cannon-shots, viewed each other with seeming composure. At noon, however, the main attack was directed towards the centre of the Allies. The most heavy and destructive fire of cannon and musketry was pointed to that quarter; but the steady nerves of the Germans were not to be easily shaken. Twice did they repulse the renewed attacks of their enemy, who drew fresh forces from the wood of Lamboy: but Napoleon, pursuing still his favourite plan of striking at the centre, caused his Guards to advance; and the commander-in-chief of the Allies, with some Austrian regiments, who marched in quick time, with drums beating, and even singing as they advanced to the performance of their heroic task, and the assistance of their brethren in arms, who now appeared as if about to give way. It was three o'clock in the afternoon.

The French then brought their heavy cavalry in close order into the road to Gelnhausen, between the Puppenwalde and the Eichenwalden (acorn-wood), and under a most tremendous fire of the principal masked battery of the Bavarians, which was exactly opposite to them, formed themselves with an astonishing celerity into line. They then instantly charged our column of horse in front, but, soon turning towards one of the flanks, threw themselves, pursued by the Bavarian cavalry, upon the infantry of the Allies. During this attack of cavalry, a battery of twelve-pounders, in their rear, began to play upon our infantry, and the whole left wing being particularly exposed to this galling and destructive fire, was obliged to retreat. Our cavalry from the centre made an attempt to support it, but too late to be of any effect. The infantry of the Allies, during the whole time of this tremendous battle, had conducted themselves with more than common bravery, but, bereft entirely of the assistance of their cavalry, now gave way to the renewed attacks and superior number of their enemy. The left wing made its retreat over the Kinzig-Bridge into the town, and the French moved closer towards it. During the battle without the town, the reserve of the Austrian grenadiers kept their position at the Newstadt Market; their General was stationed at the town-house, and his son, a boy, who had never before witnessed a battle, came in haste to him, saying, "Father, our people fly." "Be easy, my son," said the General, "my grenadiers stand yet." A general engagement now took place in the environs, and even close to our walls. It was dreadful and bloody!—The howitzers of the ene-

my, which were chiefly directed against the castle, had already damaged some buildings, and threatened a general conflagration. The inhabitants ran wildly one against the other in search of some place of security, but could find none. All around was but one scene of despair, terror, and confusion. The battle still continued more furious, if possible, than ever; it was one repeated roar and unceasing blaze: the houses shook as if in the convulsions of an earthquake. The streets were covered with soldiers; the sight of the wounded brought to the hospitals, and of the numberless dead and dying, who were continually carried before us, seemed but a prelude of the moment when we should witness the horrors of slaughter under our already sickened eyes. After the defeat of the left wing of the Allies, their centre made a retrograde movement over the Bridge of Lamboy. This was a part of the army of General Wrede, which, bearing the brunt of the battle, had suffered the most, and was still experiencing great losses in its retreat. The bridge over which they passed was but small; and as the wood-work was slender, and incapable of supporting the weight of passing crowds, many brave Bavarians found their grave in the depths of the river Kinzig. A battalion of the Austrian regiment of Jordis, with several hundred Bavarians, were pressed by some French cavalry towards the Herrnmühle, and in endeavouring to pass the Weir in their retreat, several unfortunately perished. The brave Hoch, owner of the mills, saved many hundred soldiers by shutting the sluices under a tremendous fire of musketry, which made the passage over the Weir practicable.—The right wing of the Allied troops had but a small share in this battle, and that mostly with the French infantry. General Czernichef, who, with his Cossacks had taken a position between the Kohlbrunnen Schlag and the Puppenwalde, took the French cavalry in flank, just at that moment when they were in full charge on the left wing of our cavalry, and, by this spirited attack, greatly contributed to cover the retreat of our infantry. The night put an end to this tremendous battle, and it seemed that friends and foes had shaken hands. Every thing was quiet.—The troops of the Allies bivouacked in the neighbourhood of the road towards Aschaffenburg, and the Austrian brigade stood to their arms all night in the town. During this interval the French had apparently withdrawn their troops from the Mühlshantze, (works thrown up near a mill), the same spot by which the battalion of Jordis, and a part of the Bavarian infantry, crossing the Weir, had retreated. The millers, who wished much to look after their mills and property, obtained an escort; but some French troops, who had forced themselves over the Weir, had taken their post by the Red Door. Being hailed, and unable to return the word, nearly the whole escort was taken prisoners, but the millers took to their heels.

A division of those French troops at the Mühlshantze, now forced themselves into the main street, but returned after some skirmishing, of no consequence to either side. The same partial incursion took place in the street of the Jews, but not quite so successful; the marauders were taken prisoners. The Newhof, an outwork about one English mile from

the town, by the river Kinzig, which, during the battle, had been set on fire, was still burning, and added greatly to the terrifying recollection of our past sufferings. At this time, however, the most profound quiet reigned in the inner part of the town. We flattered ourselves, at least, to drown our cares in sleep, to which we had so long been strangers, and little did we think that some new and more dreadful instruments of destruction were about to disturb our promised rest. At two o'clock in the morning, a tremendous shower of balls, shells, and grenades was thrown amongst us, which instantly set the houses behind the Orphan-House, and other places by the Black-Bear Tavern, in flames. Heaven and earth seemed a mass of overwhelming fire. More shot and more shells fell around us without intermission. The street of the Jews was now on fire; but it was left to burn; for no one would venture out of his house, except driven by a shell. At the first pause the inhabitants endeavoured to put a stop to this devouring element; they attempted it, but were prevented by a still more dreadful crash of shells and grenades which hovered over their heads. They ran—each man a separate way; the pause had deceived them into a dangerous hope of security: for the flames spread wider and wider without the least controul, and the women and children flew to the deepest of their cellars, which they thought would be their graves! Another pause ensued: and less treacherous than the first; it lasted for some time, and the inhabitants began again, and with some success, to extinguish the spreading flames.

Hanau was now in deep mourning—every face bespoke despair; they did not know their fate. The open places and streets were free from troops, and only here and there a few Austrian hussars were seen galloping backwards and forwards. Every soul amongst us suffered the suspense of hope and fear, tortured by a thousand vain conjectures. All at once it was reported that the French were on their retreat, and that the hussars of Seckler, taking an advantage of this circumstance, had captured six cannon. To this was added, likewise, that Blucher was in full march, by the way of Freidberg. Every body began to forget his past troubles, and ran to the Kenzig-Gate to salute the Prussian hero, whose grey head had been already covered with unfading laurels.

(To be continued.)

*ANECDOTES OF THE COURT AND MILITARY OF
FRANCE.*

GENERAL LE MARQUIS DE FOUCAULT DE LARDIMADIE, captain of cavalry chasseurs, deputy from the nobility of Périgord to the states-general, in 1789. He shewed himself one of the most vigorous defenders of the throne and the nobility; and though not eloquent, drew attention by an undaunted courage, and a voice which was heard through the cries from the tribunes and the left side. Mirabeau did him the justice to say, that he dreaded more his plain good sense than the wit and eloquence of many other members on the right side. Enraged at the followers of the court, who, gorged with the king's favours, basely abandoned him in the nocturnal meeting, on the 4th of August, 1789, he proposed that the first sacrifice made should be that of pensions, which all the courtiers drew from the pure substance of the country. On the 7th he voted against the loan required by M. Necker, but offered to engage his constituents to the amount of 600,000 livres, the whole capital of his fortune, and received the applauses of the whole assembly for his generous disinterestedness. On the 10th of October, when Mirabeau urged a new decree for the inviolability of the deputies, M. de Foucault ridiculed the orator while upholding his proposal, saying, "on condition that this measure be not designed to save the deputies from their creditors." In the prosecution commenced by the Châtelet against the ring-leaders on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, he deposed that he had seen the duke of Orléans in disguise, in the midst of the populace, during the morning of the 5th. In January, 1790, he defended the emigrants at the time of the first discussion that arose concerning them, and justified their flight by the dangers which awaited them from the lamp-posts and bayonets. When called as a witness to the affair of Favras, he deposed in his favour. On the 13th of April he opposed the rejection of the motion which tended to prove the catholic the national religion; asserted that the assembly was not free, and found fault with Lafayette, Mirabeau, and Bailly, by turns. On the 23d of the same month he was accused by the committee of research, of having contributed to the escape of M. de Bonne Savardin. He confessed, in the tribune, that he had concealed him for several days in his house, and added, that his conscience assured him that he had therein done nothing but what humanity and justice prescribed. This firmness produced a strong effect, and he was not prosecuted. On the 19th of June he opposed the suppression of titles of honour; and, on the 18th of September, being threatened in a turbulent meeting to be sent to the Abbaye, he defied the left side, and declared that the right party was ready to resist oppression. On the 4th of January, 1791, he violently inveighed against the refusal of the assembly to hear the reasons on which those ecclesiastics who refused to take the oath grounded their non-conformity: "When the

emperors," cried he, "persecuted the martyrs, they at least suffered them to utter the name of their God while sending them to the scaffold." On 16th Feb., when he gave notice of the burning of several castles, he urged the necessity of repressing the tumults by force, not by addresses to the people, since he did not believe, he said, the prophecy uttered in the tribune, "that all France would soon be able to read," which would moreover be a great misfortune. He afterwards opposed the law respecting duels, and several times spoke against the popular assemblies. He was one of those who signed the protests of the 12th and 15th of September. In 1792 he served in the advanced guard of the army of the princes, Louis XVI's brothers: in 1793 he joined that of the prince of Condé, and was employed as an officer in the corps of nobility.

ABBE DE L'EPÉE. His father, who was the king's architect, bestowed on him a most excellent education, and being appointed canon of Troyes by the bishop of that diocese, he soon became intimate with the famous Soanen, coincided in his religious opinions, shared in the persecution of which he was the object, and was laid under an interdict. Two young girls, deaf and dumb, lived with their mother at Paris; their interesting appearance, the species of intelligence observable in them, and the grief of their mother at seeing them condemned to eternal silence, inspired him with the idea of devoting his leisure to the attempt of making them speak. "In different combinations of signs, he found an equivalent for all ideas, and by his means all the words in the French language had corresponding words in that of the dumb; through his means," says his successor Sicard, "there no longer exists a barrier between the deaf and dumb man and him who can speak; the man of nature and the man of society are at last brought together and united." Public gratitude has hallowed the success of this celebrated inventor, for so he may be termed, though before him John Wallis had made some attempt to transmit to the dumb the ideas of others; a Spanish monk, named Ponce, followed the steps of Wallis; the physician Amman succeeded him, and published the methods he employed in a learned dissertation on speech and writing, intitled *Surdus loquens*. Pereyre afterwards applied himself to the same object at Paris, but the Abbé de l'Epée soon outdid his feeble predecessors. Under his care numerous pupils acquired the most useful knowledge, and communicated their acquisitions to each other. Some of them were acquainted with six different languages, others became profound mathematicians, others obtained academical prizes by poetical and literary works. Without other means than a moderate fortune of about 12,000 livres, without a place, without an abbey, without a pension, the modest preceptor alone paid all the expences of his establishment. He deprived himself of every thing, that his pupils might feel no want. During the severe winter of 1788, he even went without the wood and clothes of which he had need, but forty deaf and dumb persons melting into tears, forced him to exceed his personal ex-

pences by a hundred crowns, which he deeply regretted, and often repeated to his pupils, "I have wronged you of three hundred livres." When the emperor Joseph the Second came to Paris, he admired the institution no less than the simplicity of its founder, and asked permission to place under his direction an intelligent man, who might diffuse through Germany the blessings of his labours, and he sent him a magnificent gold box with his picture. In 1780 the Russian ambassador came to offer him the compliments of his sovereign, and a considerable present. "Tell Catherine," answered the Abbé de l'Epée, "that I never receive gold; but that if my labours have any claim to her esteem, all I ask of her is to send me from her vast dominions one born deaf and dumb to educate." His zeal in the affair of a young person, whom he believed to be the deserted son of the Count de Solar, took him to Toulouse, and nearly proved fatal to innocence. A definitive sentence of July the 24th, 1792, forbade his pupil Joseph from assuming henceforward the name of Solar, as he was not the offspring of him whom he called his father. In February, 1790, the Abbé de l'Epée died at Paris, justly regretted by his pupils and by all Europe, but his talents and virtues he bequeathed to M. l'Abbé Sicard, the present preceptor. The Abbé de l'Epée wrote the three following works: Account of the Complaint and Cure of Marianne Pigalle, 1759, in duodecimo; Instructions of the Deaf and Dumb by methodical Signs, in 1776, in 12mo; the true Method of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, as confirmed by long Experience, 1784, in 12mo.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ROSS.

THE Gentlemen of the Army are informed, that a life of General Ross will be given in our next number. The works published by us this day are as follows:—The Trial of Colonel Quentin, price 2s. 6d. being the second part of this number of the Chronicle; the 40th number of the Greek Historians, being Diodorus Siculus; the 23d of the Roman, being Livy; the fifth of the Ancient Chronicles, being Froissart; and the 12th number of D'Anville's Atlas, containing two maps. A second edition of the former eleven numbers of D'Anville is now ready for delivery, having been long out of print.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS IN THAT COUNTRY.

(Continued from p. 44.)

THE mountains of Provence being very high, the circumjacent plains preserve nearly the same degree of temperature as when the summits of those lofty barriers were covered with forests. It is said that the temperature has suffered little variation for the last century, and I am inclined to believe that assertion, as snow does not remain longer upon the ground, nor the thermometer often descend below the point of congelation, and still more seldom in those spots under cover of the mountains. The thermometer in 1791 was seven degrees below the freezing point; but that was a very unusual circumstance, and proceeded from the winds blowing from the sea, and the side of the country most exposed. The remark I have made with regard to the temperature of Provence, being almost the same as at a remote period, is applicable to the district at large; for it is clear that the temperature of certain plains, covered with extensive forests, was somewhat milder than at the present day, as there is now scarcely any wood to intercept currents of cold air. Besides, the well known fact that trees essentially resist the passage of winds, the constant evaporations from the earth beneath them render the air around them so mild, that a cold atmosphere, brought by northerly winds, would be first impeded in its progress, and modified afterwards by its union with the air which is found in woods; therefore the air would be less cold in winter, though the temperature would be lowered in summer, from the interruption of the solar rays to the surface of the earth. Trees being also great conductors of caloric, may subtract heat from the earth, and distribute it in the surrounding air; an exposed surface, on the contrary, retains, for a length of time, the heat which the sun communicates to it.

Since the demolition of forests in various parts of the department of the Var, and particularly near the department of the Maritime Alps, springs of water are also less abundant than in former years. It is obvious that trees retain water upon them a long time, and that their roots, ramifying in many directions, form small openings in the earth, through which the rain is admitted, and then conducted from fibre to fibre, until it is thoroughly imbibed. These apertures are reservoirs for the water, and, in reality, admit no inconsiderable quantity. If there were nothing to impede its progress on the declivity of hills, it would fall in torrents to the bottom, and there rush into the great streams.

We judge of the salubrity of a country from the nature of the vapours and exhalations which form the bulk of the atmosphere designed for our constant respiration, and for the preservation and growth of every being of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. These particles, put into motion by some subtle agent, prove injurious or salutary to the constitution, as they happen to be more or less diffused and acted upon by

the meteors. Nothing is perhaps so susceptible of modification as the air: at one time it is thick, and charged with many exhalations, at another rarified, and containing very few; which properties, and many others, it acquires from the quality of the situation, the action of subterraneous fires, the proximity and distance of the sun, &c. It is not difficult to conceive that a soil, containing particles of a saline, or sulphureous nature, will, from the influence of various agents, promiscuously distribute, in evaporation, each of these substances in the surrounding air. Thus then a situation near the banks of the sea will be impregnated with the saline matter which constantly, and in great abundance, detaches itself from that immense body. Such is the case with the territory of Nice. A southerly wind directs the evaporations of the Mediterranean over the town and plain of Nice, which the circumjacent mountains, from their peculiar form, keep within a certain space.

In the summer months a cool breeze refreshes the air, and moderates the heat which always prevails in the interstices of the mountains, owing to the reflection of the solar rays from the surfaces of uncultivated portions of rock. But the greater part of the plain of Nice, and the southern side of the surrounding mountains, being highly cultivated, and having a soft soil, the sun-beams penetrate into the earth with little or no difficulty, so that the heat accumulates in it, in the summer, to that degree, that the subsequent evaporations, even for many months, partake sufficiently of caloric to moderate a cold air brought from the summits of the Alps; the frost from that circumstance seldom becoming permanent in the country.

Evaporation undoubtedly refrigerates the earth to a considerable degree; but in the proportion between evaporation and the absorption of solar rays, decreasing as the summer solstice approaches, heat accumulates upon heat, until a great quantity is collected, sufficient in this part of the globe to render the evaporations of the earth very mild the ensuing winter.

The air of Nice, in some places, abounds in aqueous exhalations, of which there needs no other proof than the quantity of insects engendered there. Without water they could not exist, but the soil, excepting near the banks of the Var, is not moist enough to furnish a large supply of those vapours, consequently there are not so many of them in other parts of the department. If you quit the territory of Nice, and travel westward in Provence, the air is charged with insects to a surprising degree, as on the plains of Frejus, Hyères, La Napoule, &c. The miasmata arising from the marshes in the summer and autumnal months, must render an abode in those places very prejudicial, particularly to strangers, who, unaccustomed to the climate, are more susceptible of the influence of such evaporations.

Nice has always a smiling aspect, notwithstanding the cold which ever reigns upon the Alps: the human frame, and the productions of the earth, equally feel and evince it. The fibre, neither in a state of too great relaxation nor rigidity, admits of a healthy perspiration, and the constitution

but seldom falls into extreme extenuation, or attains extreme plethora. The animal economy, like the vegetable, flourishes, and feels a joyous existence, when winter locks up the treasures of the earth, and spreads its gloomy mantle over other parts of the globe.

Soft, however, as the temperature of the air around Nice is, the northern part of the department is very cold. At only a few miles distance from this agreeable plain we witness a different scene; we feel and respire another atmosphere; we leave, in short, a perpetual spring to visit a wintry region. The second and third rows of mountains that surround the plain are equally uncultivated and barren on one side as the other, and constantly chilled with currents of air from the Alps or the northern hemisphere. They are never tempered by the solar rays, nor the benign exhalations of high cultivation. The farther you proceed in making the circuit of these mountains the climate is less propitious to vegetation; nature is more rude in all her appearances, and fewer are the marks of human industry. It is from the combined advantages of cultivation, position, and climate, that we see vegetation ever flourish in the country about Nice, that the vegetable kingdom makes such rapid strides to maturity, that one crop succeeds quickly to another, and that fruit comes to perfection at an early season.

“*Est enim Nicænsis ager, licet exiguus, fertilitate omnium fertilissimus, aquarum inundantiâ irriguus, ac omnium arborum genere consitus, soli fertilitate, pabuli ubertate, situ salubritate ac temperie, benignoque ventorum afflatu, undique perpollens.*”—*Revell*;

“*Clementia Celi*

Mitis ubi, et riguræ largæ indulgentia terræ:

Ver longum, brumæque breves, juga frondea subsunt.”

In the coldest days of the winter of 1802 I have oftener than once observed that even the oblique action of the solar rays, with the heat extricated from the earth, were sufficient to maintain a temperature some degrees above the freezing point, when the thermometer was below Zero in other parts of the department. It is true that the heat was not always sufficient to disperse the vapours which hovered about the atmosphere, and made it thick and hazy, although the contest was frequently so great between them, that the same day was at one moment clear, and at another hazy. Whenever a gentle wind arose the vapours disappeared, the sun was brilliant, and the day delightful. If, however, the wind blew from the Mediterranean, and was not very impetuous, the vapours collected into clouds, and hovered about the summits of the mountains, where, meeting a local wind, they recoiled, seldom or never completing a passage over them: if they became large and heavy, they dispersed in rain.

With regard to the snow which falls at Nice, it is always small in quantity, and seldom or never remains more than twelve or twenty-four hours upon the earth, melting in part in its approach to our globe, and soon disappearing altogether when once in contact with our surface. It is not here, as in other parts of the world, renowned for temperature,

for the latter snows remain no longer upon the ground than those that fall at the beginning of the winter, a very unusual circumstance elsewhere, and a certain proof of the quantity of caloric existing in the earth. In some parts of Provence, where the air, from the exposure of the country, is cold, the snow remains upon the ground several days; but in other places it melts almost as soon as in the plain of Nice. The only circumstance that could make snow remain longer than usual on the plain of Nice, would be a visit from the *Mistral* wind: this, passing the mountains to the north-west of the town, freezes rain in a state of vapour, and so much chills the regions of the air, that hail falls in a considerable quantity. In that case, of course, the snow would not melt so soon.

The department of the Maritime Alps is subject to currents of air, the influence of which is felt to a great extent. The winds that blow from the northern part of the horizon over Provence and this department, reaching the curtain of the Alps, meet with so considerable an obstacle to their passage, that they recoil and become reflected on themselves, whence arise various winds which have obtained the name of *local*. Similar interruptions occurring to winds on the mountains adjoining the sea, local winds are generated also there, and sometimes prove very dangerous to navigation.

When the *Mistral* passes over the curtain I have already mentioned, it insinuates itself into different canals between one Maritime Alp and another, and collecting new force in those places, rushes out at their extremities with such violence as to precipitate men and cattle into chasms on the side of the road: this calamitous circumstance occurs at least once a year to the unfortunate travellers who are exposed to its influence. Accidents are continually happening in the vicinity of Sospel, and at the Col di Tenda, where there is real danger, owing to the precipices which adjoin the road. Westerly winds are also dangerous, and not unfrequently produce consequences of an equally serious nature.

Vapours collecting together as soon as they are formed between the mountains, generate very violent winds, which are more properly local than those I have just described. If the concentration of the particles of vapour be quick, the wind, I apprehend, will be impetuous; if, on the contrary, it be slow, the wind thereby produced will be moderate. The topical winds of the Alps, the mountains of Hungary, and Dauphiny, probably have their origin from the immediate concentration of the immense evaporations which abound in those places. Snow gives rise to that profusion of vapour, the particles of which uniting near the spot of their formation, become on a sudden agitated, and thus occasion a wind more or less impetuous.

The most remarkable winds of Dauphiny are the *Pontias*, the *Vezinc*, and the *Solere*. The latter is peculiar to the river Drome, and almost always reigns there.

The *Mistral* is the wind that generally predominates in Provence, and also blows in a determined space. It is severely felt in the western part of the Maritime Alps, the passage of which being long and narrow,

conducts it, as through a canal, to the circumjacent countries. The ancients knew that this wind prevailed in Provence, were perfectly well acquainted with it, and gave it the name of *Circius*. Lucan, in his *Pharsalia*, alluding to the old port of Hercules, says.

“Quaque sub Herculeo, sacratus Numine Portus
Urget rupe cava pelagus : non Corus in illum
Jus habet, aut Zephyrus : solus sua littora turbat
Circius, et tuta prohibet statione Monæci.”

The *Circius* is what is now called the *Maestro* of the Mediterranean. It reigns, says Seneca, in Narbonnoise Gaul, and produces considerable mischief, though the inhabitants of Provence attribute the salubrity of the air to its dominion. When Augustus came into Gaul he caused a monument to be erected in commemoration of it, as if it were the preserver of the human species, and the promoter of vegetation. The Provençaux, however, of the present age, differ in opinion with the ancients as to its beneficial effects. They look upon it rather as one of the greatest evils of the country. Hence the vulgar saying,

“La Cour de Parlement, le Mistral, et la Durance,
sont les trois fléaux de la Provence.”

Another wind, known also by the name of *Maestro*, reigns in the kingdom of Naples, but blows from a different point of the horizon. It is termed *Yapix*, or the *Maestro ponente*, or *levante Sirocco*.

We may form an idea of the chilly nature of the *Mistral* of Provence, by its effects upon vapour. When the exhalations from the earth are abundant, and concentrate into dew or clouds, the influence of the *Mistral*, even for a few hours only, is sufficient to convert them into clouds of hail, the grains of which are so enormous, as to desolate the country, and totally destroy vegetation. If the upper regions of the air are less refrigerated than usual, these clouds disperse in rain, and torrents of water fall, mixed with hail-stones. The whole atmosphere is then in a state of the greatest commotion, and you think you see a cloud of dust, intermixed with small stones, and a kind of foam, such as is perceptible on the sea. The mischief these storms commit is so much the greater, as they fall upon the base of mountains, and those parts of the earth which are most cultivated, and where vegetation is the most luxuriant. The ravages made by them, the Var, and the Paglion, are incalculable; trees are torn up by the roots, houses washed away, and the whole face of the country desolated. Besides producing storms and freezing vapours, when the *Mistral* is very impetuous, it destroys the fruit, which, if not already of considerable magnitude, perishes, and falls off the trees.

The *Mistral* is a north-easterly wind, and the ill effects of wind from that point of the horizon are felt in many other countries as well as in Provence. To the mischief it produces to vegetation we may add a number of diseases very destructive to the human economy. When the *Mistral* blows, you undergo all the sensations and changes which supervene on passing suddenly from a mild to a cold temperature. It is difficult to ascertain the cause of the dominion of this wind, though it is

remarked that its violence is in proportion to the quantity of rain that falls in the Cevennes and the Vivarais.

During my residence at Nice I recollect to have felt, oftener than once, the influence of the *Mistral*; and it appears that this wind occasionally blows for several hours with great impetuosity; though, generally speaking, its effects are but slightly felt in this spot.

The *Sirocco*, a predominant wind in Sicily and Italy, sometimes extends its influence to the Maritime Alps and the coast of Provence. It relaxes the fibre in an astonishing manner—depresses the spirits, excites ill-humour, and induces such a torpor over the mind and body, as to unqualify for work or study. I am by no means sure of the following circumstance. It is said that even birds feel so forcibly the impression of it, that they cease to warble. At the same time a gloomy silence prevails throughout the country, animals become torpid, and rheumatic people, or such as have been wounded, experience a renewal of their pains. This latter circumstance is common in a change of weather in other parts of Europe.

As Nice is open to the south, winds that come from that quarter are sensibly felt there. Its vicinity to the sea, and exposure to southerly winds, are the reasons that in the summer months the air which surrounds it is fresh and moist; for, as evaporation from the sea is constantly going on, the air which passes over an immense tract of water, like the Mediterranean, must be necessarily loaded to such a degree with aqueous particles, that the atmosphere, even for some extent from the coast will be impregnated with them. The constant movement of the sea, and the irregularity of its surface, are also obstacles to the entrance of the sun-beams into it, from which circumstance the sea is not heated in summer in proportion to the earth, another reason why climate is milder near the sea than elsewhere. Besides, the sea always remaining fluid, and never resisting the extrication of heat contained within it, will, by the same rule, render the atmosphere in winter mild in comparison with that which passes over a surface covered with ice and snow. Every one, likewise, knows that the air, contiguous to bodies, partakes of their heat or cold. Winds from the sea, therefore, will always be warmer in winter than those from the land, though more or less moist in proportion to the quantity of vapour. Southerly winds, being likewise heated by a vertical sun in Africa, are generally mild, and often productive of rain, owing to the immense evaporations with which the Mediterranean charges them before their arrival upon the coasts of Europe. Besides the rain which they bring and distribute in abundance upon the coast, they produce those refreshing dews that invigorate plants, and occasion a smiling vegetation. The particles of rarified vapour, of which these winds are composed, remain suspended in the air, until they reach the shores and territory of Europe, where, coming in contact with a cold atmosphere, they become condensed, hover about adjoining mountains, and disperse in rain in the direction of the wind.

Persons who have never travelled in Italy, or the southern provinces of

France, can scarcely have an idea of the mildness of the air of Nice after a gentle fall of rain. The sulphureous and other terrestrial exhalations that are occasionally suspended in it being precipitated to the earth by a few showers, the atmosphere is left in a very pure and genial state. At these moments, the softness of the climate, the serenity of the sky, the brilliancy of the sun, and the numerous beauties of nature that on every side surround you, may be better conceived than described. The breathing is free, the body light, and the same harmony seems equally to prevail in the human frame as in the circumjacent scenery. The valetudinarian has a respite from his sufferings, and the voluptuous man finds new pleasures occupy his mind.

"Parturit almus ager, Zephyrique tepentibus auris
Laxant arva sinus; superat tener omniibus humor:
Inque novos soles audent se gramina tutò
Credere; nec metuit surgentes pampinus Austros,
Aut actum Cælo magnis Aquilonibus imbrem:
Sed tradit gemmas, et frondes explicat omnes." *Virg. Georg. lib. 11.*

It is no unusual circumstance in this part of the world to have a clear sky for five or six months after March or April. The same fine season however does not reign in every department at the same time. The environs of Nice and Menton are more especially blessed with this mark of divine favour. No rain fell at Nice in the year 1803 from March to July. To compensate for the dearth of water, gentle dews covered the earth, and vapours arose from the sea, which refreshed nature with their "genial stores," until Phœbus, peeping through the loaded horizon, illumined the portal of the east, and hailed the approaching morn. The author of a tour through the Maritime Alps observes, that the sun was so hot at Christmas in the year 1803, that he was frequently obliged to repose under the shade of the lemon trees, where the verdant turf, enamelled with a vast number of small flowers, resembling the violet, flourished in all its beauty.

Chapelle and Bachaumont speak of Hyères in the following manner; but the author of a tour through the Maritime Alps thought the lines so applicable to the climate of Nice, that he has given them a place in his work, and I have transcribed them.

"Que c'est avec plaisir qu'aux mois
Si fâcheux, en France, et si froids,
On est contraint de chercher l'ombre
Des orangers qu'en mille endroits
On y voit, sans rang et sans nombre,
Former des forêts, et des bois!
Là, jamais les plus grands hivers
N'ont pu leur déclarer la guerre:
Cet heureux coin de l'univers
Les a toujours beaux, toujours verts,
Toujours fleuris en pleine terre."

Walk or ride in whatever direction your curiosity may incline you, and even in the months of November and December, your senses will

be gratified with the wild and beautiful display of flowers on each side of the road. The gandy butterfly, in the depth of winter, is seen to flutter and repose on the delightful beds which Flora deigns to offer him. Other insects sport in the airy element, and announce the mildness of a spring or summer season. Such agreeable objects, the temperature of the climate, and the luxuriance of the orange and the olive tree, produce those sensations which we are unaccustomed to experience elsewhere, but at the meridian of the loveliest summer.

It is natural to suppose that the heat at Nice and other towns of the department of the Maritime Alps is very great in summer; but I doubt whether it be so excessively hot there as strangers at the first point of view would be induced to imagine. The reflection of the sun-beams is very powerful between the mountains, and occasions a great degree of heat to reign around, which, however, soon disperses in thunder, if the evaporation of the sulphureous and nitrous particles be considerable from the earth. The explosion very much resembles the report of artillery placed in the interstices of the mountains, or sometimes a rolling fire of small arms. But what most corrects the heat is a gentle breeze that blows from the west and south-west, and which reigns from eight or nine o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. It refreshes the air, and revives the inhabitants, who might otherwise find the heat oppressive. So very true is this remark, that strangers, intending to pass the summer at Nice, seek apartments of a south-westerly exposure, in order to respire this welcome breeze. The windows are commonly left open, and the virandas closed, so that it may find a passage into the chambers. It is just strong enough to give a gentle motion to a curtain, produce a regular succession of fresh air, and invigorate the body. It was known to the Romans, who gave it the name of Favonius. The Greeks termed it Zephyr. It blows, as fable says, with such mildness, yet with that degree of force, that it gives life to men, animals, and vegetables; and also is the defender of the empire of Flora. Indeed, it has a right to be the champion of this beautiful goddess, since tradition says the nuptials of the two have long been celebrated.

The reader may treat the latter observation with the degree of credit it seems to merit, though I beg the favour of him to believe that the properties of this breeze are such as I have described. Those persons who travel in this part of the continent, and who have a desire to convince themselves of the fact, need only ascend an eminence, and they will soon be persuaded of its beneficial effects.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814;

IN WHICH THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF EACH CAMPAIGN ARE RELATED
SEPARATELY AND IN DETAIL.

CAMPAIGN OF 1792.

(Continued from page 22.)

IN addition to various other causes, by means of which the public opinion was perpetually agitated, one of the most powerful engines were the clubs or factions, into which the leading members enrolled themselves. The principal of these were three, the Jacobins, the Feuillans, and the Girondists.

Lanjuinais, a deputy to the states-general, and a president of the national assembly, was the founder of the society of the Jacobins, a political sect, which, like the rota at Westminster during the protectorate of Cromwell, and the portico of the Bretons in the royal palace of Blois during the reign of Henry III., discussed the most important questions, and affected to investigate the means of ensuring the safety and prosperity of the state. It originated in 1789, under the denomination of the Breton Club, in consequence of having been first established by the representatives of Brittany. When it was afterwards frequented by several of the deputies from the other provinces, the members assumed the appellation of "The Friends of the People;" but they were at length better known by the place where they assembled, which was called the hall of the Jacobins, from having formerly belonged to a fraternity of Dominican friars, whose patron saint was of that name. The most violent orators, patriots, and politicians, for some time after the institution, considered it as an admirable engine for the sustenance of the public cause. All the zealots of democracy, all the decided enemies to the court, all the foes to the privileged orders, and even some moderate members of the assembly, at first appertained to it. Its ascendancy was not confined to Paris: with every city, and with almost every village throughout France, it kept up a constant intercourse by means of twenty thousand *affiliated* clubs, which looked up to the central meeting in the capital as a mother society, imbibed all its notions, diffused all its opinions, and propagated all its alarms. Such was its influence, that the legislative body was often guided by its decisions, the soldiers were permitted to leave their barracks in order to frequent its galleries, while the *red cap* of the president was seen by turns encircling the brows of the mayor of Paris elected by the people, and the minister of state nominated by the king.

This society unhappily retained its power after it had lost its character. Its outrageous proceedings soon rendered it an object of terror, when it ceased to be one of contempt. The more respectable part of the deputies withdrew, and the violent leaders of the remaining part of the club erased the names of all others who hesitated to countenance their

excesses. The Jacobin Club was thus reduced in numbers, but the audacious wickedness of the few held them instead of numerical strength; and being always at hand as leaders to the populace in every commotion, they began by being the instruments, and finished by becoming the masters of the people.

One of the chiefs of this club was Maximilian Robespierre, a native of Arras, and an advocate by profession. He had sat in the states-general as a representative of the third-estate of the province where he was born; and although unable to acquire any celebrity in this assembly, he at length found means to render himself conspicuous by a steady opposition to the king and government. The excess of his affected humanity was such, that when the articles of the criminal code were discussed, this man, doomed hereafter to make the blood of his fellow-citizens flow in torrents by the hands of the executioner, expressed the most decided abhorrence to the punishment of death, and declared for the immediate abolition of so cruel, and so useless a punishment.

On the revision of the constitution, he persisted in his former sentiments with an uniformity so much the more remarkable, as many of the other deputies had seen their errors. This circumstance alone tended not a little to his celebrity; and he acquired the title of "incorruptible." An altar, erected in the name of public gratitude in the *Champ de Mars*, was inscribed with his name; and on the dissolution of the constituting assembly, a triumph, somewhat resembling the ancient ovation, was decreed to him by popular esteem; for when he and Petion left the hall, they were placed in an open carriage, crowned with oak, and drawn home amidst the exclamations of an applauding multitude.

Soon after this he was nominated to the criminal tribunal of Paris; but he suddenly resigned that situation, and dedicated all his time to the organisation of the Jacobin society. When it was abandoned by most of the other deputies, Robespierre, one of the six who remained, acted frequently as president, and at length acquired a complete ascendancy. Gloomy, vindictive, ferocious, and at once most cowardly and malignant, such was his matchless hypocrisy, that he concealed his real character until he had triumphed over his enemies. Even at this early period he appeared to be secretly contemplating an original and monstrous species of dominion unknown before in any age or country. The Jacobins were the engine by means of which he purposed to execute the suggestions of a gloomy ambition; and crimes which a Nero or Caligula would scarcely have dared to dream of, were at length acted with facility by this private man, and that too in the name of "liberty!"

Danton, first the associate, then the victim of Robespierre, and like him also an advocate by profession, seemed to be intended by nature for the tempestuous period in which he lived, and the audacious and decisive character which he assumed. At once tall and athletic, he possessed a figure formed to inspire terror; a stentorian voice, which kept alive the attention of the most numerous assembly, and a bold and specious eloquence, admirably calculated to impose upon the multitude,

Not content with acting a conspicuous part in the Jacobin society, he instituted the Cordeliers, and became at once their founder and their chief.

Marat, a native of Neuchâtel in Switzerland, was the creature of the two former, who not unfrequently protected him from punishment, and directed both his pen and his vengeance. He was a dwarf in stature, and with a head disproportionably large for his body. Impelled by a warm and perturbed imagination, he calmly formed theoretical plans of reform which would have staggered any of the tyrants of antiquity and calculated by hundreds of thousands the numbers of necessary victims. His ferocious opinions appeared to be written with blood; his laws were but plans of proscription; secret murders, and open assassinations, were amongst his ordinary and avowed means.

Such were the present leaders of a club destined in a short time to regulate the fate of an empire. They were supported by a multitude of dangerous and daring adventurers, collected from all parts of France and of Europe, and were hailed as the friends of their country by a crowd of deluded followers.

While these leaders of the Jacobins scarcely concealed their wishes to dethrone the king, and erect a republic on the ruins of the throne, a rival society existed, the members of which, under a name expressive of an implicit attachment to the new constitution, were desirous of a legislature consisting of two houses. In consequence of a schism among "the friends of the people," Talleyrand, the famous bishop of Autun; Emery, a member of the assembly; the dukes de Rochefaucauld and Liancourt; the two Lameths; La Fayette, and many others, had left that society and determined to found another. They at first assembled in the magnificent hotel belonging to the younger Crillon, son of the conqueror of Minorca; and when they became more numerous, assumed the appellation of "The Club of 1789;" but they were afterwards better known by the name of the convent of the Feuillans, which they hired, because the hall, by being large and capacious, was calculated for their debates.

The Girondists, so called from the department whence they were deputed, possessed great influence in the legislative body at this period, and obtained much repute by their moderation. But the greater part of them were only less wicked than the Jacobins because less resolute. This moderation was due to their cowardice rather than to their virtue. The leaders of this party were Verginaux, Gensonné, Guadet, Brissot, and Condorcet.

Verginaux, a native of Limoges, and one of the representatives for Bourdeaux, had been educated to the bar. He professed the most ferocious enmity against the fugitive princes and nobility, whom he considered as rebels; against the most honourable of the priests, whom he wished to punish as inflamers of sedition; and against the house of Austria, which he accused of having fomented all the plots and disturbances in France. He was at once resolute, opulent, and indolent. He disputed the palm of popular eloquence with the most celebrated orators of the

second assembly; and, of all his countrymen, was inferior to Mira-beau alone.

Gensonné, like the former, an advocate of Bourdeaux, was at the same time his rival as a rhetorician, and his friend in respect to political opinions. His sentiments on all occasions possessed great weight; and he may be considered as governing his party no less by means of his furious and ready eloquence in the assembly, than by his indefatigable activity in its committees.

Guadet, lately president of the criminal tribunal of the Gironde, had the same popular talents and employed them as the same means of mischief.

Brissot, the chairman of the diplomatic committee, and a laborious rather than an able man, possessed such an influence in the assembly, that a portion of the deputies in opposition to the court was denominated after him. He has published several works on criminal jurisprudence, none of which exhibit any display of talents. He was attached to a republican form of government, was ever watchful and suspicious of the throne, and was perpetually denouncing an *Austrian committee*, that interposed as he said, sometimes between the king and his ministers, and at other times between his majesty and the assembly.

Condorcet, one of the forty members of the French academy, was a mere cold-blooded philosophical politician. Attached to the ancient institutions of Greece and of Rome, he became a republican by study and reflection; and although born a noble, he was yet an enemy to nobility. He professed it to be his opinion, that the king had betrayed the nation, and he more than once moved that his majesty should be suspended from the exercise of the royal functions. His literary reputation conferred some splendour on the party he supported, and he contributed greatly by his writings to the changes that ensued, and to which he fell a deserved victim.

Such were the principal leaders of a party, sometimes termed the Girondists, and sometimes the Brissotins, which, at the epoch we now allude to, maintained a preponderance in the legislative assembly, as well as in the city of Paris. Petion the mayor, and many of the municipal magistrates, being devoted to it. This Party, however, had long incurred the hatred of the Jacobins, who, impelled by violent counsels and desperate leaders, were preparing to triumph over all opposition, and by means of a conduct equally audacious and successful finally prevailed. But, on the other hand, the king had at length found it necessary to admit them in the formation of the new cabinet, and thus put himself into the hands of men who served him only to betray him. As this Brissotin administration played a very prominent part in the events immediately subsequent, it is not foreign to our purpose to speak briefly of its chief members.

The first of these, in station and importance, was Dumouriez, the minister for foreign affairs. This officer had commenced his life as a soldier of fortune. He was employed in 1757, as a commissary at war, in the army of M. d'Etrées, and having conceived an attachment to a military life, procured a cornetcy of horse, and was wounded at the

battle of Emstetten. After having obtained the rank of a captain, he was dismissed at the end of the war with the cross of St. Louis, which he had inherited by his bravery, and a pension, no part of which was ever received by him. He now became a military adventurer, and, in search of employment, repaired to Italy, where, like the *Condottori* of a former century, he offered his sword and his services to any state or party that would employ him. These being rejected, both by Paoli and the Genoese, who were then fighting for the possession of Corsica, he returned home, and visited Spain and Portugal, the latter of which was secretly surveyed by him, at the request of the French ministry, with a view to a future invasion. Having been recalled, and employed in the reduction of Corsica with the rank of colonel, he was afterwards sent to Poland, and assisted the confederation of Bar, sometimes with his advice, and sometimes with his personal services. In consequence of a change in the ministry, he was seized and confined in the Bastille, and on the death of Louis XV. resumed his freedom. He found means at length to be appointed first, commandant of Cherburgh, then governor of Lower Normandy, and afterwards a major-general.

At the commencement of the revolution he declared for the king, and drew up a plan for the preservation of the Bastille and the subjection of Paris; but, on hearing of his flight, he transmitted a letter to Barrere, then president, stating his determination to defend the assembly, to whose assistance he was then marching at the head of a large body of troops. While Dumouriez commanded in La Vendée, he became acquainted with Gensonné, one of the deputies sent thither, and being introduced by him to the patriots of the legislative assembly, they procured his nomination to the office of foreign affairs, vacant by the imprisonment of Delessart, who had been sent a prisoner to Orleans.

The marine department was filled, in consequence of the influence of Dumouriez, by Lacoste. He had been formerly employed in a subordinate situation in the same office, and still conducted himself like a clerk rather than a member of the cabinet.

The place of minister of justice was conferred on an advocate of Bourdeaux, of the name of Duranton, who at the commencement of the revolution had been appointed procureur-syndic of that city. He was timid, and unfit for business, but an honest man. His employment affording him more frequent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the virtues of his sovereign, he became ashamed of the treason of his fellows, and was induced by a generous sympathy to conform to the wishes of the monarch.

The administration of the finances were again committed to a banker and a citizen of Geneva, in the person of Claviere, who had left the republic in which he was born, in consequence of a revolution which forced an unsuccessful faction to take refuge in foreign countries. Having drawn up a celebrated memorial on the revenue and expenditure of France, he had successively procured the co-operation of Mirabeau, la Fayette, and Talleyrand. He is also said to have suggested the idea of the assignats; but it was to his connection with Brissot that he was

indebted for his present elevation. About this period he had distinguished himself as a member of "the friends of the negroes;" he also belonged to the society of the Jacobins, and his humanity, religion, and politics were such as were worthy of his companions.

Degrave, lately a colonel, and afterward a major-general in the army, advanced to the war-office. He was a young man, totally devoid of experience, and justly diffident of his own abilities. His bad state of health, however, rendered him unfit for the station he then held, and he was succeeded by Servan, who, to the reputation of greater talents, added the now necessary qualification of being an enemy to the government.

Roland, the minister of the home department, was one of the most remarkable, and unhappily the most mischievous men of his time; and it was his fortune to be united to a female of the same perverse accomplishments, who, after assisting him in his academical pursuits, became at once his secretary and assessor in politics. Uniting an intimate knowledge of commerce with a love of literature, he had acted at the same time as inspector-general of the manufactures of Arras, a writer in the *Encyclopedia*, and a member of all the learned societies in the south of France. Although more than sixty, he was still ardent and indefatigable. He had imbibed from the Greek and Roman historians a puerile contempt for the age in which he was born, and became inspired at the same time with a strong partiality for a republican form of government. He affected to treat his sovereign only as the first magistrate of a free people, amenable to their jurisdiction, and bound to act exclusively for their interests. He was a member of the Jacobin society, but had the decorum to abstain from its meetings, now that he had become a minister. He was a man of plain and simple habits, and from which, with more pride than prudence, he would not depart, when his new dignity seemed to require some uniformity to the usages of the court. He gave offence by appearing at the council board without being habited in the stated forms. He was accustomed to repair thither clothed in a plain black suit, with his straight white locks combed over his forehead, and his shoes fastened with strings instead of buckles.

The first act of this new ministry was to divest the monarch of his constitutional means of defence. They procured the legislative assembly to pass a decree for disbanding the body-guards of the king. The king wished to resist this decree, and it was with great difficulty he was at length induced to promise his acquiescence with the wishes of the legislature. The struggle (greatly to the honour of his majesty), was still greater on all occasions in which the interests of the clergy were concerned; nor could he be prevailed upon to withdraw his countenance from a body which were only persecuted, because they upheld, at the risque of their lives, the interests of religion and morals, and endeavoured to oppose themselves to the atrocious philosophy of the day.

Such was the state of parties, and of the government, at the time that the duke of Brunswick issued his memorable manifesto; and it is no subject of surprise that both Brissotins and Jacobins were equally alarmed

at its menaces, and deemed it necessary to make a common cause against a common danger. The first aim of both was to rid themselves of a monarch whom they both suspected. They differed only in the proposed means; the Brissotins, not more virtuous but less courageous, wished to cover their treason with the authority of the laws, whilst the Jacobins at once professed their purpose of murdering the king, and annihilating the monarchy.

The furious declamation of Danton had already inflamed the Cordeliers to insurrection. Camille Desmoulins, and Fabre d'Eglantine, two men born for midnight murders, readily joined in the plot; while Tallien, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud de Varennes, eagerly sought a participation in a brilliant crime. Barbaroux, a native of Marseilles, which had been originally a Greek colony, affectedly professed the same political sentiments as the first founders of the free city that had given him birth. He thus eagerly concurred in the combination for the subversion of the kingly power, and contributed not a little, by his influence over a body of his armed countrymen, who had repaired to the federation, to execute that measure.

Such were the principal leaders of the meditated insurrection; and the means employed by them, as well as the epoch at which they proposed to act, seemed not only to promise, but even to insure success. Five hundred young men from Marseilles, and a battalion from Brest, were devoted to their cause; many of the national guards had also agreed to join them; but they chiefly relied on the Jacobins, who determined to hazard their existence on this occasion. The meetings of the sections of the capital had been already declared permanent by the municipality; the country had been voted to be "in danger" by the legislature; the perfidy of the monarch, of his consort, and of his court, was every where propagated and believed; and nothing seemed now wanting but a leader to storm the royal palace, and make the king a prisoner.

Santerre aspired to this honour, but they had not sufficient confidence either in his valour or military talents, to entrust the enterprise to his management. At length, Danton, during an interview at Charenton, presented to them a chief, calculated to dissipate all their alarms, and insure all their suffrages. This was Westermann, a native of Alsace, who had served in the armies of France under the old government, but having retired in disgust, he had become a zealot of the revolution. His personal ferocity was undoubted; and the plan of attack drawn up by him announced, at least, that his military talents were competent to attain the object now under consideration.

On the evening of the 9th of August the insurgents prepared for the assault. They accordingly assembled in arms in three different places; at the Jacobin club, the section of *Quinze-vint*, in the suburbs of St. Antoine, and the hall of the Cordeliers. It was at this last that the most resolute met, and the Marseillaise already demanded with impatience the signal for the attack. Danton, whose eyes sparkled with hope, expectation, and revenge, with a loud and furious voice recapitulated the crimes of the court: "Let us cease," exclaims he, "to appeal to the

laws and legislators : the laws never anticipated so many crimes. What do I say ?—It is this very night which the perfidious Louis has selected for delivering up to carnage and to flames that capital he wishes once more to leave.—To arms ! to arms !”

This cry was instantly repeated a thousand times, and from a thousand different mouths : at eleven o'clock the assembly formally declared itself “ in a state of insurrection,” and a musquet was fired as a signal for action.

Upon this all the members sallied forth : some snatch up their arms ; others help to drag the caannon ; a few are dispatched to give notice of their approach. Chabot, Camille, and several more, order the bells of the churches to be rung ; and in a few minutes the dreadful *tocsin* is heard throughout Paris.

The palace, however, was not wholly unprovided for defence. The Swiss retained about the person of the king, were true to their oaths and their honour ; but their number was incomplete, nearly one half being absent at Courbevoie. A few companies of grenadiers belonging to the national guards had also repaired to the court of the Tuilleries, while the interior was garrisoned by between seven and eight hundred royalists, all well armed, and resolved either to conquer or die. Among the military men who made their appearance at this critical period was the old viscount de Mailly, on whom was immediately conferred, by acclamation, the honour of commanding the nobles. The queen conducted herself on this trying occasion with equal dignity and intrepidity. With a countenance that seemed still to beam with hope, and an eye denoting courage, she repaired from rank to rank, and from post to post. The virtuous and accomplished princess madame Elizabeth, sister to the king, accompanied her on this occasion ; and both of them were equally attentive to the national guards and the nobles, between whom a jealousy already prevailed. Such was the general enthusiasm, that it was resolved at one time not to remain on the defensive, but to sally forth against the insurgents, seize on their cannon, dissipate their columns, pursue the fugitives with the horse, and thus put an end to the insurrection. This plan was conceived and urged by many military men, such as d'Hervilli, and Viomenil ; and Mandat, the *commandant* of the national guard, was said to have been entrusted with the execution. But the mild and benevolent Louis, although he at first consented, did not long approve of a measure, in which so much blood must have been shed. This excellent king thought only of the safety of those who were now assembled for the massacre of himself and family. It was in vain that the daughter of Maria Theresa approached her wavering consort, presented him with arms, and told him to defend his life, his family, and his throne ; it was in vain that his nobles represented the victory as certain ; the king was persuaded by Roederer to abandon his palace, his nobles, and his guards ; and, before a single shot was fired, he took refuge with his consort, his children, and his sister, in the bosom of the assembly.

[To be continued.]

THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete collection of THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

BOOK I.

From his Birth to the Year when he was declared Generalissimo of the Allies, continued from pg. 56.

“HER majesty therefore hath commanded me to assure your high mightinesses, that she is resolved to contribute constantly, and to the utmost extent of her power, to the advancement and augmentation of that union, that friendship, and that correspondence, and to make it the inviolable rule of her government.

“Her majesty hath further commanded me to assure your high mightinesses, that she will not only observe, and is ready to execute the treaties of alliance made by the kings, her predecessors, with your high mightinesses, but she likewise offers to renew and to confirm them, as also to concur in all the measures taken by the late king of glorious memory, in conformity to the said treaties.

“Her majesty is likewise disposed to enter into all other alliances and engagements which shall be thought necessary for the interest of the two nations, the preservation of the liberties of Europe, and the reducing the excessive power of France within its just bounds.

“With this view her majesty engages instantly, and with out delay, to join your high mightinesses with all her force, by sea and land, against whoever shall oppose so just an enterprize

“And her said majesty, as a farther testimony of her zeal, has authorized me to take, in concert with your high mightinesses, the measures necessary to enter upon action.

“These are the motives that have engaged her majesty to command me to make such haste hither, and to give your high mightinesses all possible assurances of what, on her part, I have now declared, without waiting the ordinary forms. And I esteem it the highest point of good fortune, that her majesty hath done me the honour to entrust me with

this commission ; because it has furnished me with so favourable an occasion of manifesting to your high mightinesses the zeal which I have for your service."

M. Dyckveldt, who presided that day in the assembly of the States, answered his excellency in such a manner, as convinced him that their high mightinesses were resolved to enter into all the measures of her Britannic majesty, and that the presence of no minister could be so agreeable to them as that of his lordship, at so delicate a conjuncture. All the artifices of France, that were made use of on this occasion, to draw off the States from their engagements with England, did but cement the alliance more strongly ; which steadfastness, by French writers themselves, is attributed to lord Marlborough's diligence and wisdom, who in the conferences he had with the deputies of the States, conducted affairs with such address, that though he staid in Holland but a few days, the number of troops which each of the maritime powers were to furnish, and the quotas of the other princes who were entered into the grand alliance, were settled : so that his lordship returned with an exact adjustment of every thing relating to the armament by sea and land, before it was known in several parts of the kingdom that he had entered on his negotiation. A transaction which was almost an infallible presage of the success which was to follow ; since measures so prudently concerted could not fail of being as well put in execution by him who had been their principal author : and an alliance so well cemented, and so strictly united by the bonds of friendship and interest, gave the strongest assurances of its effecting those ends for which it was concluded.

Amongst the many important affairs which were upon the carpet, the earl of Marlborough kept his attention fixed on settling the command of the army ; that when the several bodies of which it was composed were assembled, it might be put under the direction of one commander in chief. This honourable post his lordship obtained for himself, with a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum ; it being yielded to him as well out of the respect due to his mistress, as from the great opinion conceived of his experience in the art of war ; and to which the recommendation of the late king contributed not a little, by giving the foreign powers a just idea of his abilities. And as he was persuaded, that a misunderstanding among the generals might produce very mischievous effects, he endeavoured to prevent this evil before he left Holland ; taking all imaginable pains to fix the point of pre-eminence, which equally concerned his mistress's honour and his own. There were only the prince of Nassau Saarbruck, and the earl of Athlone, who had been employed as generals in the war under king William, and who could dispute with him the command : but their high mightinesses having convinced them, that there was a necessity of having a commander in chief, they readily agreed to receive orders from the English general.

His lordship then returned into England, assisted at the funeral of the late king, and was one of the committee appointed to inspect his papers, upon a false insinuation that his majesty had intended to ex-

elude his sister-in-law from the succession ; and upon the 23d of April, the earl and countess of Marlborough walked in the procession, according to their rank, at the queen's coronation. Her majesty then made some alteration among her servants ; advanced lord Godolphin to the head of the treasury, and made the earl of Nottingham and sir Charles Hedges secretaries of state. As there had been a coldness between her and the late king, which continued till his last illness, it was imagined there would have been a thorough change in the ministry ; and it was owing to the moderation of the earl of Marlborough, whose counsel now prevailed in almost every thing, that the greatest part of king William's faithful servants were continued in office. It was also owing to him, in conjunction with the dukes of Somerset and Devonshire, and the earl of Pembroke, that war was declared against France on the 4th of May, when the majority of the council had been for delaying it longer : but so were things ordered by the vigilance of those in power, that the emperor and the States-General published their declarations the same day as the queen of Great Britain, though the French king did not publish his till the 3d of July.

We must now leave the earl of Marlborough, and the military preparations, to survey the motives of the following war, in which the genius of our hero shone forth with such astonishing lustre.

When Lewis XIV concluded the peace of Ryswick, in the year 1697, it was only to retrieve the losses he had sustained in the preceding war, and to be ready for another of more importance. Charles II, king of Spain, was in so declining a condition, that the news of his death was every day expected. As he had no child, Lewis laid claim to the succession for the Dauphin, his son by Theresa the sister of Charles. The emperor, as head of the house of Austria, had also his pretensions ; and the elector of Bavaria had an incontestible right for the prince electoral his son, whom he had by the archduchess Mary Antonietta, daughter of Margaret Theresa of Austria, younger sister of the Dauphin's mother, and who married the emperor Leopold in 1666. It was not the interest of either England or Holland, that the entire succession to the king of Spain's dominion should fall to either of these three princes ; since nothing but maintaining a balance of power between the houses of Austria and Bourbon, could secure the liberties of Europe. For this reason they concerted a project of dividing the states of the Spanish monarchy among these competitors ; or at least they came into the project of such a division, upon its being proposed to them by count Tallard, the French ambassador to king William, and who accompanied him to Holland in 1698. The elector of Bavaria, who, as governor of the Netherlands, resided usually at Brussels, came also *incognito* to the king's seat at Loo, where the treaty of partition was soon concluded. It gave the emperor only the duchy of Milan, and that upon condition that he and his sons should for ever renounce the rest of the succession. The Dauphin had Naples and Sicily, with all their dependencies ; and the rest

of the Spanish dominions were to devolve to the prince of Bavaria, whose father was to have the regency of them during his son's minority.

This treaty, thus concluded and ratified, was communicated to the emperor, who, far from being satisfied with the contents of it, alledged, that as the duchy of Milan was a fief of the empire, it ought naturally to revert to him after the king of Spain's death, and therefore the partition gave him nothing that was not already his right. But the 9th article, by which France, England, and Holland, engaged mutually to employ all their forces against whoever should oppose the execution of this treaty, was what chiefly provoked his imperial majesty. It is still a question if Lewis XIV. ever acted sincerely in this affair; and indeed there is a great probability, that the whole was but a feint to amuse the English and the Dutch. By making a proposal that would of course engage the other powers to disarm, he thought himself certain of his own project: for he kept up the same number of troops after the peace as before, and under the pretext of instructing the duke of Burgundy in the art of war, held them in breath by frequent encampments.

Meanwhile the English forces were reduced to 7000 men, and these were thought by many too great a number.

An unforeseen event soon overthrew this new system. The king of Spain revived, and the electoral prince of Bavaria, his chief heir, died at Munich.

No sooner did Lewis XIV. hear this, than he resolved to try his utmost to secure the whole Spanish succession for one of his grandsons. The enterprize was difficult: the authentic renunciation of the late queen his spouse, who was given him only on condition that none of her children should succeed to the Spanish monarchy, was entirely against him on the one hand; and, on the other, he dreaded the resentment of England and Holland, and the intrigues of the court of Vienna. To remedy all this, he enters on a new treaty, to appearance very much in favour of the arch-duke Charles, the emperor's second son; and at the same time spares no cost nor labour to gain over the court of Madrid in favour of the duke of Anjou, his own grandson. What may not a prince do, who is at the same-time liberal and rich? A three years' peace had restored the finances of Lewis XIV. who made so good use of his money among the Spanish ministers, as not a little to disconcert the imperial intrigues.

The king of Spain, as is natural to suppose, had more inclination for his own house than for that of Bourbon, but had not resolution enough to resist the importunity of his ministers, who, enlightened by French gold, now saw the great inconveniencies of dismembering the Spanish monarchy. One article, however, Charles could not surmount, and that was his sister's renunciation. He dreaded the torments of purgatory, if he should connive at such a piece of perjury in the French court. The Holy Father was to determine this case of conscience, and Pope Innocent XII. on being consulted, named a congregation to examine the

affair, and pronounce a definitive sentence. Theology and avarice are not so incompatible as never to be found in the same men. Lewis knew it well, and poured down such a shower of gold upon the sacred congregation, as quite cleared up the understandings of the doctors, and made them decide for the nullity of the renunciation. They even declared that his Holiness was obliged, in conscience, to use his paternal exhortations with the king of Spain to incline him to make a will in favour of a son of France; and the Pope had too much regard for the eldest son of the church not to bestow on him this mark of affection.

The papal nuncio solicits the king of Spain, and must undoubtedly have succeeded, if Cardinal Portocarrero, who continued as yet in the imperial interest, had not parried off the blow. Lewis, who knew what influence this prelate had on the mind of his master, spared no expence to gain him over. Portocarrero was so firm to the queen, and she to the house of Austria, that the task was found difficult. However all-potent money at last prevailed, by convincing first the cardinal's confessor, and afterwards the cardinal himself, who yielded to the reasons of his spiritual guide. From this time he caballed on the side of France; and the poor king, entirely under the direction of his eminence, signed a will in favour of the duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin. The emperor and his council saw all this, but still continued irresolute. They raised troops, and quartered them on the spot, while Lewis marched a part of his to the frontiers of Spain, to be ready to enter at the first signal. The marquis de Villars, his ambassador at Vienna, informed him of all that passed there, and Lewis took his measures accordingly.

On the 1st of November, 1700, died Charles II, king of Spain. Immediately the Council of Regency, in which Cardinal Portocarrero presided, dispatched a letter to the most Christian King, reciting the contents of the will, and conjuring his Majesty to satisfy the wishes of so many nations, who longed to have his grandson for their sovereign. How great soever was Lewis's joy on this occasion, he appeared exceedingly grieved for the death of his brother-in-law, and with a grave countenance told the Spanish ambassador, that he bore a great part in the public loss which all Europe had sustained; that for the rest, as he never doubted the equity of his late Majesty, he would endeavour to comply with the request of his mourning subjects; but must first take such precautions as were absolutely necessary in so delicate a conjuncture. This monarch even dissembled so far, as to summon a council, to enquire whether or no he should accept the will: but as all this was concerted, we may imagine the voices were not much divided.

It was some time before the emperor knew of Charles's death, and that his will had been accepted by the French court. Count Sinzendorf, the imperial envoy extraordinary at Paris, could not possibly send a courier to Vienna, because Lewis had issued an order to the post-masters, that no persons whatsoever should be furnished with horses. But at last, when the final resolutions were taken, Sinzendorf had leave to dispatch an express, to inform his master of all that had passed; who

immediately called a council on the occasion, in which vigorous measures were resolved on.

The greatest difficulty Lewis had, was to make the maritime powers relish this proceeding. For this purpose he sent count Tallard to king William, and the counts Briord and d'Avaux to the States-General. But all the subtilties of the French ministers could not prevent the indignation of these powers, who well saw that it was not for the sake of peace, as they pretended, but in order to oppress the liberty of Europe, that the king of France had accepted this will, contrary to the most solemn engagements. They were much more inclined to listen to the emperor, who had sent count Wratislau to London, to engage king William in a league against France. Of this there was the more need, as the old prince of Vaudemont, governor of the Milanese for Spain, had already submitted to the duke of Anjou, under the name of Philip V. There was also a treaty on foot between France and Savoy; and the elector of Bavaria, governor of the Spanish Netherlands, with the elector of Cologn his brother, had struck up an alliance with the French monarch. A dismal prospect this for the beginning of a war, when with all these princes, and even Spain itself, in the grand confederacy, scarce were the allies a match for France about four years before!

But, what was still worse, though England and Holland were sufficiently inclined to take up arms against France, the States-General, environed by the numerous armies which that crown had sent into Flanders, thought it prudent to temporize, and made no difficulty of acknowledging the duke of Anjou as lawful successor of Charles II. Even King William followed their example the succeeding April, and the emperor was left alone one whole campaign, except with what assistance he had among the princes of the empire, from whom there was a defection of the two electors above mentioned, and the duke of Wolfenbutter.

The success of this campaign was greater than had been expected. Prince Eugene, superior to the French at Carpi and Chiari, remained master in Italy: and an event happened before the end of the year, which renewed the old alliance. King James, distinguished by the violence of his short reign, immortal by his fall, and happy in the generosity of his protector, died in those sentiments that would have preserved his crown, had he practised them when he wore it, declared his detestation of restraint in matters of religion, and exhorted his son never to follow that damnable maxim. Such, as one observes, is the force of truth, when men become capable to receive it! The shadowy title of the deceased king must not long lie dormant, and Lewis XIV. (who perhaps foresaw that a war with the maritime powers would be inevitable, before he could establish the crown of Spain on his grandson's head) in haste confers it on the pretended prince of Wales, who most pompously succeeds to the honorary nothing of his father. This acknowledgment rouses up the indignation of all English protestants, who seem more sensible of the affront than their monarch, whom it so nearly con-

cerns. All the counties, cities, and boroughs, declare their resentment, and undertake to assert the rights of their king.

It was no wonder that count Wratislau now went on successfully with his negociation, and that the king of Great Britain, justly provoked against the French monarch, concluded an alliance with his imperial Majesty. King William had too much interest in Holland not to bring the states into the same alliance, irritated as they were at the progress of the French troops, which had now overspread not only the Spanish Netherlands, but the bishopric of Liege and the electorate of Cologne; which almost hemmed in the dominions of their high mightinesses, and rendered them every hour exposed to an invasion. His Britannic Majesty had just cemented this triple alliance, when he died at Kensington on the 8th of March, 1702; happy in having been, for near 30 years together, the chief support of the liberty of Europe against the encroachments of Lewis XIV! happy in having recommended a general to his successor equally zealous in the same common cause, and more fortunate in the defence of it! Such was the hero of these sheets, as every Englishman knows, every foreigner owns. To him we shall now return, after having taken a short view of the progress of both armies, before he put himself at the head of the allies.

All things being settled as before related, the siege of Keyerswaert was undertaken by the earl of Marlborough's advice. This was one of the places into which the king of France had put a garrison, under the name of auxiliary troops of the circle of Burgundy. Keyerswaert is a little town on the Rhine, two leagues below Dusseldorp, and dependent on the electorate of Cologne: it lies in the form of a parallelogram, having only one street running from end to end, defended on the land side by three bastions and four ravelins, and by two bastions on the side of the Rhine. The point of an island, which lies below the place, is capable of being made either advantageous or prejudicial to it, according to the hands it is in. The marquis de Blainville commanded there a garrison of six battalions. A detachment of English and Dutch troops, commanded by the prince of Nassau Saarbruck, had blocked him up from the month of March; but the siege thereof did not begin till the 18th of April, two days after general Dopf and the Baron de Heyden had invested it with the cavalry. It is needless to recite the journals of this long siege, in which the earl of Marlborough was only indirectly concerned.

Twenty thousand French troops, under the Marshal de Boufflers, were assembled near Ruremonde, where they waited the arrival of the duke of Burgundy, who was to command the army of France. As soon as an account of the siege of Keyerswaert arrived at the French court, the marshal had orders to quit that post, and to march with all his forces to surprise a body of troops which the allies had at Santen, under the command of the count de Tilly. M. de Boufflers marched to Wachten-donck, from whence he decamped the 25th of April, and arrived on the 27th about noon at Alpen. The same day the earl of Athlone arrived

at Nimeguen with a body of horse, and, as he was intent on observing the motions of M. de Boufflers, marched on without loss of time, leaving behind him such horses as were jaded. M. de Boufflers advancing with all the expedition he was able, and covering as much as possible his march, drew very near Santen. Count Tilly, who had received advice of his march by detached parties, decamped in the night with all possible expedition; which he did the more easily, having had the precaution to send away his baggage and heavy artillery towards the Rhine. He left however in his camp some forage and ammunition, which he had not time to carry away. Within a league of Cleves he joined the earl of Athlone. There happened in this march a skirmish between the van of M. de Boufflers's army and the rear of the allies, in which the latter lost fifty, and the French a hundred and fifty men. The marshal having miscarried in his design, advanced on the side of Bonne, and began to commit hostilities in the countries of Cleves and Juliers.

The count de Tallard, who commanded the troops of the circle of Burgundy, in the mean time drew five battalions out of Rheinberg, and with a body of 10,000 men appeared before Dusseldorp, with a design to bombard that city. The electress Palatine sent to let him know that she commanded there, and desired to be informed if he had express orders to bombard the place. Count Tallard dispatched the contents of this message to the duke of Burgundy, who was now arrived in the army; and having received his answer, the marshal demanded that a fort, which commanded a bridge of boats, should be razed; that the bridge should be demolished; that free passage should be given him into the country of Bergue, and that the city of Dusseldorp should pay him 100,000 crowns. The princess absolutely refused the money, and the free passage; nor consented to the other articles, but on condition that Tallard should agree, on his part, to demolish the fort, and break down the bridge before Bonne: and as the allies prepared to bombard this latter place, in case the French proceeded to bombard Dusseldorp, count Tallard received orders to desist.

He then marched with his troops as high as Keyzerswaert, the Rhine being between him and the allies, and erected batteries to incommode the troops employed in the siege. The prince of Anhalt continued to make a terrible fire upon that place; but his highness was not able to destroy a bridge of boats, whereby a communication was preserved between the town and count Tallard: so that the latter could throw into the town whatever succours it needed, and refresh the garrison as he thought fit. This it was that rendered the siege so long and so bloody: for though the allies had battered that fortress with 48 pieces of cannon, and 30 mortars, and had reduced all the fortifications, and even the houses, to ashes; yet so many obstacles were thrown in their way by the governor and count Tallard, that they could not attack the covert-way till the 9th of June. They at the same time attacked a ravelin, in which they made a lodgment, notwithstanding the incessant fire from the place, and the enemy's springing three mines.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,
SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806—1807.

(Continued from p. 64.)

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—This day General Beaumont presented to his Majesty the Emperor, fifty new flags and standards, lately taken from the enemy. He rode through the principal streets of the town with his dragoons, bearing these testimonials of victory. The number of standards taken since the battle of Jena, amounts, at this moment, to 200.—Field Marshal Davoust having invested and summoned Custrin, a principal fortress of Prussia Proper, that place has surrendered, and 4000 prisoners have been made there. The officers return home on their parole, but the privates are to be sent to France. This fortress, which was well provided, is situated in the middle of a morass, and possessed considerable magazines. It is one of the most important conquests of the grand army, and gives us the command of all the places on the Oder.—Field Marshal Ney is about to commence the regular siege of Magdeburg, and it is probable that that fortress will not make much resistance.—On the 21st, the Duke of Berg had his head-quarters at Friedland. It appears from his manœuvres that he intends to attack the column commanded by the Prussian General Bila. General Becker had an action with General Boresart's brigade of dragoons, on a plain in the front of the little town of Anklau. The enemy, both cavalry and infantry, were thrown into complete confusion, and our troops forced their way along with the Prussians into the town, which was compelled to capitulate. The number of prisoners taken in this place was 4000, the officers were dismissed on their parole, and the soldiers were forwarded to France. Among the prisoners we found the troops composing the Royal Hussar Regiment of Guards, who, in the seven years' war, were presented with tyger-skin cloaks by the Empress Catharine as a mark of her approbation of the conduct of that corps. The military chest belonging to General Bilon's corps, and a part of its baggage, had been removed over the Perne, and were on the territory of Swedish Pomerania. The Grand Duke has demanded this property. On the 1st of November, the Duke had his head-quarters at Dimmin.—General Blucher and the Duke of Weimar being cut off from Stettin, made a movement as if they meant to return towards the Elbe, but the Field Marshal had calculated on this manœuvre, and there is no doubt but that both corps

will fall into our hands. The Field Marshal has concentrated his corps at Stettin, where more cannon and magazines are daily found.—Our troops have already advanced into Poland. Prince Jerome, with an army formed of the Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, proceeds to Silesia. His Majesty has appointed General Clarke, Governor of Berlin and of all Prussia, and has already laid down the principles according to which the internal government of the country is to be administered.—The King of Holland advances into the Hanoverian territory, and Marshal Mortier into that of Cassel.

Proclamation of the Emperor and King.

Soldiers!—You have justified my expectations, and worthily answered the confidence of the French people. You have supported privations and fatigues with as much courage as you have shewn intrepidity and coolness in the midst of combats. You are the worthy defenders of the honour of my crown, and of the great people; as long as you are animated with this spirit, nothing will be able to withstand you. The cavalry have ried with the infantry and artillery: I no longer know which part of the army to give the preference to. You are all good soldiers. These are the results of our labours.—One of the first military powers of Europe, who so lately dared to propose to us a shameful capitulation, is annihilated. The forests and defiles of Franconia, the Saal and the Elbe, which our forefathers would not have crossed in seven years, we have crossed in seven days, and fought in the interval four engagements, and a great battle. We have preceded at Potsdam and Berlin the renown of our victories. We have made 60,000 prisoners, taken 65 stands of colours, amongst which are those of the King of Prussia's guards, 600 pieces of cannon, three fortresses, and upwards of twenty generals. Nevertheless, more than one half of you regret not to have fired a musket shot. All the provinces of the Prussian monarchy, as far as the Oder, are in our power.—Soldiers, the Russians boast of coming to us. We will march to meet them, and thus spare them half of the road; they shall again find Austerlitz in the heart of Prussia. A nation which has so soon forgotten the generosity we shewed it after that battle, in which its Emperor, court, and the wreck of its army were only indebted for their safety to the capitulation we granted them, is a nation which cannot successfully cope with us.—Nevertheless, while we march to meet the Russians, new armies, formed in the interior of the empire, come to take our place, in order to keep our conquests. My whole people have risen, indignant at the unworthy capitulation which the Prussian ministers, in their delirium, proposed to us. Our roads and our frontier towns are full of conscripts, who burn to march in our footsteps. We will be no longer the sport of a treacherous peace, and we will not lay down our arms until we have obliged the English, those eternal enemies of our nation, to renounce the scheme of disturbing the Continent, and the tyranny of the Seas.—Soldiers, I cannot better express to you the sentiments I entertain for you, than by telling you that I bear in my heart the love you daily show me.—From our Imperial Camp at Potsdam, 26th October, 1806. By order of the Emperor.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Letter from H. I. and R. M. to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire.

Monsieur L'Eveque, the success we have just gained over our enemies, with the aid of divine providence, imposes on us, and on our people, the obligations of giving solemn thanks to the God of Armies. You have seen by the last note of the King of Prussia, the necessity under which we lay to draw our sword, in order to defend the most precious wealth of our people, honour. Whatever repugnance we may have had, we have been driven to the last extremity by our enemies; they have been beaten and confounded. On the receipt then of the present, assemble our people in the temples, chaunt a *Te Deum*, and order prayers to be put up to God for the prosperity he has granted our arms.—This letter being for no other purpose, I entreat God, M. L'Eveque, to have you in his holy keeping.—From our Imperial Camp, at Weimar, Oct. 15, 1806.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

His éminence the Archbishop of Paris waited on his Imperial Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, in order to concert with him on the execution of the orders of his Majesty. It was determined that the *Te Deum* should be sung in the Metropolitan Church, on Sunday, the 19th of the present month, at 12 o'clock; and that the same ceremonial should take place as was observed last year, when *Te Deums* were sung as thanks for the memorable victories of Ulm and Austerlitz.

TWENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, October 31.—The brigade of light cavalry and dragoons, under General Rivaud, forced 7000 infantry, and 5 regiments of cavalry, to lay down their arms, on the 28th of October, near Passewalk. On the same day, the light cavalry of the reserve of the Grand Duke of Berg, under general Lasalle, arrived before Stettin, and forced the governor to capitulate. There were found large magazines, and 160 cannon. The garrison of 6000 men are prisoners of war. A column of 8000 men, under general Blucher, and one of 10,000, under the duke of Saxe Weimar, are surrounded between the Elbe and Oder, and must soon surrender.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 6, 1806.—Marshal Mortier, who commands the 8th corps of the Grand Army, arrived at Cassel the 31st of October.—The Prince of Hesse Cassel, Marshal in the service of Prussia, and his son, a general in the same service, have withdrawn from it. The Prince, in answer to the note which was transmitted to him, demanded permission to march at the head of his own troops, along with those of France, against our enemies. Marshal Mortier replied, he had no orders touching such a proposition; but that the Prince having armed, after the declaration he had made through his minister, M. de Malsbourg, at Paris, the least further armament on his part would be considered as an act of hostility, as the Prussians had not violated his territories, but on the contrary were received with pomp therein by the Hereditary Prince: and that from the period of the Hessian territories being evacuated by the French, until the battle of Jena, there was nought but armaments going forward at Cassel; and that in point of fact, the Hereditary Prince was more desirous of marching at the head of Prussian troops, and to insult the French by all sorts of provocation.—He will pay for his frenzied conduct by the loss of his dominions. There is not a principality in all Germany that has been so uniformly the enemy of France. For many years its sovereigns sold the blood of their subjects to England, in order to fight with it against France in the two worlds. By this traffic of his troops the Prince in question has amassed great treasures, part of which, it is said, are shut up in Magdeburg, and part remitted to foreign countries. This sordid avarice has caused the catastrophe of his house, the existence of which on our frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France! It is at length time to extinguish that which may cause the unhappiness of 40 millions of people, and bring trouble and disorder to their very doors. The English may yet corrupt certain sovereigns by means of their gold, but the loss of the thrones of such sovereigns will be the inevitable consequence of such corruption. On the contrary the allies of France will prosper and be aggrandized.—The people of Hesse Cassel will be more fortunate; eased of the expense of vast military establishments, they can follow the peaceful occupations of agriculture; freed from a great part of their taxes, they will be governed upon generous and liberal principles, as is France and her allies. If the French had been conquered, their country would have been dismembered; it is just, therefore, that the serious consequences of war should attach to those who provoked it. In this terrible game the chances should be equal. The Emperor has ordered the fortresses of Hanau and Marbourg to be destroyed, all the magazines and arsenals to be removed to Mentz, all the troops disarmed, and the

sovereign arms of Hesse Cassel every where to be taken down.—These measures are not dictated by an insatiable ambition, nor a thirst for further conquest. The cabinet of the Thuilleries is induced to act so by its conviction of the necessity of putting an end to a contest such as the present, and causing a durable peace to succeed to this insensate war, instigated by the miserable and low manœuvres of agents, such as the Lords Paget and Morpeth.

TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 7, 1806.—His Majesty this day was occupied in reviewing the dragoons of the division of General Klein, from 11 till 3 in the afternoon, on the esplanade of the palace. This division greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Jena, and broke several squares of the Prussian infantry.—General Savary, at the head of 500 of the first regiment of hussars, and of the 7th chasseurs, has defeated the Prussian General Hussdunne, whom he made a prisoner, together with 2 brigades of hussars, 2 battalions of grenadiers, and several pieces of cannon, near Wismar, on the Baltic. This division made part of those corps which were pursued by the Grand Duke of Berg, the Prince De Ponte-Corvo, and Marshal Soult; and being cut off from the Oder and from Pomerania, appeared to have been driven from the coast near Lubeck.—Colonel Excelmans, commandant of the 1st regiment of chasseurs in the division of Marshal Davoust, has arrived at Posen, the capital of Poland proper. He was received there with the most enthusiastic joy; the town was thronged with people, and the windows crowded with spectators; the cavalry could scarcely proceed along the streets. The General of Engineers, Bertrand, Aide-de-camp to the Emperor, has embarked on the lake near Stettin, in order to examine the different passes communicating therewith.—The battering-train, &c. for the siege of Magdeburg, was sent from Dresden and Wittenberg, by the Elbe. It is hoped that this place will not hold out long. Marshal Ney is appointed to direct the operations of the siege.

TWENTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, 1806.—His Majesty has ordered a contribution of 150 millions to be levied in the dominions of Prussia, and those of her allies!—After the capitulation of the Prince of Hohenlohe, general Blucher, who was marching the same route, changed the direction of his progress, and endeavoured to join the column of the duke of Weimar, which had previously joined that of Prince Frederick of Brunswick Oels, son of the duke of Brunswick. The 3 corps were then commanded by Blucher; some small corps afterwards joined them. For many days the division endeavoured to escape by these routes, which were as yet left open by the French troops; but the combined movements of the Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Soult, and the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, effectually frustrated the design. At one time the enemy attempted to throw themselves into Anklam, and afterwards into Rostock. Checked in these endeavours they tried to return towards the Elbe; but in this they were also prevented. They then advanced directly towards Lubeck.—On the 4th of Nov. they took a position at Crevismulen; the Prince de Ponte-Corvo cut off the rear guard, but could not make much impression upon the main body, as he had no more than 600 cavalry, while the enemy were very strong in that respect. General Vattier, in this action, made three fine charges, supported by generals Pactod and Maisons, with the 27th regiment of light infantry, and the 8th of the line. It is worthy of remark, in this action, that a company of *éclaireurs*, attached to the 94th regiment, commanded by Captain Razout, was surrounded by some of the enemy's squadrons, but the French light troops were not dismayed by the shock of the Prussian cuirassiers, they received it firmly, and kept up such a cool and well-directed fire upon the assailants, that they soon retreated. This description of the French forces acted most successfully against the Prussian cavalry throughout

the whole pursuit. The Prussians lost seven pieces of cannon, and about 1000 men.—But, on the evening of the 4th, the Grand Duke of Berg, who was advancing on the right, arrived with his cavalry against the enemy, whose ultimate object seemed, as yet, uncertain. Marshal Soult advanced by Ratzburg, and the Prince du Ponte-Corvo by Renu. They lay, from the night of the 5th to that of the 6th, at Schoenberg, whence the Marshal retired at two in the morning. The Prince advanced to Schlunkup upon the Trave, and came up with a corps of 1,600 Swedes, who, at length, thought proper to retire from Lauenburg, in order to embark upon the Trave. A few discharges from our cannon, however, disabled the vessels intended for their embarkation. The Swedes, after a shew of resistance, laid down their arms. A convoy of 300 vessels, which general Savary had traced to Wismar, was attacked in the river by the column under the Prince de Ponte-Corvo, and captured. In the mean time the enemy fortified themselves in Lubeck. Marshal Soult advanced with such rapidity, that he arrived at the gate of Mullen as soon as the Prince was before that of the Trave. The Grand Duke of Berg, with his cavalry, was between these posts. The enemy endeavoured, hastily, to strengthen the old walls of Lubeck, and placed some guns on the bastions, hoping, by these means, to gain at least a day upon us, but he was mistaken, as the reconnoitring and the attack were almost at the same moment.—General Drouet, at the head of the 27th light infantry, and the 94th and 95th of the line, carried the batteries with that coolness and intrepidity which peculiarly distinguish the French troops! The gates were speedily forced, the bastions escaladed, the enemy put to flight, and the corps of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo entered by the gate of the Trave. The chasseurs, Corses, the tirailleurs of the Po, and the 26th light infantry, composed the advanced guard of general Legrand, which had not, as yet, been engaged, and who were impatient to attack the enemy, advanced with the rapidity of lightning! Redoubts, bastions, ditches, all were cleared, and the corps of Marshal Soult entered the town at the gate of Mullen. In vain did the enemy attempt to defend the place, in the streets, the squares, &c. they were driven back every where, and those places were covered with the dead! The two divisions of the French troops, which had entered at different gates, joined about the middle of the town. Scarcely had the Grand Duke entered the place than the enemy were put to flight. He pursued them—4000 prisoners, 60 pieces of cannon, several generals, a great number of officers killed or taken. Such were the results of this brilliant victory.—Before day-break on the 7th, the cavalry were mounted, and the Grand Duke of Berg surrounded the enemy near Schwartau, with the brigade of Lasalle, and the division of cuirassers of Hautpoult. General Blucher, Prince Frederick of Brunswick Oels, and the other generals, then came forward to the victors, and desired to capitulate. The troops were defiled before the French army. These two days' work destroyed the last corps which remained of the Prussian army; beside the remainder of the artillery, we have taken a number of standards, and 16,000 prisoners, of whom 4000 are cavalry. Thus the Prussian generals, who, in the delirium of their vanity, indulged in all sorts of sarcasms against the Austrian commanders, have the fourth time renewed a catastrophe similar to that of Ulm; 1st, in the capitulation of Erfurt; 2d, by that of the Prince Hohenlohe; 3d, in the reduction of Stettin; and the 4th, in the recent capitulation of Schwartau. The city of Lubeck has suffered considerably; taken by assault, its streets, its squares, have been scenes of carnage. These calamities she attributes to those who drew the perils of war towards her walls.—Mecklenburg has been equally ravaged by the French and Prussian armies. A great number of troops traversing it in various directions, of necessity subsisted at the expense of the country. This state is in close alliance with Prussia, and will in some measure prove an example to those princes of Germany who seek for alliance with a far distant power, which is perfectly safe from a participation in these evils it draws upon them, and which makes no effort to support those who are attached

to it by the nearest ties of blood, or by the closest diplomatic relations.—Dery, an aide-de-camp of the Grand Duke's, obliged a corps to capitulate which escorted a considerable quantity of baggage, and had got beyond the Peene. The Swedes had paid the fugitives for the covered waggons. This affair produced 1500 prisoners, and a great quantity of baggage and carriages. Some of the regiments of cavalry have gained, in specie and booty, to the amount of several hundred thousand crowns.—Marshal Ney, who was charged with the siege of Magdeburg, bombarded that town. A number of houses were burned, which caused the inhabitants to murmur greatly; upon which the commandant desired to capitulate. A great number of cannon were found in the fortress; extensive magazines; 15,000 men drafted from more than 70 battalions, and military chests of several regiments.—During these important operations, several corps of our army arrived on the Vistula. The Warsaw mail brought many letters from Russia, which of course were intercepted. From these we perceive, that the fabrications of the English Journals meet with much credit in Russia. For instance; that Marshal Massena has been killed; that the city of Naples was taken and occupied by the Calabrians; that the King fled to Rome; and that the English, with 5 or 6000 men, were masters of Italy! However, a little reflection would enable them to discover the fallacy of these reports. Has not France increased, not diminished, her military force in Italy? The King of Naples is in his capital; he has 30,000 French troops at his back; he is master of the two Calabrias, while at Petersburg they imagine the Calabrians are at Rome! If a few galleys, armed and trained by the infamous Sidney Smith, the most worthless among the brave English soldiers, killed unprotected individuals, and massacred wealthy, unoffending, and peaceable proprietors; the gendarmerie and the scaffold has done them justice! The English navy disavows not in the least the epithet of infamous, bestowed upon Sidney Smith. Generals Stuart and Fox, and all the officers of the army, are indignant at beholding the English name associated with such brigands! The brave general Stuart has even publicly protested against these outrages, as unavailing with respect to their objects as they are atrocious in themselves, and which tend to exchange the noble science and business of war for a system of robbery and assassination! But when Sidney Smith was selected to execute the sanguinary suggestions of the Queen, we can only perceive in him one of those unprincipled instruments, which governments do often employ, but whom they always abandon to that contempt, which they are the first to feel for them! The Neapolitans will one day be informed in detail, of the letters circulated by Sidney Smith, the commissions he has authorized, and of the money he has expended for the execution of atrocities, in which he is himself the chief agent.—We also see, by the letters from Petersburg, and even in the official dispatches, that they imagine there are no French in Upper Italy. Those persons, however, ought to be informed, that independent of the army of Naples, there are more than 100,000 French troops in Italy, ready to punish those who should dare to attack it. They expect also every day at Petersburg, to hear of the successes of the division of Corfu; but, they will shortly learn, that this division had scarcely landed at the Mouths of the Cattaro, when they were defeated by general Marmont, that a part of them have been captured, and the remainder re-embarked and fled. It is a very different thing to fight against French, from what it is to engage with the Turks, whom they hold in fear and partial subjection, by artfully fomenting discord and insurrections in the provinces. Respecting these, however, the Russians are not at a loss for means to shift the opprobrium from themselves.—It is declared, by a decree of the senate, that at Austerlitz, it was not the Russians, but their allies who were beaten; and should a new battle of Austerlitz take place upon the Vistula, it will even then be others than the Russians who shall be conquered! Although now, as then, their allies had not a sufficient number of troops to form a junction with theirs! The plan of the movements, and that of the march

of the Russian army, have fallen into our hands. From these, it is evident, that nothing can be more ridiculous than the plan of operations of the Russians, except their vain hopes of success!—General Legrange has been declared Governor General of Cassel, and the territories of Hesse. Marshal Mortier, with the troops under his command, is on his march for Hanover and for Hamburg.—The King of Holland has blockaded Hameln.—It is necessary that the present war should be the last, and that its authors should be severely punished, in order that those who may hereafter take up arms against the French people, should be well aware of the peril of such undertaking, and of its inevitable consequences.

THIRTIETH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 10, 1806.—The fortified town of Magdeburg has surrendered on the 8th. On the 9th, the gates were occupied by the French troops. The capitulation is herewith annexed.—Sixteen thousand men, nearly 800 pieces of cannon, and magazines of every kind, are in our hands.—Prince Jerome has laid Glogau, the capital of Upper Silesia, under blockade, by Brigadier-General Lefebvre, at the head of 2000 Bavarian horse.—The town was bombarded on the 8th by ten howitzers, fired by the light artillery-men. The prince passed an eulogium on the conduct of the Bavarian cavalry. General Deroz invested Glogau with his division on the 9th. A parley has been opened for its surrender.—Marshal Davoust entered Posen with a corps of the army on the 10th. He is highly satisfied with the spirit that animates the Poles. The persons who hold situations under the Prussian government would have been massacred, had not the French army taken them under its protection.—The vans of four Russian columns, each 15,000 men strong, had begun to enter the Prussian states by Georgeenburgh, Olita, Grodno, and Jalowka. On the 25th of October, these advanced guards of columns had made a two days' march, when they received news of the battle of the 14th, and of the consequent events. They retrograded immediately. So many successes, and events of such high importance, should not slacken the military preparations in France. They should, on the contrary, be followed up with fresh energy, not to satisfy an insatiable ambition, but to fix bounds to the ambition of our enemies.—The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin, until the Porte shall have been in the full extent of its independence, nor until Wallachia and Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte.—The French army will not quit Berlin, until the possessions and colonies both Spanish and Dutch and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made.

THIRTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, 1806.—On the 11th instant, at eleven in the morning, the garrison of Magdeburg filed off, in presence of the division of the army under the command of Marshal Ney. We have captured 20 generals, 800 officers, and 22,000 soldiers, among whom are 200 artillery-men, with 54 pair of colours, five standards, 800 pieces of artillery, one million pounds of powder, a great assemblage of pontoons, and an immense quantity of metal for the casting of cannon.—Colonel Gerard and Adjutant Commandant Richard presented to the Emperor this morning, in the name of the first and fourth corps, sixty pair of colours taken from the Prussian corps under General Blucher, at Lubeck. There were amongst them 22 standards. Four thousand horses, completely mounted, which were seized near Lubeck, are on their way to the depot at Potsdam.—In the 29th Bulletin it was stated, that the corps under General Blucher put us in possession of 12,000 prisoners, including 5000 cavalry. This was a mistake: there were 21,000 made prisoners, including 5000 cavalry, completely mounted. Thus, in consequence of these two capitulations, we have obtained 120 pair of colours and standards, and 43,000 prisoners.—The total of prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign,

exceeds 140,000; and that of the colours taken, 250. The number of pieces of artillery taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in the affairs with detachments, exceeds 800; and that of those found in Berlin and the surrendered fortresses, 4000.—The Emperor yesterday reviewed his horse and foot guards in a plain in front of Berlin. The weather was very fine.—General Savary has entered Rostock with his moveable column. He found there from forty to fifty Swedish ships in ballast, which he immediately put up to sale.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 16, 1806.—After the taking of Magdeburg, and the battle of Lubeck, the campaign against Prussia is entirely finished.—The following was the situation of the Prussian army upon taking the field:—The corps of General Blucher called of Westphalia, consisted of 35 battalions of infantry, 4 companies of rangers, 45 squadrons of cavalry, one battalion of artillery, and 7 batteries, independent of the regiment pieces.—The corps of Prince Hohenlohe consisted of 24 Prussian battalions and 25 Saxon battalions, 45 Prussian squadrons, and 36 Saxon squadrons, two battalions of artillery, eight Prussian batteries, and eight Saxon batteries.—The army, commanded by the King in person, consisted of an advanced guard of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons, commanded by the Duke of Weimar, and three divisions. The first, commanded by the Prince of Orange, consisted of 11 battalions and 20 squadrons. The second division, commanded by General Wartensleben, consisted of 11 battalions and 15 squadrons. The third division, commanded by General Schmettau, consisted of 10 battalions and 15 squadrons. The corps of reserve of this army, which Kalkreuth commanded, consisted of two divisions, each of ten battalions of the regiments of the guards or of the *elite*, and 20 squadrons.—The reserve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, consisted of 18 battalions and 20 squadrons.—Thus the total general, of the Prussian army, consisted of 160 battalions; and 236 squadrons served 50 batteries, which made present under arms 115,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 800 pieces of cannon, comprising the cannons of battalions.—All this army was at the battle of the 14th, except the corps of the Duke of Weimar, which was still at Eisenach, and the reserve of the Prince of Wirtemberg, which carries the Prussian forces, that were at the battle, to 126,000 men. Of these 126,000 men, not one has escaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Weimar, not a man has escaped. Of the corps of reserve of the Duke of Wirtemberg, which was beat at Halle, not a man has escaped.—Thus these 145,000 men have all been taken, wounded or killed.—All the colours and standards, all the cannons, all the baggage, all the generals have been taken and nothing has crossed the Oder. The King, Queen, General Kalkreuth, and about ten or twelve officers, are all that have fled. The King of Prussia has now remaining a regiment in the town of Gros Glogau, which is besieged, one at Breslau, one at Brieg, two at Warsaw, and a few regiments at Koenigsberg, in all about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. Part of these troops are shut up in strong places. The King cannot assemble at Koenigsberg, whither he has at this moment fled, more than 8000 men. The Sovereign of Saxony has made a present of his portrait to General Lemarois, Governor of Wirtemberg, who being at Torgau, re-established order in a house of correction, among 600 convicts, who had armed themselves, and threatened to plunder the town.—General Lebrun presented yesterday to the Emperor four standards, belonging to four Prussian squadrons commanded by General Pelet, and which General Drouet forced to capitulate near Lauenburgh. They had escaped the corps of General Blucher.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, February 26, 1814, continued.

Niagara Frontier, near Fort Erie, January 1, 1814.—SIR, I have the honour to report to you, that agreeably to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th ult., and your general order of that day, to pass the River Niagara, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's force, collected at Black Rock and Buffalo; and carrying into execution the other objects therein mentioned, I crossed the river in the following night, with four companies of the King's regiment, and the light company of the 89th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ogilvy; two hundred and fifty men of the 41st regiment, and the grenadiers of the 100th, under Major Friend; together with about fifty militia volunteers and a body of Indian warriors. The troops completed their landing about twelve of the clock, nearly two miles below Black Rock; the light infantry of the 89th being in advance, surprised and captured the greater part of a picquet of the enemy, and secured the bridge over the Conguichity Creek, the boards of which had been loosened, and were ready to be carried off had there been time given for it. I immediately established the 41st and 100th grenadiers in position beyond the bridge, for the purpose of perfectly securing its passage: the enemy made some attempts during the night upon this advanced position, but were repulsed with loss.

At day-break I moved forward, the King's regiment and light company of the 89th leading, the 41st and grenadiers of the 100th being in reserve. The enemy had by this time opened a very heavy fire of cannon and musketry on the Royal Scots, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, who were destined to land above Black Rock, for the purpose of turning his position, while he should be attacked in front by the troops who landed below; several of the boats having grounded, I am sorry to say this regiment suffered some loss, and was not able to effect its landing in sufficient time to fully accomplish the object intended, though covered by the whole of our field-guns, under Captain Bridge, which were placed on the opposite bank of the river.

The King's and 89th having in the meantime gained the town, commenced a very spirited attack upon the enemy, who were in great force, and very strongly posted. The reserve being arrived on the ground, the whole were shortly engaged. The enemy maintained his position with very considerable obstinacy for some time; but such was the spirited and determined advance of our troops, that he was at length compelled to give way, was driven through his batteries, in which were a twenty-four pounder, three twelve-pounders, and one nine-pounder, and pursued to the town of Buffalo, about two miles distant; he here shewed a large body of infantry and cavalry, and attempted to oppose our advance by the fire of a field-piece, posted on a height, which commanded the road; but finding this ineffectual,

he fled in all directions, and betaking himself to the woods, further pursuit was useless. He left behind him one six-pounder brass field-piece, and one iron eighteen and one iron six-pounder, which fell into our hands. I then proceeded to execute the ulterior object of the expedition, and detached Captain Robinson, of the King's, with two companies, to destroy the two schooners and sloop (part of the enemy's lake squadron) that were on shore a little below the town, with the stores they had on board, which he effectually completed. The town itself (the inhabitants having previously left it) and the whole of the public stores, containing considerable quantities of cloathing, spirits, and flour, which I had not the means of conveying away, were then set on fire, and totally consumed; as was also the village of Black Rock, on the evening it was evacuated. In obedience to your further instructions, I have directed Lieut.-Colonel Gordon to move down the river to Fort Niagara, with a party of the 19th light Dragoons, under Major Lisle, a detachment of the Royal Scots, and the 89th light company, and destroy the remaining cover of the enemy upon his frontier, which he has reported to have been effectually done. From every account I have been able to collect, the enemy's force opposed to us was not less than from two thousand to two thousand five hundred men; their loss in killed and wounded I should imagine from three to four hundred; but from the nature of the country, being mostly covered with wood, it is difficult to ascertain it precisely; the same reason will account for our not having been able to make a greater number of prisoners than one hundred and thirty.

I have great satisfaction in stating to you the good conduct of the whole of the regular troops and volunteer militia; but I must particularly mention the steadiness and bravery of the King's regiment and 89th light infantry. They were most gallantly led to the attack by Lieut.-Colonel Ogilvy, of the King's, who I am sorry to say received a severe wound, which will for a time deprive the service of a very brave and intelligent officer. After Lieut.-Colonel Ogilvy was wounded, the command of the regiment devolved on Captain Robinson, who, by a very judicious movement to his right, with the three battalion companies, made a considerable impression on the left of the enemy's position. I have every reason to be satisfied with Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, in the command of the Royal Scots, and have much to regret that the accidental grounding of his boats deprived me of the full benefit of his service; and I have also to mention my approbation of the conduct of Major Friend, commanding the 41st, as well as that of Captain Fawcett of the 100th grenadiers, who was unfortunately wounded. Captain Barden, of the 89th, and Capt. Brunter of the King's light infantry companies, conducted themselves in the most exemplary manner. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott in this, as well as on other occasions, is entitled to my highest commendations for his zeal and activity as superintendent of the Indian department; and I am happy to add, that through his exertions, and that of his officers, no act of cruelty, as far as I could learn, was committed by the Indians towards any of their prisoners. I cannot close this report without mentioning, in terms of the warmest praise, the good conduct of my Aide-de-camp, Captain Holland, from whom I received the most able assistance throughout the whole of these operations. Nor can I omit mentioning my obligations to you for acceding to the request of your Aide-de-camp, Captain Jervoise, to accompany me. He was extremely active and zealous, and rendered me very essential service. I inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, and of the ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo.

P. RIAL, Major-General.

Lieutenant-General Drummond, commanding the Forces, Upper Canada.

(A true copy.) NOAH FREER, Mil. Sec.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the troops of the Right Division, under the command of Major-General Rial, in the attack on Black Rock and Buffalo, on 30th Dec. 1813.

Killed.—Royal Scots—13 rank and file.—King's Regiment—7 rank and file.—41st Foot—2 rank and file.—89th Light Infantry—3 rank and file.—Volunteer Militia—

3 rank and file.—Indian Warriors—3 rank and file.—*Wounded*.—Royal Scots—3 sergeants, 29 rank and file.—King's Regiment—2 officers, 14 rank and file.—41st Foot—5 rank and file.—39th Foot (Light Infantry)—5 rank and file.—100th Foot (Grenadiers) 1 officer, 4 rank and file.—Volunteer Militia—1 officer, 5 rank and file.—Indian Warriors—3 rank and file.—*Missing*.—Royal Scots—6 rank and file. 41st Foot—3 rank and file.

Names of Officers wounded.—King's Regiment—Lieut.-Colonel Ogilvy, severely (not dangerously); Lieut. Young, slightly; 100th Foot (Grenadiers)—Captain Fawcett, severely (not dangerously).—Volunteer Militia—Captain Scroos, slightly.

J. HARVEY, Lieut.-Colonel and Dep. Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance captured at Black Rock and Buffalo, on the 30th December 1813.

1 brass six-pounder field-piece, with carriage complete, 1 iron 24-pounder, 1 iron eighteen-pounder, 1 iron twelve-pounder, 1 nine-pounder, 1 iron six-pounder.

C. BRIDGE, Captain, R. A.

Lewiston, December 19, 1813.

SIR,—According to your instructions I crossed the river this morning, immediately after the advance, under Colonel Murray, had passed over with the Royal Scots and 41st regiments, accompanied by a large body of Indians, and marched upon Lewiston, which the enemy had, however, abandoned upon our approach, leaving behind him a twelve and six-pounder gun, with travelling carriages, and every thing complete. I found in the place a considerable number of small arms, some ammunition, nine barrels of powder, and also a quantity of flour, amounting, I believe, to two hundred barrels. I regret the troops had not the opportunity of coming in contact with the enemy, as I am convinced they would have acquired your fullest approbation,

P. RIAL, Major-General.

*Lieut.-General Drummond, &c. &c. &c. commanding
the Forces, Upper Canada.*

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1814.

Whitehall, Feb. 26, 1814.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto George Henry Frederick Berkeley, Esq. Lieut.-Colonel in the 35th or the Sussex Regiment of Foot, and Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Forces under Field-Marshal the Marquess of Wellington, His Majesty's royal licence and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1814.

Office of Ordnance, March 2, 1814.—Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieut. Francis J. Templer to be First Lieut. vice Kersteman, deceased. Dated Dec. 18, 1813.—Second Captain Christopher Wilkinson to be Captain, vice Reynell, retired upon the Invalids. Dated Feb. 10, 1814.—First Lieut. Allen Cameron to be Second Captain, vice Wilkinson. Dated as above.—Second Lieut. Richard R. Drew to be First Lieut. vice Cameron. Dated as above.—Major-General Thomas Trotter to be Colonel Commandant, vice Huddleston, deceased. Dated Feb. 14, 1814.—Brevet Colonel Philip Riou to be Colonel, vice Trotter. Dated as above. Major Joseph Carnecross to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Riou. Dated as above. Brevet-Major Peter Fyers to be Major, vice Carnecross. Dated as above.—Second Captain Charles F. Sandham to be Captain, vice Fyers. Dated as above.—First Lieut. James Sinclair to be Second Captain, vice Sandham. Dated Feb. 14, 1814.—Second Lieut. George S. Maule to be First Lieut. vice Sinclair. Dated as above.—Second Captain Arthur Hunt to be Captain, vice Truscott, deceased. Dated Feb. 17, 1814.—First Lieut. Thomas Achison to be second Captain, vice Hunt. Dated as above.—Second Lieut. Edward Boghurst to be first Lieut. vice Achison. Dated as above.

Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieut. Harry D. Jones to be second Captain, vice Robertson, deceased. Dated Nov. 12, 1813.

Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners—James Galloway, Gent. to be Quarter-Master. Dated Feb. 1, 1814.

Royal Artillery Drivers—J. Huthnance, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice E. Griffiths, promoted. Dated Nov. 23, 1813.—Second Lieut. John Kirsopp to be First Lieut. vice George White, cashiered. Dated Jan. 23, 1814.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, March 8, 1814.

Foreign-Office, March 7, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B. and the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh.

Dispatch from the Hon. Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. dated Chatillon-sur-Seine, March 2, 1814.

MY LORD, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship five reports which I have received from Colonel Lowe, detailing the operations of Marshal Blucher's army up to the 28th February.

C. STEWART, Lieut. General.

To Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Arcis-sur-Aube, Feb. 20, 1814.

SIR,—This army, in consequence of information from the grand army, changed its direction of march from that mentioned in my report of the 18th instant. The whole of it united and bivouacked last night at the village of Sommesons. It rests this day at Arcis-sur-Aube, and will probably move to-morrow to Mery, where it may form the right wing of the grand army, supposed to be now assembled at or near Troyes.

General Gaeisenau proceeds this day to Troyes to concert operations with the grand army.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, 22d Feb. 1814, Drauss, St. Basle, 8, P. M.

SIR,—This army effected its march upon Mery yesterday. The town was already occupied by General Count Witgenstein, who had reconnoitred the enemy to be in some force opposite to him between Charres and Merigny. On field-Marshal Blucher's arrival, his corps was withdrawn, and early this morning took the direction of Chandriguy. The posts he left in front of the town had scarcely been relieved by this army, at about eight o'clock in the morning, before the enemy commenced an attack. It not being the immediate object to carry on any operation on the left bank of the river, arrangements were instantly made for burning the bridge over the Seine, that divides the town in two parts, and for defending that on this side of the river. Field-Marshal Blucher was himself superintending the dispositions for this effect, when it was observed that the town, whether from accident or design, was on fire in three places. The wind blew violently, and it became impossible to get the flames under. The project therefore of defending the town by any considerable body of infantry could not be executed. A few tirailleurs were all that could be employed. The enemy, who had no obstacle on his side the river, advanced rapidly. The bridge was set fire to, but only one side of it was consumed. From about nine o'clock till two, a constant tirillade ensued, but the flames became so general that no more support could be sent to the small party that had defended the town, and the enemy was enabled to effect his passage across the remaining part of the bridge. Whilst this was passing in the town, Field-Marshal Blucher drew up his army into two lines, in a vast plain on this side the river, having his cavalry in reserve, and was thus prepared to have taken every advantage of the enemy, had he attempted to push any force across the river. The view of this preparation however intimidated him. The enemy had pushed over three battalions, and extending them along the left bank of the river, began a very sharp fire, with the apparent design to cover the further advance of troops from the river, when he was himself attacked, driven back into the town, and compelled to recross the broken bridge, leaving several prisoners and wounded in our possession; and at sun-set each army remained at their respective sides of the town.

The reports of the prisoners state the corps opposed to have been the 7th and 9th, under the command of Marshal Oudinot, besides a very large body of cavalry. Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, whilst Field-Marshal Blucher was reconnoitring the enemy's position in the town, he was struck with a musket ball in the leg. It passed through his boot, but most fortunately did him no material injury. Colonel Valentine, of the staff, was wounded at the same moment. Prince Schubatoff, junior, General of Cossacks, was also wounded during the day. The loss, however, was in general unimportant—about 200 killed and wounded. Field-Marshal Blucher has bivouacked this night with his army in the position taken up during the morning.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

P. S. 23d Feb. 9, A. M.—The enemy still remains on the opposite side of the river, but apparently in no great force. The bridge over the Seine has been completely destroyed by the troops on our side.

H. LOWE, Col.

Military Report from Col. Lowe, dated Head-quarters, Army of Silesia, Drauss, St. Basle, 23d Feb. 1814, 3 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,—The enemy has been observed during the greater part of this day marching cavalry, infantry, artillery, and baggage towards Troyes; his force supposed about

ten thousand men, of which four or five thousand are cavalry, and a considerable quantity of artillery.

By a letter received from a partizan officer at Morains, dated yesterday, it appears that General Nariskchin, of General Winzingerode's corps, occupies Epernay, and has had parties at Dormans. The same letter says that General Woronzoff's corps was expected to arrive at Rheims on that day or the next, and that General Bulow's was expected on or near. Soissons was re-occupied by the enemy, on General Winzingerode's leaving it. The enemy has likewise, as the officer writes, a corps at Chateau Thierry, to watch General Winzingerode. Sezaune is also occupied by the enemy.

The Prussian corps of Lutzow is at Conaunray, and was to advance to Ferre Champenoise.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Anglure, Feb. 24, 1814, 8, P. M.

SIR,—Field-Marshal Blucher threw three pontoon bridges across the Aube this morning near Baudement, and crossed the whole of his army, having marched it during the night, without being perceived by the enemy, from opposite Mery. It bivouacked this night at and in the vicinity of this town, and will probably move to-morrow morning towards Sezaune. Reports have been received that the enemy has shewn himself in force, conjectured about ten thousand men, under Marshal Marmont, marching from Sezaune towards Chalons, and the above movement is calculated thereupon.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters, Army of Silesia, Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Left Bank of the Marne, 27th Feb. 1814.

SIR,—A line I addressed to you on the afternoon of the 25th will have informed you of the retreat of Marshal Marmont from Sezaune, and of this army being in pursuit of him, with the intention of following him on the next day to Ferté-Gaucher. On arrival at Ferté-Gaucher, Field-Marshal Blucher learnt that the enemy had taken the direction of Rebais, to which place he followed him, and halted for the night. Marshal Marmont had continued his route to Ferté-sous-Jouarre: the peasantry represented him to be flying in disorder, and his troops seeking shelter in the woods. At Rebais, however, it was learnt that Marshal Mortier, with the Young guard, had marched from Chateau Thierry, where he had been some time in observation of General Winzingerode, to effect a junction with Marshal Marmont, their joint force amounting to somewhat between sixteen and twenty thousand men. To pass the Marne, therefore, in the presence of such a force, with the probability that Buonaparte, hearing of the march of the army of Silesia in this direction, would detach a force to the rear of it, became an operation of great delicacy. The following disposition was made: the corps of General Baron Sacken and Gen. Count Langeron were directed to march on Coulomiers and Chailly, and to pursue their route this morning towards Meaux. The corps of Gen. D'York and Gen. Kleist, after halting for the night at, and in the vicinity of Rebais, were ordered to march this morning to Ferté-sous-Jouarre. General Korf, with a reserve of three thousand cavalry, formed the rear-guard at Ferté-Gaucher. The demonstration towards Meaux had all the effect desired. The two French Marshals, who had united their force at Ferté-sous-Jouarre, precipitately abandoned the town, leaving the river in front of it open to the establishment of pontoon bridges in every direction. Some yagers got over in small boats, and took possession of the town. Had the enemy made his stand in this point, Meaux, or Triport in the vicinity of it, would have been that where the passage would have been effected, this army, by its dispositions, having been equally prepared for either.

Two pontoon bridges have been thrown over the river, and the army is already *à cheval* on it. The dispositions for to-morrow will result from the reports received during the night. In the mean time information has been received of Gen. Winzingerode and General Bulow having been about to form a junction, and it is supposed they are both now near Soissons. General Winzingerode had detached two thousand cavalry to Arcis-sur-Aube. The advanced guard of general Baron Sacken's corps has occupied the suburbs of Meaux, on the left bank of the river. The enemy, it is reported, has abandoned the opposite side of the river to Triport, where General Baron Sacken has at present his head-quarters. Strong cavalry reconnoissances are made on every point to the rear.

H. LOWE, Col.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Military Report from Colonel Lowe, dated Head-Quarters of the Army of Silesia, Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Right Bank of the Marne, Feb. 28, 1814.

SIR,—The passage of the Marne has been accomplished without any obstacle or difficulty; at least the greater part of the troops are already on this side of the river, with the facility of communicating with the other, if thought fit. General Winzingerode was, by the last accounts, at Rheims; he had sent forward a corps to Chateau Thierry, which place is now occupied by the Allies. General Kleist is at Legg-sur-Ourq.

H. LOWE, Colonel.

Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stewart, K. B.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Troyes, Feb. 21, 1814.

Since I had the honour of addressing your Lordship, General Wittgenstein has quitted the position of Nogent and Pont-sur-Seine. The enemy profiting by the abandonment of these places, has advanced his corps to St. Hilaire, where he was in position during this day. Trainel has also been occupied by him. In consequence of these movements, Prince Schwartzberg has ordered a reconnoissance to be made to-morrow by the whole of the cavalry of his army, assisted by the cavalry of Marshal Blucher. These corps will be directed towards the points of Trainel, St. Hilaire, and Nogent. Marshal Blucher having arrived at Mery, the movement of the cavalry belonging to his army will be along the great road from that place towards Nogent. Information has this day been received, that the French army assembled near Lyons has commenced offensive operations. The troops of which it is composed are under the orders of Marshal Augereau, and amount to about twenty-five thousand men; they have already advanced to Macon and Bourg. Prince Schwartzberg has determined to send the corps of General Bianchi to oppose this army. The different corps of Austrians already in the neighbourhood of Dijon, will be placed under the orders of General Bianchi. The first corps of reserve under the Prince of Hesse, already in advance of Basle, will be added to this army.

Colombe, Feb. 26, 1814.

MY LORD,—Prince Schwartzberg has this day determined to move the corps of Generals Wrede and Wittgenstein to-morrow upon the road of Vandœuvre, and the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Giulay, upon the road between Bar-sur-Seine and Chatillon. The enemy advanced this evening upon Bar-sur-Aube, and occupied that town, General Wrede retiring from it upon the enemy's approach. General Wrede received afterwards Prince Schwartzberg's order to retake the place. I am happy to state that this was effected without loss on the part of the Bavarians. The enemy was driven from the town at the point of the bayonet, and with considerable loss. The Russian guards and reserves have already arrived near Langres. The corps of Prince Maurice Lichtenstein has moved to Dijon, where it will be joined to the corps of General Bianchi.

To Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

BURGHESH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

P. S. The corps of General Wrede is this day at Bar-sur-Aube. The corps of General Wittgenstein in front of Colombe. General Giulay is at Arcembarois. The corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg at Montsaons. BURGHERSH.

Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, dated Heights in front of Bosancour, 27th Feb. 1814, Seven o'Clock, P. M.

MY LORD,—I yesterday had the honour of informing you that after Bar-sur-Aube had been taken possession of by the enemy, it was retaken by the corps of Gen. Wrede. The town was afterwards again taken by the French, the suburbs remaining in possession of the Bavarians. I stated to your Lordship, that it was Prince Schwartzberg's intention to attack the enemy this day, on the road to Vandoeuvre. I have now the satisfaction of reporting to you a victory which he has obtained. In the early part of the morning, Prince Schwartzberg found the enemy in possession of Bar-sur-Aube, having passed a considerable column on the heights in the direction of Levigni. The object of this movement was to envelope the corps of General Wrede, in position in rear of the town of Bar-sur-Aube. The corps of General Wittgenstein was assembled, as I have already informed your Lordship, in front of Colombe. Prince Schwartzberg directed it to pass in rear of the position occupied by the corps of General Wrede, and to attack the corps of the enemy moving towards Levigni, on the right of General Wrede. General Wittgenstein arrived on the heights on which he was directed, about twelve o'clock; the contest he had to maintain for the possession of them was most severe. Prince Schwartzberg, in many instances, himself directed the attacks of the Russian troops: in one of them, I am sorry to inform you he was wounded, I hope slightly; but in any case the glory of the day has remained with him. The French troops have been driven with considerable loss from all their positions on this side of the Aube. Count Pahlen succeeded in doing them most material injury while passing at the bridge of Doulanecour. General Wrede has established his advanced guard at Spoy, upon the old road to Vandoeuvre. The enemy appear to have had Marshal Victor's, Marshal Oudinot's, and part of Marshal Macdonald's corps, engaged in the action of this day, their loss has been from two to three thousand men. Their discomfiture, after the victories of which of late they have boasted, has been most complete.—The enemy will be pushed to-morrow in the direction of Vandoeuvre. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Giulay have arrived near Bar-sur-Seine, and will attack that place to-morrow.

BURGHERSH.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Extract of a Dispatch from Lord Burghersh, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Colombe, March 1, 1814.

After the capture of Bar on the 27th, and of the whole position of the enemy on this side the Aube, Prince Schwartzberg yesterday pursued the French across that river, and established his advanced posts of cavalry near Magny on the left, and Val Suzenay on the right. On the evening of the 27th, a report was received, from the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, that the corps of Marshal Macdonald, was in position at Clairvaux and La Ferté-sur-Aube. Prince Schwartzberg directed the Prince Royal notwithstanding to continue the movement which had already been prescribed to him upon Bar-sur-Seine, and to attack the enemy either at La Ferté, or in any other situation in which he should find him. Till the success of this operation was known, Prince Schwartzberg determined not to risk the infantry of the corps, which had fought in the battle of the 27th, across the Aube. This obstacle has however now been removed. The Prince Royal succeeded yesterday in driving the French from their positions. The corps of General Giulay, which was placed under his orders, attacked and carried the town of La Ferté. The Prince Royal took possession of Clairvaux. These successes having been obtained the two corps advanced upon Pontette and St. Usage, where the enemy occupied

a position of considerable strength, but which he abandoned on the appearance of the Allies.

The head-quarters of the Prince Royal were yesterday at Champignolle; he has advanced this day towards Bar-sur-Seine. The result of his operations upon that place is not as yet received. In a letter from General Tettenborn, dated the 27th from Fertus, it appears that officer was attacked on that day by four thousand of Buonaparte's guards at Ferre Champenoise: he had retired from that place to Vertus. Buonaparte himself was at Arcis, and a considerable corps of his army was marching upon Sezanne. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, Prince Schwartzberg determined to push the corps of Generals Wittgenstein and Wrede upon Vandoeuvre. They will arrive at that place to-morrow, and will afterwards advance upon Troyes. If the corps of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg and General Giulay have succeeded in establishing themselves this day at Bar-sur-Seine, they will be directed, by the left of the Seine, to act also upon Troyes. I forgot to report to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that the fort of Salines had surrendered to the Allies.

The corps of General St. Priest is arrived at Vitry-sur-Marne. General Jago was at Joinville, with orders to join General St. Priest. A report has just arrived from General Frimont, detailing the success of an attack he this day made with the cavalry under his orders, upon the rear-guard of the enemy near Vandoeuvre, General Frimont pushed the enemy beyond that town, and afterwards established his head-quarters there.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, March 12, 1814.

Downing Street, March 11, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, dated

St. Jean de Luz, Feb. 20, 1814.—In conformity with the intention which I communicated to your Lordship in my last dispatch, I moved the right of the army, under Lient.-Gen Sir R. Hill, on the 14th; he drove in the enemy's picquets on the Joyeuse river, and attacked their position at Hellete, from which he obliged General Harispe to retire, with loss, towards St. Martin. I made the detachment of General Mina's troops, in the valley of Bastan, advance on the same day upon Baygorey and Bidarray; and the direct communication of the enemy with St. Jean Pied de Port being cut off by Lient.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill, that fort has been blockaded by the Spanish troops above-mentioned.

On the following morning, the 15th, the troops under Lient.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill continued the pursuit of the enemy, who had retired to a strong position in front of Garris, where General Harispe was joined by General Paris's division, which had been recalled from the march it had commenced for the interior of France, and by other troops from the enemy's centre.

General Murillo's Spanish division, after driving in the enemy's advanced posts, was ordered to move towards St. Palais, by a ridge parallel to that on which was the enemy's position, in order to turn their left and cut off their retreat by that road, while the 2d division, under Lient.-Gen. Sir W. Stewart, should attack in front. These troops made a most gallant attack upon the enemy's position, which was remarkably strong, but which was carried without very considerable loss. Much of the day had elapsed before the attack could be commenced, and the action lasted till after dark, the enemy having made repeated attempts to regain the position, parti-

cularly in two attacks, which were most gallantly received and repulsed by the 39th regiment, under the command of the Hon. Col. O'Callaghan, in Major-General Pringle's brigade.—The Major-General, and Lieut.-Colonel Bruce, of the 39th, were unfortunately wounded: we took ten officers, and about two hundred prisoners. The right of the centre of the army made a corresponding movement with the right on these days, and our posts were on the Bidouze River on the evening of the 15th. The enemy retired across the river at St. Palais in the night, destroying the bridges, which however were repaired, so that the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill crossed on the 16th; and on the 17th the enemy were driven across the Gave de Mouleou. They attempted to destroy the bridge at Arriverete, but they had not time to complete its destruction; and a ford having been discovered above the bridge, the 93d regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, supported by the fire of Captain Beane's troop of horse artillery, crossed the ford, and made a most gallant attack upon two battalions of French infantry posted in the village, from which the latter were driven with considerable loss. The enemy retired in the night across the Gave d'Oleron, and took up a strong position in the neighbourhood of Sauveterre, in which they were joined by other troops. On the 18th our posts were established on the Gave d'Oleron.

In all the actions which I have above detailed to your Lordship, the troops have conducted themselves remarkably well; and I had great satisfaction in observing the good conduct of those under General Murillo, in the attack of Hellete on the 14th, and in driving in the enemy's advanced posts in front of their position, at Garris, on the 15th. Since the 14th, the enemy have considerably weakened their force in Bayonne; and they have withdrawn from the right of the Adour, above the town. I have received no intelligence from Catalonia since I addressed your Lordship last; but I have this day received a report from the Governor of Pamplona, stating that the fort of Jaca had surrendered to General Miua by capitulation, on the 17th inst. I am not acquainted with the particulars of this event, but I know that the place contained eighty-four pieces of brass cannon.

Foreign-Office, March 11, 1814.—A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this Office from the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, dated

Troyes, March 4, 1814.—MY LORD, Troyes is again occupied by the Allies.—The defeat of the enemy yesterday, the rapidity with which he was driven from all the positions defending the approach of this town, secured us the unopposed possession of this place. I stated to your Lordship, in my last dispatch, that, after several successful affairs with the rear-guard of the French army, General Frimont had established his head-quarters at Vandoeuvre. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg pursued the advantages he had obtained over the corps of Marshal Macdonald, at La Ferté and Clairvaux, on the 28th, took possession of Bar-sur-Seine on the 1st, and followed the retreat of the enemy to La Maison Blanche on the 2d.—By a reconnaissance made on that day it was ascertained the French army was in position along the Barce, on the right of the Seine, and at La Maison Blanche, on the left of it. Prince Schwartzberg determined to attack on the 3d. The corps of General Wittgenstein was directed by Piney to turn the left of the enemy at the village of Laubrusse, and to threaten his communication with Troyes, by marching in the direction of St. Parre. General Wrede was to wait the movement of Gen Wittgenstein: was then to attack the bridge of La Guillotiere, and to move upon the enemy's front. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg was at the same time to attack the enemy's position at La Maison Blanche. The circuitous road by which the corps of General Wittgenstein was directed, prevented its arrival on the flank of the enemy till near three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg (who commands one of its divisions) immediately commenced the attack, by moving along the heights towards Laubrusse, driving the enemy before him, and at last by storming and carrying the village.—

General Wittgenstein supported this attack by all the artillery of his corps. Count Pahlen upon the right, began already to threaten the enemy's rear. At this moment Prince Schwartzberg directed five battalions of Bavarians to pass the Barce near Courteranges, establish themselves in the wood on the right of that river, and place themselves in communication with the Russians at Laubrussel. This movement was immediately carried into execution. General Wrede then stormed the bridge of La Guillotiere, drove the enemy from it with loss, and thus carried the whole of his position. Threatened on every side, Marshal Ordinat retired his army along the road towards Troyes. Several successful charges were made upon him in his retreat, by the cavalry of General Wittgenstein. Ten pieces of cannon, fifty-four officers, and three thousand prisoners, are the results of the action. The enemy was driven to the village of St. Parre; his rear-guard only remained there, the rest of his force defiled during the night through this town. At nine o'clock this morning, General Wrede advanced upon the enemy, who retired, and upon being summoned to surrender this place, capitulated, on being allowed half an hour to evacuate it. Prince Schwartzberg, as soon as the stipulated time was passed, directed all the cavalry to pursue upon the road towards Nogent. The Cossacks and Bavarians made several most gallant charges; Prince Schwartzberg himself conducted their advance, which was done with great spirit and activity. Several prisoners were the result of the affairs; the enemy was driven beyond Les Greys. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg carried the position of La Maison Blanche, with little opposition. His corps is already in the neighbourhood of this place; his cavalry is upon the road to Sens. It is most gratifying to me to have to report to your Lordship the successes of the troops under the orders of Prince Schwartzberg. Although struggling with the privations necessarily attendant on an army where from the rapidity of its movements, the establishment of magazines has been impossible, yet the exertions and enterprise both of officers and men are unabated. In the actions of these last days, the Prince Marshal has expressed his warmest approbation of the conduct of his army. General Wittgenstein and General Wrede have particularly received his thanks. To the Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg not only for his conduct on these late occasions, but for his gallantry and enterprise in every action in which he has seen him engaged against the enemy. Prince Schwartzberg has returned his warmest acknowledgements, and the most cordial tribute of his admiration. Your Lordship is already informed, that the headquarters of Marshal Blucher were at La Ferté on the 28th of February; no advices have since been received from him. To keep up the communication with that officer, and to threaten the rear of Buonaparte now marching against him, Prince Schwartzberg has directed Count Platoff to move upon Sezanne. In his progress to that place, he has already captured the town of Arcis, with the French garrison which occupied it.—I have, &c.

BURGHERSH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Whitehall, March 4, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Arthur Marquis of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Field-Marshal in the army, Commander of the Allied Forces in Spain and Portugal, &c. &c. His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, and of a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword, which their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sweden have respectively been pleased to confer upon the said Marquis of Wellington, in testimony of the high sense those Sovereigns entertain of his distinguished merits and brilliant achievements.

Whitehall, March 4, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto Sir Robert Thomas Wilson, Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, Knight of the Imperial Russian Military Order of St. George of the Third Class, and a Major-General in the Army, His Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Cross of a Commander of the said Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, and the Insignia of the Grand Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, which their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, have respectively been pleased to confer upon the said Sir Robert Thomas Wilson.

Whitehall, February 10, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to give and grant unto the Honourable Edward Stopford, a Major-General in the Army, His Majesty's royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Major-General Edward Stopford, in several actions with the enemy.

Whitehall, February 28, 1814.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to give and grant unto the Honourable Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, Lieut.-Colonel of the 12th regiment of light dragoons, his Majesty's royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the Insignia of an Honorary Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honoured him, in testimony of the high sense which that Prince entertains of the great courage and intrepidity displayed by the said Lieut.-Col. Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, in several actions with the enemy.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, March 14, 1814.

Downing-Street, March 14, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, were received last night from General Sir Thomas Graham, K. B.

Head-Quarters, Calmhout, March 10, 1814.—MY LORD,—It becomes my painful task to report to your Lordship, that an attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, which seemed at first to promise complete success, ended in failure, and occasioned a severe loss to the 1st division, and to Brigadier-General Gore's brigade.

It is unnecessary for me to state the reasons which determined me to make the attempt to carry such a place by storm, since the success of two of the columns, in establishing themselves on the ramparts, with very trifling loss, must justify the having incurred the risk for the attainment of so important an object as the capture of such a fortress.

The troops employed were formed in four columns, as per margin.* No. 1, the left column, attacked between the Antwerp and Water Port Gates. No. 2 at

* 1st column—Brigade of Guards, 1000, Colonel Lord Proby.

2d column—55th Foot, 250; 69th Foot, 350; 33d Foot, 600; total, 1200; Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice, 69th Foot.

tacked to the right of the New Gate. No. 3 was destined only to draw attention by a false attack near the Steenberg Gate, and to be afterwards applicable according to circumstances. No. 4, right column, attacked at the entrance of the harbour, which could not be forded at low water, and the hour was fixed accordingly at half past ten P. M. of the 8th instant.

Major-General Cooke accompanied the left column. Major-General Skerrett and Brigadier-General Gore both accompanied the right column; this was the first that forced its way into the body of the place. These two columns were directed to move along the rampart, so as to form a junction as soon as possible, and then to proceed to clear the rampart, and assist the centre column, or to force open the Antwerp Gate.

An unexpected difficulty about passing the ditch on the ice, having obliged Major-General Cooke to change the point of attack, a considerable delay ensued, and that column did not gain the rampart till half past eleven.

Meanwhile the lamented fall of Brigadier-General Gore, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable George Carleton, and the dangerous wound of Major-General Skerrett, depriving the right column of their able direction, it fell into disorder, and suffered great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The centre column having been forced back, with considerable loss, by the heavy fire of the place, (Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice its commander, and Lieutenant-Colonel Elphinstone, commanding the 33d regiment, being both wounded,) was re-formed under Major Muttelbury, marched round and joined Major-General Cooke, leaving the left wing of the 55th, to remove the wounded from the glacis. However, the guards too had suffered very severely during the night, by the galling fire from the houses on their position, and by the loss of the detachment of the 1st guards, which, having been sent to endeavour to assist Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and to secure the Antwerp Gate, was cut off, after the most gallant resistance, which cost the lives of many most valuable officers.

At day-break, the enemy having turned the guns of the place, opened their fire against the troops on the unprotected rampart, and the reserve of the 4th column, (the Royal Scotch) retired from the Water Port Gate, followed by the 33d. The former regiment getting under a cross-fire from the place and Water Port redoubt, soon afterwards laid down their arms.

Major-General Cooke then despairing of success, directed the retreat of the guards, which was conducted in the most orderly manner, protected by the remains of the 69th regiment, and of the right wing of the 55th (which corps repeatedly drove the enemy back with the bayonet) under the Major-General's immediate direction. The General afterwards found it impossible to withdraw these weak battalions, and having thus, with the genuine feelings of a true soldier, devoted himself, he surrendered to save the lives of the gallant men remaining with him.

I should wish to do justice to the great exertions and conspicuous gallantry of all these officers who had opportunities of distinguishing themselves. I have not as yet been able to collect sufficient information.

Major-General Cooke reports to me his highest approbation generally of all the officers and men employed near him, particularly mentioning Colonel Lord Proby, Lieutenant-Colonels Rooke, commanding the Coldstream Guards, Mercer of the

3d column—91st Foot, 400; 21st Foot, 100; 37th Foot, 150; total, 650; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry, 21st regiment.

4th column—44th Foot, 300; flank companies of the 21st and 37th Foot, 200; Royals, 600; total, 1100; Brigadier-General Gore and Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton.

Total force—1st column, 1000 rank and file; 2d column, 1200 rank and file; 3d column, 650 rank and file; 4th column, 1100 rank and file.

Grand total—3950.

3d Guards, commanding the light companies of the Brigade (the latter unfortunately among the killed) Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th, as deserving of his warm praise. He laments, in common with the whole corps, the severe loss to the service of these distinguished officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, commanding the 1st Guards, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James MacDonald, of that regiment. These officers fell, with many others, at the Antwerp Gate, all behaving with the greatest intrepidity; and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, with the remainder of the detachment, was forced to surrender.

The service of conducting the columns was ably provided for by Lieutenant-Colonel Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, (he himself accompanied Major General Cooke, as did also Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Wood, commanding royal artillery) who attached officers to lead each column, viz. Captain Sir George Hoste, and Lieutenant Abbey, to the left; and Lieutenant Sparling to the right, and Captain Edward Michell, royal artillery, who volunteered his services, to the centre column, each having a party of sappers and miners under his command.

Lieutenant Abbey was dangerously wounded, and Captain Michell was covered with wounds, in the act of escalating the scarp-wall of the place; but I trust there are good hopes of his not being lost to the service.

Your Lordship will readily believe, that though it is impossible not to feel the disappointment of our ultimate failure in this attack, I can only think at present with the deepest regret of the loss of so many of my gallant comrades.—I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c.

P.S. Returns will be transmitted as soon as they can possibly be received, meanwhile I send the most correct nominal list that can be obtained, of the officers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

T. G.

Bergen-op-Zoom, March 10, 1814.—SIR,—I have now the honour of reporting to your Excellency, that the column which made the attack on the Antwerp side got into the place about eleven o'clock on the night of the eighth, by the clock of this town; but at about half past eleven, by the time we were regulated by, a delay having occurred at Bourgbliet, occasioned by my finding it necessary to change the point of attack, on account of the state of the ice at the first intended spot. Every exertion was made by Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth and Captain Sir G. Hoste, of the royal engineers, in getting on the ladders and planks requisite for effecting the enterprize, and in directing the placing them for the descent into the ditch, the passing the feet in the ice, and ascending the ramparts of the body of the place; during which operation several men were lost by a fire from the rampart. After we were established on the rampart, and had occupied some houses, from whence we might have been much annoyed, and had sent a strong patrol towards the point at which Major-General Skerret and Lieutenant Colonel Carleton had entered. I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton with part of the 1st guards, to secure the Antwerp Gate, and to see if he could get any information of the column under Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice. Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton reached the gate, but found that it could not be opened by his men, the enemy throwing a very heavy fire up a street leading to it. It was also found that they occupied an outwork, commanding the bridge, which would effectually render that outlet useless to us. I heard nothing more of this detachment, but considered it as lost, the communication having been interrupted by the enemy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, with part of the 3d guards, was afterwards sent in that direction, drove the enemy from the intermediate rampart, and reached the gate, when he found it useless to attempt any thing, and ascertained that the outwork was still occupied. We were joined in the course of the night by the 33d, 55th, and 2d battalion of 69th regiment, but the state of uncertainty as to what had passed at other points, determined me not to weaken the force now collected, by attempting

to carry points which we could not maintain, or penetrate through the streets with the certain loss of a great number of men, particularly as I heard that the troops at the Water Port Gate, under Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, were very seriously opposed. I sent the 3rd to reinforce him.

The enemy continued a galling fire upon us, and at one time held the adjoining bastion, from the angle of which they completely commanded our communication with the exterior, and brought their guns at that angle to bear against us. They were charged and driven away by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with the 69th and 55th, in a very spirited and gallant style.

Finding that matters were becoming more serious, and being still without any information from other points, excepting that of the failure of Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice's column near the Nourd Gate, I determined, at the suggestion of Colonel Lord Proby, to let part of the troops withdraw, which was done at the ladders where they entered.

About day-light, the enemy having again possessed themselves of the before-mentioned bastion, they were again driven from it by Majors Muttlebury and Hog, with their weak battalions, in the same gallant manner. I soon afterwards began sending off some more men, when Lieutenant Colonel Jones, who had been taken prisoner in the night, came to me, (accompanied by a French officer, who summoned me to surrender) and informed me that Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, and the troops at the Water Port Gate had been obliged to surrender, and were marched prisoners into the town, when I also learnt the fate of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton's detachment, and of Major-General Skerrett, Major General Gore, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton, and that the troops which had followed them had suffered very much, and had been repulsed from the advanced points along the rampart where they had penetrated to. I was convinced that a longer continuance of the contest would be an useless loss of lives, and without a prospect of relief as we were situated. I therefore consented to adopt the mortifying alternative of laying down our arms.

I have now to perform the just and satisfactory duty of conveying to your Excellency, my sense of the merits and good conduct of the officers and soldiers in this bold and arduous enterprise; I have only a knowledge of what passed under my own observation, and I lament that the loss of Major-General Skerrett, from his dangerous wounds, and of the other superior officers employed at the other points of attack, prevents me from giving such detailed praise of the merits of the officers and soldiers, as I have no doubt they deserve.

I beg to repeat my sense of the distinguished conduct of Colonel Lord Proby; Lieutenant Colonels Rooke and Mercer, commanding the 3d guards, and light infantry, distinguished themselves by their activity and bravery; and Majors Muttlebury and Hog, of the 69th and 55th regiments, deserve my warm praise for the conduct displayed by these two corps in the charges I have before mentioned. I have every reason to know that Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton conducted his detachment in the most gallant and officer-like manner, and I have to lament that his death deprives me of receiving his report of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonels M'Donald and Jones, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st guards, under his command.

I am not yet enabled to transmit an exact return of the prisoners taken at different times by the enemy, nor of the numbers taken from them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

General Sir Thomas Graham.

(Signed) J. G. COOKE, Major-General.

List of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham, K. B. in the Attack upon Bergen-op-Zoom by Storm, on the Night of the 8th and Morning of the 9th March 1814.

Killed. Staff—Brigadier-General Gore, 33rd Foot; 1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel the Honourable J. Macdonald; 3rd Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Mercer;

Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Captains M'Nicol and Wetheral, Lieutenant Henry Miles; 37th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Ensign Sandes; 44th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable G. Carleton, Ensign James Maxwell; 91st Foot, 2nd Batt.—Ensign Hugh M'Donald; Royal Sappers and Miners—Sub-Lieutenant Adamson. *Wounded.* Royal Artillery—Captain E. Michell, (B. M.) severely; Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Abbey, severely (since dead); 1st Foot Guards—Lieut.-Colonel Clifton, severely (since dead); Captains Lindsey, Duckenfield, and Trelawney, severely (not dangerously), prisoners; Captain Bulteel, severely, (since dead); Ensign Pardoe, severely (not dangerously), prisoner; Coldstream Guards—Capt. Shawe, severely, (not dangerously); 3rd Foot Guards—Captain Stothert, (B. M.) severely (not dangerously); Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Captain Purvis, severely, prisoner; Lieutenants Stoyte, Robertson, and W. Midgeley, severely, prisoners; 21st Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Robert Henry (Lieut.-Col.), Captain Darrah, severely (not dangerously); Capt. Donald M'Kenzie, severely (leg. amputated); First Lieuts. the Hon. F. Morris and H. Pigou, slightly; Second Lieut. J. Bulteel, severely (since dead); Second Lieuts. D. Moody and D. Rankin, severely, prisoners; Ensign Sir W. Crosby, severely; 33rd Foot—Lieut.-Col. Elphinston, Capt. Guthrie, severely (not dangerously); Lieut. M'Queny, slightly; Lieut. Kerr, severely; Lieutenant Buck, slightly; Lieutenant Pode, severely, prisoner; Ensigns Bannatyne and Canning, severely; Ensign Howard, Adjutant Priestly, slightly; 37th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Lieutenant Dyer, severely, prisoner; Ensigns W. Ralph and Thomas Butler, slightly; Adjutant John Lang, severely; 44th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major George Harding (Brevet Lieut.-Col.), severely (not dangerously), prisoner; Captain J. C. Guthrie, slightly; Captains David Power and J. Ballard, severely, prisoners; Capt. J. Dudie, severely; Lieutenant G. C. Beatly, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants John O'Reilly and O. Tomkins, severely, prisoners; Ensigns Henry Martin and Gilbert Dunlevie, severely; Adjutant Meade, Ensign Whitney, severely, prisoners; 55th Foot—Captain Campbell, severely, prisoner; Captain Macdonald, Lieutenant Friend, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenants Gardner, Adams, and Sinclair, Lieutenant and Adjutant Delgairus, Ensigns Marshall, Revely, Goodall, and Ring, severely, prisoners; 69th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Morrice, severely (not dangerously); Ensign Ryan, severely, prisoner; 91st Foot 2d Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ottley, severely (not dangerously), prisoner; Captain Arch. Campbell, slightly, prisoner; Lieutenant John Campbell, severely (not dangerously); John M'Donald, slightly; Lieutenant and Adjutant Scott, Ensign D. V. Machen, slightly, prisoners; Ensigns J. Briggs, Horseley, and Gage, severely, prisoners; Quarter-Master Ferguson, severely (not dangerously), prisoner; General Staff—Major-General Skerrett, severely, prisoner; Captain Desbro, Aide-de-camp, slightly, prisoner. *Missing.*—1st Foot Guards—Major-General Cooke, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Ensigns Masters and Honyman, Surgeon Curtis; Royal Scots, 4th Batt.—Lieutenant-Colonel Muller, Lieutenant Macartney; 44th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Captain George Crozier, Lieuts. Fred. Hemming, R. J. Turnbarrow, and J. S. Sinclair; 33rd Foot, 2nd Batt.—Capt. G. Colclough, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Gore; 55th Foot—Major Hog; 69th Foot, 2nd Batt.—Major Muttlebury, Surgeon G. Rowe; 91st Foot, 2nd Batt.—Surgeon W. Young, Assistant-Surgeon H. J. O'Donnell; Captain Cayler, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Skerrett.

A. MACDONALD.

Lieut.-Col. Deputy Adjutant-General.

N. B. Those returned missing, are all prisoners in Bergen-op-Zoom.—The list of the remaining missing not obtained.

Head-Quarters, Calmhout, March 11, 1814.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that General Bizanet, the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, allowed Lieutenant-Colonel Jones to come here with letters from General Cooke, in consequence of which I sent in my Aide-de-Camp, Major Stanhope, yesterday morning, with full powers to conclude an agree-

ment relative to an exchange of prisoners; a copy of which I have the honour to enclose, agreeably to which, all but the wounded were marched out from Bergen-op-Zoom yesterday, for the purpose of being embarked for England, as soon as the navigation of the river shall be open, and I trust that my conduct in pledging my honour to the strict observance of this agreement will be approved of, and that an immediate release of French prisoners of corresponding ranks, will take place with the least possible delay.

I must not omit this opportunity to express my entire satisfaction, with the indefatigable zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, relative to the comfort of the prisoners, and my obligations to that officer; and to Major Stanhope on this occasion. I am anxious too to do justice to the conduct of General Bizanet, which, truly characteristic of a brave man, has been marked from the first with the most kind and humane attentions to the prisoners.

He has sent me the name of an officer, prisoner in England, formerly his Aide-de-Camp, and I would gladly hope that, in compliment to the General, this officer would be immediately released without exchange.

Major Stanhope, who can better than any body inform your Lordship of all particulars you may wish to be informed of, is sent purposely as the bearer of my dispatches, which makes it unnecessary for me to add more.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM.

(Translation.)

On this 10th Day of March, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer commanding the British forces; Messrs. Hugot de Neuville, Major, and Le Clerc, Lieutenant-Colonel of the French Engineers, having been appointed by their respective Generals, and having met for the purpose of settling the conditions of an exchange of prisoners, to be submitted hereafter to the Commanding Generals of both parties;

The British officers have proposed:—

Art. I. A suspension of hostilities for three days, to commence from this day at noon, in order to afford time for making the necessary arrangements for the execution of an exchange of prisoners. Answer—Granted.

Art. II. That all prisoners of war, wounded and others, belonging to His Majesty's forces, shall be given up, giving their parole of honour not to serve against France or her Allies, in Europe, until they shall have been regularly exchanged. Answer—Granted.

Art. III. That all French prisoners of war, wounded and otherwise, shall be given up, and be accounted for by the prisoners to be restored to His Britannic Majesty, as has been stipulated in the preceding article. Answer—Granted.

Art. IV. As some of His Majesty's officers and soldiers have been dangerously wounded, they shall be left in the fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom; and two medical officers, together with the requisite number of hospital attendants, to take care of them. Answer—Granted.

Art. V. That a building shall be allotted for the purpose of being used as an hospital for the wounded English; and that the British officers be allowed to lodge with the inhabitants, at their own expence. Answer—Granted.

Art. VI. That when the officers or any other of the British wounded shall be cured, they shall receive passports from the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, to enable them to proceed to the English out-posts; and that the medical officers and hospital attendants be in like manner permitted to depart when their services shall be no longer required. Answer—Granted.

Art. VII. That the general officer commanding the British forces be allowed to appoint a Commissary, for the purpose of carrying into the place of Bergen-op-Zoom such articles as may be wanted by the wounded remaining therein, and that

the said Commissary be permitted to pass and repass. Answer—These Articles shall be carried once a week, and on a fixed day, between ten o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon; they shall be deposited within cannon-shot, and from thence be taken into the garrison.

Art. VIII. That the troops of both powers do remain during the suspension of hostilities, in the same position which they now occupy. Answer—Granted.

Art. IX. That a British officer be authorized to remain in the place of Bergen-op-Zoom during the suspension of hostilities, in order to regulate the execution of these different arrangements. Answer—Granted.

Art. X. That the British officers preserve their swords. Answer—Granted.

Art. XI. That waggons be allowed to enter the town for the conveyance of the wounded. Answer—Granted. Demanded by the French.

Art. XII. That a French officer be sent with the dispatches of the Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom, for the purpose of acquainting the Governor of Antwerp with the result of this exchange. Answer—Granted,

He will be accompanied by a British officer, attached to head-quarters, to the French out-posts before Antwerp.

Art. XIII. That a return be drawn up of the officers and soldiers of His Britannic Majesty who are actually prisoners of war in Bergen-op-Zoom, which is to be annexed to this treaty of exchange. Answer—Granted.

Art. XIV. That a return be likewise made of the officers and men of the French army, who were made prisoners of war in the night of the 8th to the 9th instant, and that they be immediately given up. Answer—Granted.

Art. XV. These returns shall contain the names of the prisoners according to their ranks, and duplicates of the same shall be made out. Answer—Granted.

Concluded, subject to the approbation of General Bizanet, Chief Commandant of Bergen-op-Zoom, and Major General Cooke, Superior officer of the prisoners of war in the place, furnished with the full powers of General Graham.

(Signed)

LESLIE GROVE JONES, Lieutenant-Colonel.

JAMES HAMILTON STANHOPE, Major and Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces.

Approved by me, GEORGE COOKE, Major-General.

LE CLERC, commanding the Battalion of Engineers.

HUGOT DE NEUFVILLE, Town-Major.

Approved, Le Général BIZANET.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, March 17, 1814.

Downing-Street, March 17, 1814; 1 A. M.—AN officer has arrived at this office, bringing dispatches addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies:

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Young, commanding His Majesty's Fleet in the North Seas.

Impregnable, March 15, 1814.—MY LORD,—I cannot send forward the accompanying dispatch, without offering your Lordship my most hearty congratulations on the excellent intelligence it conveys. (Signed) W. YOUNG.

The Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, &c. &c. &c.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Charles Hamilton Smith, Deputy Assistant-Quarter-Master General, to Earl Bathurst, dated Brussels, March 13, 1814.

MY LORD,—His Excellency Sir Thomas Graham having permitted me, in case of any important occurrence, to address myself directly to your Lordship, I avail my-

self, I hope with propriety, of this indulgence, because the quantity of ice in the rivers of Holland, together with the continuance of easterly winds, might retard a dispatch going round by Helvoetsluis, and prevent intelligence of the greatest importance reaching his Majesty's ministers.

In consequence, I take the liberty of enclosing to your Lordship an extract of a letter from his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Commander-in-Chief of the allied Russian, Prussian, and Saxon forces in the Netherlands, to Count Lottum, Governor of this city, containing an extract of a letter from Marshal Blucher, which should have been dated the 10th instant, but which by some inadvertence has been omitted.

As your Lordship may possibly not be in possession of the previous measures of Marshal Blucher, I beg leave to add, that when I left the Duke of Saxe Weimar, on the morning of the 10th, at Tournay, he directed me to inform his Excellency, Sir Thomas Graham, that he had received a letter from Marshal Blucher, dated Laon, the 8th inst. at seven P. M. informing him, that he had that day concentrated his forces, consisting of the corps of Bulow, D'Yorck, Kleist, Winzingerode, Langeron, and I believe Woronzow, in all 90,000 combatants; his left occupying the commanding point of Laon (that city standing on a conical hill), and his right extending to the small fortress of La Ferté; and that a battle was inevitable.

It appears that General Winzingerode had suffered some loss on the 7th, but during the active operations which had taken place since the Marshal had broken up from the vicinity of Meaux, the enemy had likewise lost considerable numbers, and among others, Marshal Victor, General Grouchy, La Marque, and another, had been severely wounded.

I send this letter through the enemy's posts in Flanders, to Admiral Young, who I hope will be enabled to forward it immediately to England, with my most sincere congratulations on this decisive event. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES HAMILTON SMITH, Captain, D. A. Q. M. G.
Right Hon. Earl Bathurst.

(Translation.)

According to the plan of the High Allied Powers, all the different corps d'armée were to concentrate themselves, in order to form two great armies. For this effect, some momentary retrograde movements were necessary. The army of Marshal Blucher concentrated itself near Laon, having opposed to it Napoleon, at the head of 80,000 men. A courier, who arrived yesterday, brought information, that the Field-Marshal had resolved to give battle on the 9th; and this moment a second courier is arrived, bringing the following account:

This morning, before day-break, the enemy attacked my right wing and centre under the orders of Generals Winzingerode and Bulow: and, under favour of a thick fog, he penetrated quite under the walls of Laon. Towards noon, when the fog cleared away, the two corps above mentioned moved against the enemy, engaged in intersected ground, a very sharp affair of infantry, and gained ground till night-fall.

Towards three in the afternoon the enemy's columns appeared on my left wing, took the village of Althies, and cannonaded briskly the corps of D'Yorck and Kleist.

Having foreseen this event, I sent the corps of Langeron and Sacken to reinforce the left wing, with orders to assume the offensive, in conjunction with the corps of D'Yorck and Kleist.

Generals D'Yorck and Kleist fulfilled this object with their known ability. The enemy was totally overthrown at night-fall; his artillery, ammunition, waggons, and a great number of prisoners fell into our hands.

General D'Yorck reports to me at this moment, that he is still in pursuit of the enemy, and that his cavalry has already driven them in the greatest confusion to Corbeny.

I hasten to communicate this news to your most Serene Highness.

P. S. Up to the present time, seventy pieces of cannon have been already taken. The numbers of prisoners and ammunition waggons cannot yet be calculated. The victory was decided principally by a brilliant charge of my cavalry. My left wing passes the Aisne this day. It is not known positively if Napoleon commanded in person. Most of the prisoners assert that they saw him; but deserters say, that he set off on the night of the 8th, with 15,000 men, in the direction of Paris, the grand allied army under the orders of Prince Schwartzenberg having taken Fontainebleau.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, March 18, 1814.

Downing-Street, March 17, 1814 —A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been received at this office, addressed to Earl Bathurst by Colonel Lowe.

*Head-Quarters of the Combined Army under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon,
March 11, 1814.*

MY LORD,—As some delay attends my communication at the present moment with Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, I do myself the honour to enclose your Lordship a duplicate of my report to him of the events that have taken place in this vicinity within these three days. It may be necessary, at the same time to give your Lordship the following outline of the movements that preceded them, in the event of my former reports not having been yet received.

The army of Silesia effected its junction with the corps of Generals Winzingerode and Bulow, at Soissons, on the evening of the 3d instant; and on the following day Field-Marshal Blucher, (to whom the command of the whole had been entrusted) took up a position on an extensive plateau, to the left and in the rear of the town of Soissons, with his right close to the village of Laffaux, and his left near Craone. Buonaparte, with the whole of his guards, with the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, and with a considerable body of cavalry, had followed the army of Silesia in its march from the Marne to the Aisne. On the 5th he resolved on an attempt to regain possession of the town of Soissons; 10,000 Russian infantry, of the corps of General Count Langeron, under the orders of General Rudzewich, defended it. The town, which lies on the opposite side of the Aisne to that on which the army was in position, is surrounded by a broken wall and ditch, passable in many parts.

The enemy attacked soon after day-light, gained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, and twice attacked the town itself on opposite sides with heavy columns, supposed the separate divisions of Marmont and Mortier. He was both times repulsed with slaughter and loss; but still retained possession of the greater part of the suburbs, unroofed the houses, and kept up a constant fire from them upon the troops on the walls of the town, until night put an end to the contest. The Russian infantry equally maintained themselves in another part of the suburbs, and a few houses only divided the combatants during the night. The Russians lost more than a thousand men, killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy must have been greater, as his troops were more exposed.

In the morning of the 6th, the enemy had given up the contest, and retired. Whilst this was passing in the town of Soissons, Buonaparte himself was ascertained to be moving to his right, and in the forenoon of the 6th, he effected the passage of his army across the Aisne, at Bery le Bac, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, commenced an attack on the left of the position, occupied by the Field-Marshal's

army, near Craone. Strong columns were observed to be marching at the same time towards Laon, by way of Corbeny. Field-Marshal Blucher immediately made the following dispositions; he directed a corps of 10,000 cavalry, under the orders of General Winzingerode, to march by the way of Chrevigny and Presle, and throw itself in the line of the enemy's communication, across the road from Corbeny to Laon. General Bulow, with 20,000 men, was directed to march and occupy Laon. The corps of Generals D'York, Kleist, and Sacken, were ordered to incline towards the infantry of General Winzingerode, which sustained the extremity of the position near the villages of St. Martin and Craone. The enemy approached, under cover of the wood of Corbeny, and sent forward large bodies of skirmishers, supported by artillery, but was repulsed, and the firing ceased with the night.

On the morning of the 7th, it was ascertained that the enemy had desisted from his march upon Laon; in other respects his position was not clearly discovered. To be prepared for whatever might occur, Field-Marshal Blucher directed the corps of Generals D'York and Kleist to move across the river Delette, in the direction of Presle and Leuilly, to sustain the movement of the cavalry and General Winzingerode, and, together with the corps of General Bulow, make an attack on the enemy's right, should he push forward against the point occupied by the infantry of General Winzingerode, near Craone. General Baron Sacken was ordered to the support of the latter, and to attempt to turn the enemy's left, should he make his attack on the other side. If pushed by a superior force, he was directed to fall back on the road towards Laon, and draw in the garrison of Soissons.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the enemy began the attack with his whole force, calculated at more than 60,000 men, against the point where General Winzingerode's infantry was posted. Field-Marshal Blucher immediately rode to the spot where the cavalry was supposed to be formed, to direct the operations in that quarter; but unexpected difficulties had opposed the march of the cavalry during the night, and it was found to have advanced no further than Presle. The infantry of General Kleist, which had marched in the morning, reached Feticia, but the advanced guard of the cavalry alone had come up, and it became impossible to undertake, with effect, the movement which the Field-Marshal had projected against the enemy's right.—In the mean time, the corps posted near Craone was exposed to a most severe and powerful attack. General Count Stroganoff commanded in General Winzingerode's absence. General Count Woronzoff had the infantry. The cannonading was most tremendous, but the enemy was resisted in every point with a spirit and determination beyond all praise. The pressure, however, was so great, that General Baron Sacken, to whom the support and direction of the whole had been entrusted, finally found it necessary to execute that part of the disposition which had provided for the retreat of the troops engaged towards Laon. It was executed with admirable order. Though fourteen pieces of artillery had been dismounted by the enemy's fire, not a single gun or carriage was left behind. The prisoners taken were not more than fifty or sixty. The killed and wounded are stated at about 2,000. General Count Stroganoff had his son, a Lieutenant-General, killed early in the action. Three other Russian Generals were wounded. General Count Woronzoff had five officers of his personal staff killed or wounded. The enemy had four generals wounded—Victor, Grouchy, La Salle, and Charpentras. His loss, from the fire of the most admirably served artillery, must have been very great. The troops effected their junction during the night, and on the following morning, with the rest of the army, and the operations that have since ensued, form the subject of the annexed report.

For forty-two days past this army, which appears to have been peculiarly the object of the enemy's disquietude and attacks, has been continually marching or fighting; for exclusive of the general actions, only two days have elapsed, in which the advance or rear of it has not been seriously engaged. Buonaparte is now in retreat before it, but whether to take up a fresh position, or to proceed in some other di-

rection, where his presence may be more wanting, is not yet ascertained. Scarcely any information has been received here of the movements of the grand allied army since he quitted the observation of it. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Head-Quarters of the Combined Armies under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon, March 10, 1814, 8 A. M.

SIR,—Buonaparte, with his whole force, attacked Field-Marshal Blucher yesterday, in his position at this place, and was repulsed with the loss of forty-five pieces of cannon, with tumbrils, baggage, and prisoners, the numbers of which have not as yet been ascertained, as the left wing of the Field-Marshal's army is still in pursuit.

The city of Laon is situated on an elevated plateau, with deep shelving banks, which command an extensive plain around; the town covers the greater part of the plateau; the remainder is crowned by an old castle, and by several windmills, built on high terrace walls. General Bulow's army occupied this position; the remainder of the Field-Marshal's army was posted on the plain below, to the right and left of the town, fronting towards Soissons, and the cavalry was in reserve in the rear.

Before day-light in the morning, the enemy made his attack, and under cover of a thick fog, which concealed all his movements, obtained possession of the villages of Semilly and Ardon, close under the town, and which may be regarded as its suburbs. The musquetry reached the walls of the town, and continued without intermission until about eleven o'clock, when the fog began to disperse.

At this time the enemy was observed to be in force behind the villages of Semilly and Lenilly, with columns of infantry and cavalry on the chaussée towards Soissons. He occupied at the same time, in force, the village of Ardon. The enemy was instantly repelled from Semilly, and Field-Marshal Blucher, the moment he could observe any thing of the enemy's position, ordered the cavalry from the rear to advance, and turn his left flank. General Count Woronzoff, who was on the right of the Field-Marshal's position, advanced at the same time with his infantry, pushed forward two battalions of yagers, which drove in the enemy's posts, sustained a charge of cavalry, and maintained themselves in an attitude to keep the left of the enemy in check, until the cavalry could advance.

The Field-Marshal, at the same time, directed the advance of a part of General Bulow's corps against the village of Ardon, from which the enemy, after sustaining a fire for about half an hour, was compelled to retreat.

Whilst the cavalry was taking a circuit round from the rear, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy was observed to be advancing a column of sixteen battalions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, along the chaussée from Rheims. General D'Yorck was directed to oppose him, and General Baron Sacken ordered to General D'Yorck's support.

It was here the battle became most general and decisive. The enemy opened a formidable battery of at least forty or fifty pieces of artillery, and advanced with a confidence from which he must have arrogated to himself every success. He formed a column of attack, and was moving forward with a pas de charge to the village of Althies, when Prince William of Prussia, who was advancing to the village at the same time, met him half way, and overthrew him.

He then began his retreat, which soon became a flight. Eight pieces of artillery, with horses and every thing belonging to them, were immediately taken, and successively twenty-two pieces more.

He was pursued as far as Corbeny, losing baggage, prisoners, &c. by the way, the details of all which have not yet arrived, as the pursuit has continued during the whole of the night, and as it is still going on.

On the right, no particular advantages were gained beyond the expulsion of the enemy from the villages he had gained possession of in the morning. General Count Woronzoff, towards the close of the day, again attacked with the greatest vigour, but he had large masses opposed to him, and the ground presented difficulties against the active co-operation of his cavalry.

The promptitude with which General Count Woronzoff conducted his advance in the morning, and the bravery and determination with which his troops attacked, were the admiration of every one.

The losses on either side it is as yet impossible to ascertain, but I have myself seen some hundred prisoners brought in here already.

P.S. Ten A. M.—The prisoners say that Buonaparte is still in front of Laon, and resolved on pursuing his attack this day.

The cannonading and musquetry is already violent in the direction of Semilly and Leulilly.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

P. S. Laon, Ten A. M. March, 11, 1814.—The attack continued during the whole of yesterday. The plain below the city of Laon, is interspersed with villages and small woods, which became the scene of very warm and obstinate contests. A wood near the village of Clacy, on the right of the position, was taken and re-taken four or five different times, and remained finally in possession of the allied troops. The infantry of General Winzingerode's corps, under the command of General Count Woronzoff, were the troops engaged there: in the centre and left of the position, the enemy maintained himself; and at about half an hour before sun-set, he threw forward a body of skirmishers, supported by two battalions of infantry (the rest of his army remaining in reserve), and attacked the village of Semilly close under the walls of the town; but a battalion of Prussians, of General Bulow's corps, threw itself in the road, and supported by the fire of the troops on each flank, compelled him to retire in disorder and with loss.

This was the last operation attempted during the day. The fires of his bivouack were apparent along a very extended line at the beginning of the night; but in the morning it was observed he had retired, and the cavalry of the advanced guard are at this moment in pursuit of him towards Chavignon, on the road to Soissons.

Thus during two days of successive attacks, the enemy has experienced nothing but defeat and discomfiture. The efforts of all his forces have been broken against, and recoiled from the bulwark, which this fine position has afforded.

The absence of the corps of D'Yorck, Kleist and Sacken, which were in the morning pursuing the remainder of the troops that had advanced from Rheims, and which could not be recalled in time, prevented any active offensive operation being undertaken yesterday. But success had crowned the efforts of these corps in other respects, by the capture of between 3 and 4,000 prisoners, besides a great quantity of ammunition and baggage, and forty-five pieces of cannon have already been brought in.

The intended future operations of this army have not yet promulgated, but I apprehend they will be altogether of an offensive nature.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, March 19, 1814.

Downing-Street, March 19, 1814.—A Dispatch has been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Colonel Lowe, of which the following is a copy.

Head-Quarters of the Combined Army, under Field-Marshal Blucher, Laon, March 11, 1814.

MY LORD, I addressed a letter to your Lordship this morning, enclosing the duplicate of a report to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Stewart, relating the successes which had been obtained over the main body of the enemy's army, under Buonaparte in person, during an attack made by him for two successive days, the 9th and 10th instant, on the position occupied by Field-Marshal Blucher's army, in this town and in the plain below it. Forty-eight pieces of cannon, and between five and six thousand prisoners have been taken. The enemy is in retreat from all points, and the cavalry of the Allied army in pursuit of him. He is retiring in the direction of Soissons, where it is possible he may make a stand. The principal advantages were gained by the corps of General D'Yorck, supported by General Baron Sacken. The whole of the artillery were taken by it, and the greater number of the prisoners. Marshal Marmont and General Arrighi, were the commanders opposed. They had advanced from Rheims against the left of the Marshal's position. Buonaparte in the mean time, with the old and young guard, with two divisions that had arrived from Spain, and with a large body of cavalry, was carrying on his attack against the right and centre. Yesterday evening the contest terminated, and during the night his retreat commenced. The details contained in my report of this morning, will I trust reach your Lordship before this communication arrives.

I have the honour to be, &c.

The Earl Bathurst.

(Signed) H. LOWE, Colonel.

Downing-Street, March 19, 1814.—DISPATCHES have been received at this Office, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, who is attached to the army of General Winzingerode, dated Leon, the 8th and 11th instant.

They contain accounts of the actions in which Marshal Blucher's army had been engaged, similar to those received from Colonel Lowe, and already published in the London Gazette. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke's second dispatch appears to have been written during the night of the 11th, and on the morning of the 12th instant: it concludes as follows:

At nine o'clock at night Napoleon appears to have withdrawn his head-quarters to Chavignon, at which time the whole of the French army were in full retreat. They are followed by the Cossacks and cavalry of the army, and ten more guns have been already taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY COOKE, Lieutenant-Colonel.

P. S. March 12.—Eight hundred prisoners have been sent in by the Cossacks of General Chernicheff. The enemy are pressed so hard, that much baggage is taken from them, among which is that of their General of cavalry, Desnouettes. The road is covered with their killed and wounded.

THE
TRIAL
OF
COLONEL QUENTIN,
OF
THE TENTH,
OR,
PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF HUSSARS,
BY
A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL,

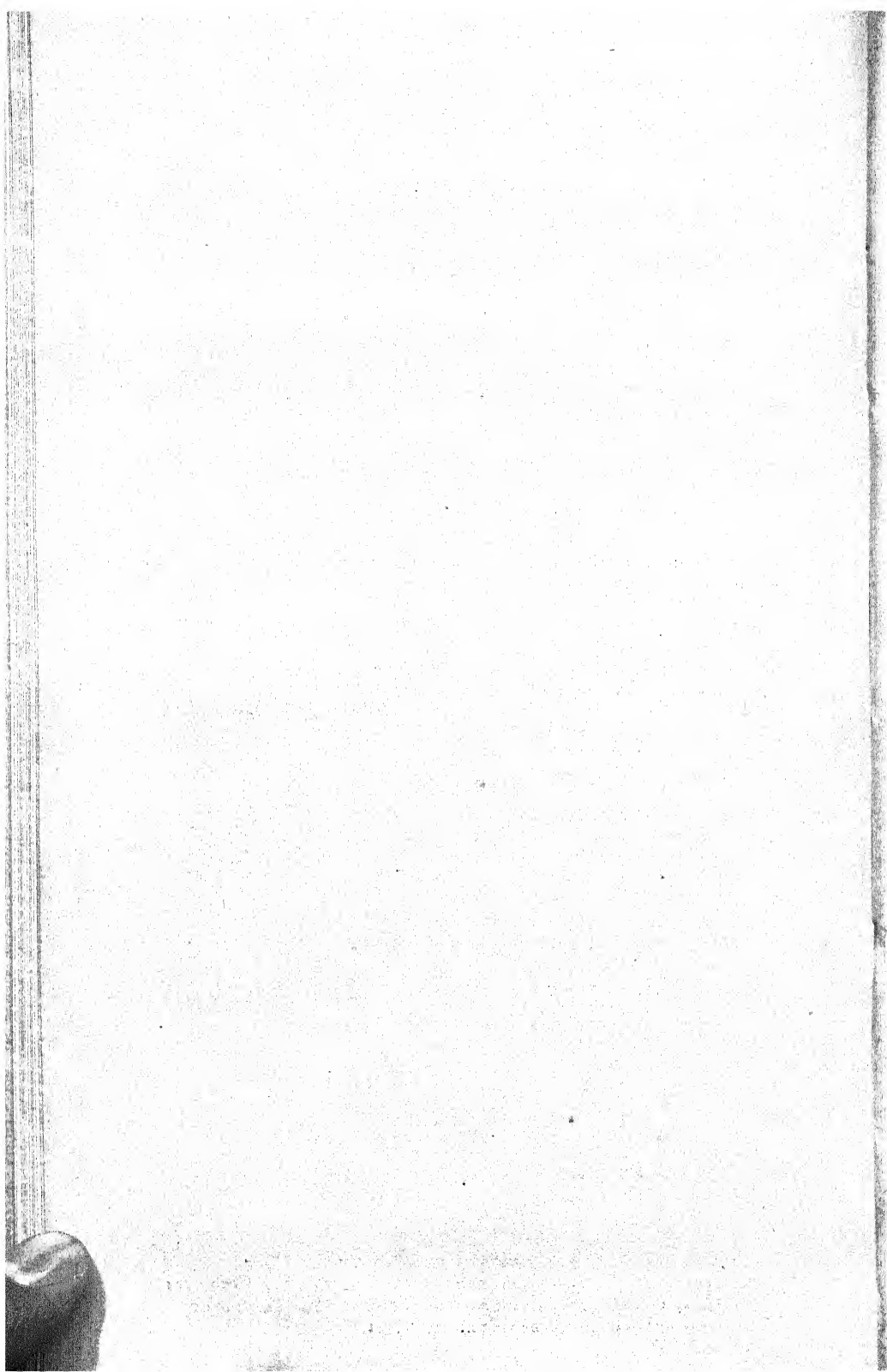
Held at Whitehall,

*On Monday, the 17th of October, 1814; and continued by Adjourn-
ment till Monday, the 31st of October, 1814.*

London :

Printed by W. Green & T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street,

FOR THE PROPRIETORS, MILITARY CHRONICLE AND MILITARY CLASSICS
OFFICE, 14, CHARLOTTE-STREET, BLOOMSBURY, AND TO BE HAD OF
ALL THE BOOKSELLERS.—1814.



THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.
A New Series.

VOL. II.]

DECEMBER, 1814. [Second Part, No. 8.

THE TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN,

OF THE 10TH, OR, PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN REGIMENT OF HUSSARS.

AT a GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL, held at WHITEHALL, on MONDAY, the 17th of OCTOBER, 1814, in virtue of a Special Warrant from His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, dated the 13th of SEPTEMBER, 1814.

The Warrant was read.

The following Officers were sworn as Members of the Court :

GENERAL VYSE, *President :*

LIEUT.-GEN. CHAMPAGNE,	MAJOR-GEN. DILKES,
LIEUT.-GEN. FRASER,	MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. G. DE
LIEUT.-GEN. SIR SAMUEL AUCH-	GREY,
MUTY,	MAJOR-GEN. REEOW,
LIEUT.-GEN. HOUSTON,	MAJOR-GEN. BULLER,
MAJOR-GEN. BOLTON,	MAJOR-GEN. BRADFORD,
MAJOR GEN. THE HON. T. MA-	MAJOR-GEN. VICARS,
HON,	MAJOR-GEN. REYNARDSON.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES MANNERS SUTTON, *Judge Advocate General.*

The Charges were read as follows :

- 1st. That on the 10th day of January, 1814, the regiment being on that day on duty, foraging in the valley of Macoy, in France, Colonel Quentin having the command of the regiment, did not make the proper and timely arrangements to ensure the success of the regiment in its operations of foraging, although directed so to do by the brigade orders of the 9th of January, 1814 : but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, leaving some of the divisions without orders or support when attacked by the enemy, whereby some men and horses of the regiment were taken prisoners, and the safety of such divisions hazarded : such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin evincing great professional incapacity, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.
- 2d. That the said Colonel Quentin having the command of the regiment the day after the battle of Orthes, viz. on the 28th day of February, 1814, on the high road leading to St. Sever, in front of the village of Hagelman, departement de Landes, in France, and the regiment being on that day engaged with the enemy, he the said Colonel Quentin did not, previously to, or during the period the regiment was so engaged, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence, and his own personal exertions and example, to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the 10th Hussars under his command ; but neglected and

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

abandoned his duty as commanding officer, and thereby hazarded the safety of those divisions, and the character and reputation of the regiment: such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

3d. That on the 10th day of April, 1814, during the battle of Toulouse, in France, the said Colonel Quentin having the command of the regiment, and the regiment being on that day in the presence of, and attacked by, the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quentin, did not, during such attack, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence and his own personal exertions, to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the regiment under his command; but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, leaving some of the divisions, when under fire from the enemy, without orders; and thereby unnecessarily hazarding the safety and reputation of those divisions: such conduct, on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

4th. For general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment under his command, when on foreign service; by which the reputation of the regiment suffered in the opinion of the commander of the forces, and of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry; their displeasure having been expressed or implied in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the forces, addressed to Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar brigade, dated on or about the 29th of March, 1814; and in the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, dated the 26th of February, 1814: such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to His Majesty's service, and subversive of all order and military regulation and discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

Judge Adv. Gen. Colonel Quentin; do you admit yourself properly described in this warrant, as of the Prince of Wales's own regiment of Hussars?

Col. Quentin. I do.

Judge Adv. Gen. Are you guilty or not guilty?

Col. Quentin. Not guilty.

Colonel Palmer, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to conduct the prosecution on the part of the regiment, then addressed the Court in a short but energetic speech.—He regretted the necessity that urged him to appear in such a situation; that he was not by any means accessory to the charges that were exhibited against Colonel Quentin, but that he had acted from command, and having been on service with the regiment, he felt it due to his own honour, and an act of justice that he owed the corps, to accept the task, however lacerating to his feelings. The prejudices and misunderstanding which had prevailed, relative to the motives and conduct of his brother officers, had given him the most serious concern. The time that had elapsed since the occurrence on which the charges were founded had taken place, he was aware had given a bias to the public opinion in favour of the accused; but his firm reliance on the honour

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

liberality, and justice of the members of the Court, prevented him from entering into a justification of the motives of the prosecutors—the facts would demonstrate them: an investigation of the conduct of the regiment was all that was sought for, and if, in establishing the propriety of the conduct of the regiment, the prisoner should unavoidably be injured, no persons, he was sure, would more sincerely lament it than his brother officers; the enquiry and delay was solely with a view to the advantage of Colonel Quentin, and to render, if possible, the present appeal unnecessary. They only wished for an opportunity of stating the facts of the case as they occurred, not by any means wishing to be umpires in their own cause, but to leave the decision on the facts that had transpired to the present tribunal. It was neither to their credit nor interest that such charges as incapacity and want of zeal should be preferred against their Commanding Officer by his companions in arms; nor would they have appeared had Colonel Quentin's conduct, whilst on service, entitled him to their confidence or respect. But when they had no alternative, but either to bring those serious charges, or submit that the regiment should be disgraced in the sight of their Sovereign, their country, and their friends, their decision would be easily divined, by every high-minded character.

It was proposed by the Judge Advocate to the prisoner to admit that the 10th regiment was on duty on the 10th of January, foraging in the valley of Macoy, and that Colonel Quentin was in command, and that he was correctly described in the warrant, to save the necessity of formal proof, and it was acceded to.

Brigade-Major Jones sworn.—Examined by Colonel Palmer.

Were you brigade-major to the Hussar brigade commanded by Lord Edward Somerset, with the army under the Duke of Wellington, on the 9th of January, 1814?—I was.

Produce the order of the 9th of January, directing the Hussars to forage in the valley of Macoy the next day, the 10th.

The witness produced the order, which was read, as follows:—

The 7th Hussars will forage according to the above arrangement in the infantry cantonment in their neighbourhood.

The 15th Hussars will forage in the cantonment lately occupied by Colonel Keane's brigade, and in that part of the country around which the right squadron of the 15th is quartered. Major Gardiner's troop of horse artillery will also forage in this direction: as this part of the country would be too distant for the 10th Hussars, they will forage to-morrow morning in the valley of Macoy. In future, when a regiment forages in the valley of Macoy, the officer commanding will send a report to General Morillo, at Louhosson, who will push forward some parties of infantry to cover the foragers, on his being requested to do so.

General Morillo has reported, that some regiments in his division have formed some little depôts of forage for their own use, and requested that they may not be taken: they are, therefore, to be respected; and officers commanding regiments foraging in that valley will be pleased to give directions accordingly.

Was a copy of that order sent by you to Colonel Quentin on the 9th of January?—Yes.

Judge Adv. Gen. On the 9th?—Yes, on the 9th.

Cross-examined by Colonel Quentin.

At what time on the afternoon of the 9th did you send that order to Colonel Quentin?—About four o'clock; or perhaps a little later.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

What was the state of the roads in that country at the time?—Very bad.

What distance were the quarters of the 10th from you?—About three miles.

Lieutenant Henry Fitzclarence sworn.—Examined by Colonel Palmer.

Did you move with the regiment to forage in the valley of Macoy?—Yes, I did.

Upon what service?—I was ordered by Colonel Quentin to look for forage in the village of Lousoire occupied by General Morillo.

What did you do in consequence of those direction?—I found forage, and was going to report it to Colonel Quentin, when a Spanish officer told me that belonged to him and we could not have it. The regiment passed on while I was having this altercation with the Spanish officer, in the direction of General Morillo's out-posts. I then proceeded to join the regiment, and found two troops and part of a third foraging close to our outposts within three or four hundred yards. I remained with them; and suddenly saw the Spanish picquet turning out about three hundred yards in the front. I rode up to ascertain the cause, and was met and passed by a private of the name of Haggerley, and two or three others with their carbines sprung; one of them exclaimed that the enemy were advancing in the valley, both cavalry and infantry; I then heard and saw several shots fired. I was then joined by Mr. Fitzgerald, who said he would go and form his troop; I went with him, and formed his troop with another troop, troop G. that is, Captain Fitzclarence's, about 300 yards in the rear of the picquet, in divisions facing the enemy. The French were then evidently advancing, the Spaniards were flying broken, and their officers were leading them, they were running away first. Captain Fitzclarence and Lieutenant Fitzgerald then rode to rally the Spaniards; (I went with them,) which prevented the French infantry pouring a volley into our squadron; the Spanish picquet was first posted behind two houses; and as long as they remained there, the French did not like to come forward too fast to those houses, not knowing what the Spaniards might have behind them; but if the French had known the small force of the Spanish picquet, nothing could have prevented their coming and firing a volley into ours. Had those houses not been there, the French would have run at them with the bayonet as they latterly did. Do you put that down?

Judge Adv. Gen. I have put down that if the houses had not concealed them the French would have seen their strength.—But I wish it to be put down that they would have advanced but for that.

Judge Adv. Gen. This is mere matter of opinion, but it is not evidence.—It is part of my narrative. We proceeded in rallying the Spaniards; the Casadores had now come up, and the French having gained their object (that is, I suppose, matter of opinion too) retired.

Col. Pal. How long after your search began had the regiment passed you?—They were passing me, sir, the whole time I was looking for forage; we were in the village when I was sent, and the order was, "Look for forage in this village," or "in these houses."

Col. Pal. Where did you join the main body of the regiment after you quitted the Spanish picquet?—A league to the rear, in the direction of Cambo, our quarters; we were in the Pyrenees at the time, and it is difficult to state the distance; we may have been longer going than we should on other ground, because it was so much intersected.

You mean a league from where the troop had been foraging?—Yes.

Lieut. Gen. Houston. What was the apparent strength of the party

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

brought down by the enemy on the Spanish picquet?—I am not a very good judge of numbers but I should think about four hundred men.

Major Gen. Rebou. On your joining your regiment did you report to Colonel Quentin this attack upon the Spanish picquet?—No.

Captain Lloyd, sworn.

I moved with the regiment to forage in the valley of Macoy; the orders were to march at 8 o'clock. I passed the regiment at Macoy. I went to the left, towards the village. I was sent to Gen. Morillo, by Col. Quentin. When I asked for what party I should apply, I got no answer. At length I was told I should apply for what I chose. I enquired for Gen. Morillo, at a Spanish house, at a distance of a mile and a half, and was informed. Having sought his staff, I was shewn up stairs, and communicated my business.

I was asked if the forage had commenced? and answered, not quite three troops. General Morillo came in and directed an order for a party, but expressed great surprise that the Colonel of Chasseurs, meaning the Colonel of the regiment, should have commenced without giving him notice, as it might produce something unpleasant at the outposts. He then gave orders for two light companies, to a Colonel of Caçadores, and sent a guide. On arriving at his quarters I found him mounting his horse. After some difficulty from the Spanish language, I was informed the order was of no use, since in consequence of the attack the light troops were out, proceeding with him I found part of the 10th moving off under Capt. Stuart, I went to the rear. Capt. Stuart was keeping his men together and hurrying on. I made arrangements in case the firing ceased, to continue foraging. I then proceeded to the village of Macoy, where I left Col. Quentin, when a Commissary's conductor attached to the regiment, informed me the regiment had filed to the left by a church, up the hill. Half way up I met the regiment, and found much difficulty in passing.—I reported the circumstance to Colonel Quentin, who asked if I had seen the regiment? I answered affirmatively; and asked for orders. I then received orders that there was no necessity for a party that day. The firing had then ceased. Col. Quentin made no observation on the report from Morillo. Witness's troop got no forage, one of the three got some on the hill. Three days forage are usually collected at one time in nets and corn sacks; the rations are from 14 to 15lb. His troop was out from eight to five.

Cross-examined by Colonel Quentin.

The distance between head quarters and Macoy was six and a half English miles, the road wide, bad, intricate, slippery. There were with Col. Quentin three troops and a few of the fourth—Capt. Harding's and his own; of officers, Major Howard, Lieut. Eversfield, Col. Palmer, and Capt. Harding. Major Howard was there latterly, the men with Capt. Stuart had hay, and those of Capt. Harding had straw.

Captain Stuart, sworn..

I left the regiment in Macoy, having previously sent a non-commissioned officer to see what forage he could find, who returning, stated his having found some a little to the front of the Spanish picquets. I then marched a part of my troop in the direction, taking the remainder with me to the house, where I was informed there was forage. As soon as these were supplied, I sent the remainder of the troop. At that time the videttes placed in his front, were running in, to say that the enemy was advancing, cavalry and infantry, and a little to the left. I saw some French cavalry advancing on a narrow road towards the Spanish picquet. I then rode back and formed the troop a short distance in rear of the picquet.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

I had scarcely done this when the picquet was driven back in great confusion. Capt. Fitzclarence's troop which had been foraging a little to the right then came out of the valley. Capt. Fitzclarence asked me what officers were there, and whether he had received any orders from Colonel Quentin or Major Howard, to which I answered in the negative, as I had not seen any of them. Capt. Fitzclarence thought I had better retire to the village of Macoy, but not knowing that road, I thought I had better retire by the road through the Spanish cantonments. I then threw out skirmishers to cover my retreat, and remained on that ground as long as I could without a support of infantry, which was till about five o'clock; when I asked what way I was to act; Capt. Fitzclarence then proposed to support the Spanish picquet, which rallying, advanced with the skirmishers, and drove the enemy back. I cannot speak of the fact of any men and horses employed in foraging, being taken. A short time after my arrival in the cantonments of the regiment at Cambo Colonel Quentin sent for me about 4 o'clock, and said he heard that the witness had lost part of his troop; I answered, only his own mules and one man.

Had you been attacked by cavalry, even any thing above the force of your own troop, would you have engaged in the expectation of support from Col. Quentin?—Certainly. What would have been the state of your troop if the Spaniards had not been rallied?—I should perhaps have been taken.—Cavalry could not act there.

I did not know where Col. Quentin was when I was with my troop, about 5 or 600 yards from the ground on which I left Colonel Quentin in the morning. I recollect no other troops that took the same direction.

In answer to the Court, as to whether he immediately reported the advance of the enemy? He sent a man, but could not certainly ascertain its delivery. The strength of French cavalry advancing on the Spanish picquet, was not a troop, only some skirmishers. A little to their left, in a line, were others. Thinks Colonel Quentin could know the circumstances of the foraging parties from the ground on which he left him.

As to the want of knowledge of the man by whom the report was sent, General Vyse explained it, by supposing he took the first vidette he saw.

Captain George Fitzclarence sworn.—Examined by Colonel Palmer.

Were you detached to forage with your troop in the valley of Macoy on the 10th of January?—I was.

Was any point of rendezvous pointed out for you to retire to in the event of your being attacked?—None.

Did you receive any orders or communication from Colonel Quentin?—None.

State to the Court the circumstances of your forage, from your being detached, to the time your troop retreated from before the enemy.—The regiment remained dismounted to the right in the front of the village of Macoy, and the sergeants of each troop were sent to search for forage in the neighbouring houses. Upon the sergeants returning I mounted the troop, and proceeded to the house in which the sergeants discovered forage, and sent my lieutenant, Mr. Wyndham, to point out the house to Major Howard. I then placed videttes along the front, and commenced foraging. After some time, I went to the videttes again, and found the enemy advancing rather towards my left. I then sent Mr. Wyndham to know if the officer of the Spanish picquet on my left would cover me while I continued foraging; the Spanish officer answered that his orders were to retire. In about four or five minutes afterwards I withdrew my

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

troop to where I conceived the regiment to be, which I did not find. I found Captain Stuart's troop, on or near the ground, where I had left the regiment. I formed my own troop in the left flank of Capt. Stuart's troop, we remained there some time without orders; the latter part the enemy fired continually. Capt. Stuart, the commanding officer, formed the squadron at the rear, and I retired to see what I could do with the Spaniards; we rallied them, and the troops got safe off. We then proceeded in the direction home, and found Colonel Quentin with the remainder of the regiment with Major Howard at the top of the hill, about two miles off; he enquired with much anxiety where my troop was; I answered that I had seen it return, and had no doubt it was safe.

Did you see Major Howard, or had you any communication from him during the time you advanced to forage, or till your troop had retreated?—I received no orders from him during that period, and had no communication with him.

How far was the spot where you found Colonel Quentin from the place where your troop had been foraging?—About two miles.

How long did you remain under fire?—About ten minutes.

Cross-examined by Colonel Quentin.

Why did you send to Major Howard?—I sent to him as the commanding officer of the squadron.

Did you lose any men or horse from the fire of the enemy which you have described?—None; the shot lodged in the men's nets.

Captain Harding sworn.—Examined by Colonel Palmer.

Did you move with the regiment when it foraged in the valley of Macoy on the 10th of January?—I did.

Relate to the Court the circumstances of your forage till you retired?—After the troops had been detached to forage, the remainder of the regiment, of which mine formed a part, proceeded on, and reached a church near the village of Macoy where we halted. A serjeant major here came up and reported to Colonel Quentin that he had discovered some forage in a house about a quarter of a mile or thereabouts to our left, and a little in advance. Colonel Quentin ordered me to take my troop there to forage; but before I proceeded, I took the liberty of observing from what the serjeant-major had said about the road, and my own observation as to the situation of the house, that if the enemy should attack me while in the act of foraging, of which I thought there was a probability, I should find it very difficult to bring off my troop without its suffering severely. At this time the firing from the enemy approached nearer, and Colonel Quentin countermanded the order, and proceeded to file the regiment to the rear up the hill. On coming to the top, we halted near a picquet of our own.

How long did Colonel Quentin, remain on the spot after the firing commenced?—He moved away immediately.

Did Colonel Quentin when the firing began, send any one to that part of the regiment which had been detached to forage?—Not to my knowledge.

Was it evident to you that the firing was in the direction where a part of the regiment had been detached to forage?—Yes.

At what distance do you suppose the other troops were, those who were foraging?—I should suppose half a mile, or rather more, from the church.

What was the sort of firing?—An irregular fire.

Col. Pal. Was it a quick fire, rapid in succession?—Yes, it was.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

agreeably to the command of Lord Edward Somerset; I sent it, and I copied it with my own hand.

Q. Have you any reason to doubt its being received?—A. No.

Q. You do not remember that you had no receipt for this letter?—A. Certainly not; I have every reason to believe I had.

The objection to receiving the copy of the letter being then waved, it was read and admitted in evidence.

Encourage, Sunday night, 16th January, 1814.

SIR, In consequence of the repeated affairs with the enemy, which have occurred when the regiments have been out foraging, and in which we have generally suffered some loss, I am directed by my Lord Edward Somerset to refer you to the brigade orders which have been given respecting the precautions which must always be taken before the foraging commences, by making application to the officer commanding the infantry in the neighbourhood in which the troops are directed to forage, for parties to form a foraging chain to protect the men during that operation.

I have also the major-general's orders to request you will not forage in future until after you have sent out officers to ascertain the houses in which the forage is to be obtained, and that you have received their reports thereupon. This you will be pleased to do to-morrow, and every succeeding day when your regiment is to forage: in order, that with the precautions directed above, you may guard against surprize during the time the troops are employed on this duty.

I am desired to add, that the General wishes you to send out proper people to find the forage the day before the foraging is to take place; and that you will, in the event of its being in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, report to the major-general the place you intend to forage, in order that you may receive his directions thereon. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant,
CHARLES JONES, M.B.
To Lieut. Col. Quentin Commanding 10th Hussars, Cambo.

Cross-examined by Col. Quentin. Could not speak from his knowledge to the cavalry foraging after the 10th.

To a question from Col. Palmer. If the witness recollected him applying to Lord Edward Somerset, for leave to forage his own squadron separately in the valley?—He did recollect it, and that Lord Edward Somerset mentioned it to him.

(Court Adjourned, 3 o'clock, till Tuesday.)

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, October 18, 1814.

Serjeant Marchant sworn.—Examined by Col. Palmer.

Do you recollect on the 10th of January, after some of the troops had been sent to forage, the remainder of the regiment being halted in front of the church at Macoy, close to where the picquet was stationed?—Yes, I was there at the time with the regiment; the picquets were close in front of us, and within a quarter of a mile.

Did you hear any firing?—Yes.

When did it begin?—A few shots were fired before we came to the church as we came up to the lane.

Col. Palmer. Did you observe the French come down the opposite hill to attack the troops that were foraging?—I saw them on the hill.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Col. Palmer. Where you near Col. Quentin at the time?—I saw him, he passed me once or twice, walking his horse backwards and forwards, and looking towards the enemy.

Did you see our foragers engaged with the enemy?—I saw part of our men, as well as the Spaniards, and the enemy riding briskly backwards and forwards.

What was the description of the firing?—A firing of small shot skirmishing, I did not hear any volley.

Was it quick firing?—Yes, sharp firing, pop-pop.

What became of the regiment after that?—Col. Quentin ordered them to file to the rear up the hill, and the foragers (Captain Harding's troop) were ordered to forage as they went up the hill.

Serjeant Hodges sworn.

On the 10th of January, while the troops were foraging, the rest of the regiment was near the church of Macoy. The firing began during the time the troops were filing up the bottom of the hill.

I observed the French troops coming down the hill, at the time they were foraging. The foragers were near a large gentleman's house. Did not see our troops engaged with the enemy. The regiment filed to the rear after this.

I was about half a mile from the foragers; I could see them. I was near Col. Quentin, who placed himself in front of the regiment as it retired.

Question by the Court.—How far the regiment retired before it formed?—Two miles; I could not then see the foraging party from the spot where the regiment formed. Did not know when the foragers joined.

Serjeant Farr, 15th Dragoons.

Was serjeant of the picquet at the church of Macoy. Remembered the troops of the 10th, retreating past his picquet. Col. Quentin was at their head as they retreated. Col. Quentin was speaking to some one, supposed an officer, of the squadron in the valley, and feared it would be taken. I reported what I heard to Brigade-Major Jones.

Brigade-Major Jones called, was not present.

The Serjeant re-called. Said the regiment remained only a few minutes near him: his picquet was close to the church.

The second Charge.

Previous to opening the second Charge, Col. Quentin felt it necessary to apprise the Court of some circumstances relative to the Duke de Guische, late Captain de Grammont, senior of the regiment, who was no longer accessible as a witness, and yet whose evidence was of high importance.

Col. Palmer was desirous of obtaining the benefit of this evidence, in some way, either by adjourning the Court to the 20th of November, the earliest period at which the Duke de Guische, stated it to be in his power to attend; or, as he understood by a letter of that officer, that Col. Quentin had written to him, and proposed certain questions to which he had returned answers, a copy of which questions and their answers he had furnished to Col. Palmer; if Col. Quentin acceded to it, to have them appended to his reply, as he had been informed by the Judge-Advocate might be permitted.

This incident called up the Right Hon. Judge-Advocate-General, who entered into some explanations on the subject of Crown prosecutions, like the present. Mr. Manners Sutton, stated, that from his office, and indeed by Regulation, it was considered his duty to prosecute in all cases such as these, of prosecutions on the part of the Crown. But as

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

he would have to report the proceedings, he did not think it consonant to justice, that he should become a party liable to influence in any way. The ordinary course therefore, now, is to appoint some person to act as Prosecutor, to whom every assistance is given in procuring the attendance of witnesses.

Col. Palmer had applied to him on the subject of the Duke de Guishe's attendance, and as that officer had thought a letter from him would have more weight, had acquiesced; and received for answer that it was impossible for the Duke de Guishe to attend before the time specified. The Court had already been delayed from various circumstances, and as it was quite evident that his subpoena could have no power in France, so he did not think the Court could be called upon to adjourn to what consequently must be an unlimited time.

As to the queries which the Duke de Guishe had answered, he had said they could be entered upon the reply, but they could not in any shape be considered as evidence. The customary opening speech he had always considered ought to be delivered, in cases where the prosecutor was to give his evidence before he was sworn. Every thing the acting Prosecutor does is in the name of the Crown, and if any deviation from ordinary course was to be made it should evidently be an indulgence to the Prisoner.

He thought, however, that the rules of evidence should be attended to as far as possible, in which the Court entirely acquiesced. This being (he added) a case entirely novel, it would be wrong to establish any irregular precedent.

Colonel Elley sworn.

I was on the staff of the army in the Peninsula, as Assistant-Adjutant-General, I recollect the 10th Hussars, forming the advance of the centre, on the morning of the battle of Orthes. Their duty was to push the rear-guard of the enemy with as much celerity as possible. They were in pursuit of the main column of the enemy. Lord Wellington was with the centre column. I conveyed orders from him to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Cavalry to press the enemy as much as possible, to prevent the destruction of several small bridges on the high road.

Is of opinion from his long experience as a cavalry officer, that the service of Light Dragoons requires the utmost energy and celerity in the commanding officer.

Personal information is necessary to every man in the light service of war—individual intelligence.

The question being put—When a regiment is in advance, where would you expect to find a commanding officer? It was objected to, and evidence of opinion stated to be confined to local circumstances. Mr. Manners Sutton spoke at great length on this subject, in consequence of Col. Palmer quoting Gen. Whitelock's trial.

Lieut. Eversfield, sworn.

I was with the troops on the day of the battle of Orthes. I commanded the advanced guard of the 10th; advanced about six in the morning, Sir Stapleton Cotton coming up, ordered me to leave the picquet on the high road, and with two or three men to reconnoitre, leaving the picquet to fall in with the regiment, as it passed on the road. I found the enemy at a small village. A squadron of cavalry was on the other side of a small river. While reconnoitring, the right squadron of the regiment came up, supported by two guns of Colonel Gardiner's troop of Horse-Artillery. Sir Stapleton Cotton ordered the guns to fire a few rounds; myself and some other officers went to a ford, the

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

bridge having been rendered impassable. We crossed a ford, and I was ordered to proceed, to find the direction in which the enemy had gone. At half a mile I found their rear squadron halted, their skirmishers thrown out on the road; ready and waiting to receive us. I reported this to Sir Stapleton Cotton, and asked for orders. A reinforcement now arrived and I received orders to attack in every direction. Resting my men as much as I could for half an hour, I was joined by Col. Palmer, but without further reinforcement. We continued to drive the enemy the whole of the day.

I recollect receiving an order to charge the enemy, from Capt. Harding. Col. Palmer ordered the skirmishers to form and draw swords, when the supporting body, and the right squadron, came trotting up with Col. Quentin behind. The enemy perceiving our intentions, were then trotting off, Col. Palmer, Capt. Harding, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Lieut. Fitzclarence and myself, with five or six men, were from 50 to 100 yards in front of the supporting body, on being pressed for 200 yards, the enemy broke into a gallop. Approaching the enemy, we looked back for the supporting body with Col. Quentin, and saw him putting up his sword, and saying "not so fast—trot."

The advanced guard was at the gallop, and coming up with the enemy very fast—we charged—they went about, at the time the swords were clashed a check was received, and the supporting body, as the enemy went about, came up.

Recollects when near the enemy, Col. Palmer called the men to come on, whom Col. Quentin led—was ordered by Col. Palmer, to halt, and dress the men as well as they could across the road.

It did appear Col. Palmer wanted support from the men not coming up. The men did not come up till after the shock, which gave them time to come up.

Capt. Harding sworn.

Was with his troop in the village of Arden, the day after the battle of Orthes.

His troop continued advancing forcing the enemy's skirmishing party to retire. After that time an order was given to attack the enemy, on which order he was desired by Colonel Quentin, to go forward and call in the skirmishers, which order he communicated to Colonel Palmer, who collected them, which gave time to the supporting body under Col. Quentin, to come up. They then advanced at a brisk trot, and soon broke into a gallop, when within about 100 yards of the enemy, he observed Col. Quentin call to the men to "keep their horses in hand," or words to that effect, at this moment, he thought right to join those in advance. The skirmishers upon being called in, did not fall in with the division, but formed in front. Having joined he saw nothing more of Col. Quentin. When within a very short distance of the enemy, he looked back and was surprised to find that the supporting body was not nearer.

He left Col. Quentin at the moment he thought it right to join Col. Palmer, which was when Col. Quentin ordered the men to keep their horses in hand.

Col. Quentin during the latter part of the day, was at the head of the supporting body.

Recollects messages passing from Col. Palmer to Col. Quentin, requesting him to come close, did make an observation once or twice to Col. Quentin that the supporting body was too far off the skirmishers. Forgets the answer.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Recollects Col. Palmer asking him why he did not keep closer with his supporting body—and he answered that it was not his fault as he was not in command.

To a Question from the Court.—He went up individually to join Col. Palmer. The enemy formed and waited for the charge.

In this charge witness was wounded, and obliged to quit his men.

The supporting body was, at the time of the charge, 15 or 20 yards from the advance.

Lieut. Fitzclarence was on the road with the regiment on the 28th, near the village of Arden; he belonged to Captain Harding's troop in Colonel Palmer's squadron; was skirmishing on the left flank.

The regiment with the centre were on the high road in divisions—*Lieut. Eversfield* was in front with the skirmishers, being called in and advancing to the charge, he joined them with his skirmishers.

At that time there were with the head of the squadron under *Lieut.-Col. Palmer*, Captains *Harding* and *Eversfield*, *Lieut. Beachey*, *Sir Stapleton Cotton's* aide-camp. Others were close to them—they afterwards broke into a gallop; heard Colonel *Quentin* cry out, "trot, trot; don't blow your horses."

The enemy fired some pistols, witness looked round to the rear, and saw a grey horse fallen; not far from him, Colonel *Quentin* was reining in his horse, and the division breaking open and passing.

The enemy were then forming: they clashed and charged with ours, who took some men and horses. The men were not well up with their officers, *Capt. Harding* was wounded. They were pressed for some distance, the men formed, Col. *Palmer* asked the men if they were ready for another charge? who answered, Yes; Col. *Palmer* commanded. He expressed a wish to know where Col. *Quentin* was, or words to that effect; wished him to come to the front; Col. *Quentin's* men repeating the words, drove him out from the rear.

Men and horses were taken in that charge. He was then sent to the rear by Col. *Palmer*, for Col. *Quentin*; he went some distance to the rear, and found him still farther advanced in the rear; he halloed to Col. *Quentin*, very loud, "Col. *Quentin*, Col. *Palmer* wants you to the front," and then galloped back to join his troop, as it was probable it might be engaged again, and had no officer with it, *Capt. Harding* being wounded.

The enemy was still formed, and forming in much confusion.

The troops were then ordered to open out to the right and left of the road; the horse artillery came up and fired shots; the centre squadron advanced under the Duke de Guishe, the gallop sounded, the regiment followed the centre, when a volley was fired by the enemy.

The centre squadron halted, retired some few paces, and then fronted.

The French cavalry seeing the squadron put about, came on at the charge; but finding the centre squadron fronted, halted and passed.

The enemy did prepare to charge; the enemy did advance after the second charge.

The French did advance after the time at which Col. *Palmer* sent for Col. *Quentin*.

To a Question from the Court. The witness answered, he did not know where Colonel *Quentin* was, when the centre squadron passed to charge the enemy. Col. *Quentin* did not join Col. *Palmer*, in consequence of the message sent by the witness. Had Col. *Quentin* been up with his men, a greater impression, he thinks, would have been made upon the enemy.

Col. *Quentin* was among some of the men when he went with the message to him.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Did not know who gave the order for the guns to fire, and the centre squadron to pass, Sir, Stapleton Cotton was there, and supposes him.

Brigade-Major Jones stated the distance to be between four and five miles from the town of Cambo to Lonsoiré, part of the road on the side of the hill was good, the other very bad.

Lieut. Beachey, (who appeared in coloured clothes,) was Aid-de-camp to Sir Stapleton Cotton on the 28th. Remembers a charge with the enemy by the 10th regiment on that day. Col. Palmer was at the head of the column in this charge.

He was with the advance and charged, the enemy received the charge, the troops closed; several sabre cuts ensued on both sides, in consequence of which the French cavalry went about. They were followed pretty near to their own support, the British took some prisoners. When driven on their own support, perceiving no support followed, witness returned to bring up the other squadron, and fell in with Gen. Cotton, whom he joined.

Col. Palmer, charged the enemy a considerable distance, and seeing him so far superior, witness judged he must have suffered severely, if the French had charged, which they were going to do. Col. Palmer, to make the most, rode against them and received the charge. It was thus he was induced to go back for support.

He knew Col. Palmer wished for support, but did not recollect his ordering him.

Serjeant Lacey sworn.

Was orderly serjeant to Colonel Quentin, on the 28th Feb. after the battle of Orthes, recollects the regiment meeting the French cavalry on the road, and preparing to charge with Col. Quentin, in front of the division. As he rode to the charge he passed Col. Quentin, was then about 20 yards from the enemy. The colonel was going the same pace as the division, thinks he passed Col. Quentin, from his horse going better than Col. Quentin's mare, which appeared blown. Col. Quentin said nothing to him as he passed, was about a dozen yards from the skirmishers, many horses were blown, and many fell back in consequence, several times.

Did not know where Col. Quentin was for several minutes.

Col. Palmer called for Col. Quentin, but does not know of his being answered.

—saw Col. Quentin soon after, passing his horse unknowingly up against him, previous to the second charge. He was with the supporting division. Saw Col. Quentin there for 20 minutes while the charge went on—was not with Col. Quentin, when he was called for.

Went himself in the second charge, after Col. Quentin was called by Col. Palmer.

By the second charge, he means when they were stopped by a volley of the enemy.

Serjeant Hodges sworn.

Recollects the regiment charging the French cavalry on the 28th of February, on the high road,—belonged to Capt. Harding's troop, then in rear of the front division. When the regiment first advanced Col. Quentin was at the head of the division; when they advanced he did not see him.

Serjeant Kemp, remembers charging the enemy's cavalry on the 28th, was in rear of the second division. Passed Colonel Quentin, about 50 yards before he came to the enemy, he said as witness passed "go on my boys, go on."

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Serjeant Stoner sworn.

Was in front of the division, did not see Colonel Quentin, Colonel Palmer again formed the division, after the charge, remembers Colonel Palmer ask if they were ready for the charge, they answered they were. Knowing no enquiry after Colonel Quentin, does not remember the men passing the word for Colonel Quentin, nor Colonel Palmer calling for Colonel Quentin.

Did not see Col. Quentin when Col. Palmer charged the second time.

Serjeant Hodges. Remembers the infantry charge on the 28th Feb.; was in the light division. Col. Quentin led the division; it approached the enemy: was on the left of the front rank. Passed Col. Quentin about 50 yards from the enemy in the charge. Col. Quentin was at the gallop when he passed. The condition of the troop was good at the time; the horses full of corn. Col. Quentin's horse appeared in very good condition. Has never known his horses out of condition. Does not know them to have been in good, when the rest were in ill condition.

Col. Palmer desiring to know the impression made by Col. Quentin's conduct on the men, enquired what observations were made by them, which was in course objected by the court.

A precedent being quoted in Gen. Whitelock's trial, Gen. Vyse, the President, observed, that a precedent of an illegal nature ought not to be followed.

None of the horses appeared blown. There was a break in the division, but not on that account; a man's horse fell down in the front rank. They were galloping as hard as they could when they passed Col. Quentin. Was 50 yards from the enemy when passed him.

Private Earl sworn.

Was in the charge made by the regiment the day after the battle of Orthes; was on the left. Passed him within half a horse's length; don't recollect seeing him before. Observed Col. Quentin as he passed; he was on the trot, did not conceive his horse distressed; his own was not much; he was on full gallop, and continued the charge. Overtook Col. Palmer after he passed Col. Quentin, who said, let your horses go men, don't spare them. It was impossible to exceed the pace the horses were going.

Does not recollect the division opening to let Col. Quentin pass to the rear.

Serjeant Williams. Was with the regiment the day it charged, after the battle of Orthes. Passed Col. Quentin on the advance; Col. Quentin desired them to set on their horses, and not spare them; was going very fast; continued the charge till wounded; was on the left; does not know how near; could not say whether or not his horse was blown; Col. Quentin was in the front of the division on the charge. Was on the left; cannot say how long, but some time; did not observe his horse.

Serjeant Shadwell. Acted as Serjeant-Major on the day they charged the French; about 18 prisoners were made. Saw the divisions advance to the charge; his horses distressed; saw him pull back; went to the rear. Was 300 yards from the leading division when the 1st was charging. Passed Col. Quentin in front of 2d division, and went up to the 1st division which was engaged, and then took prisoners to the rear. Passed Col. Quentin in front of the 2d division. 1st division was on the gallop, and was not long in reaching them. Galloped harder than the leading division. Did it to get up, as hard as he could do.

Lieut. Fitzgerald. Was with Col. Palmer in the charge on the 28th, commanding the skirmishers in advance? Advancing a little way up the road, received a volley from both sides. The French came up in a gal-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

lop; commenced by driving in the skirmishers. Looking back found the rear of the supporting division had been put about. Was obliged to do the same. Observed Capt. de Grammont had halted at some distance, and called to his men to look to him, he was their captain. He joined the skirmishers of Captain de Grammont's division which had fronted. Observing this the French pulled up, threw out their skirmishers and retired. Did not see Col. Quentin. When Capt. de Grammont ordered the men to front, nor before he went back to the skirmishers. The skirmishes were in front.

Capt. Stuart. Recollects Capt. de Grammont's division being ordered to support Col. Palmer. His troop was in that squadron. Remembers receiving a volley from the French infantry; the leading division was ordered about by Col. Quentin, Capt. de Grammont, who was in front, came back and ordered it to front; a little before Col. Quentin passed him to go from the front to the rear.

Did not see Col. Quentin for some time.

A short time after being ordered on with some guns, Col. Quentin appeared with his squadron. Heard Capt. de Grammont call for Col. Quentin.

Does not know who gave the order to go forward, nor where Col. Quentin was at the time; thinks Lord Edward Somerset was near.

Court Adjourned at 3 o'clock, till Wednesday.

THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, October 19, 1814.

Col. Pal. I should wish to call in Lieutenant Fitzclarence for an explanation of part of the evidence he gave yesterday; he gave his evidence before Serj. Lacey; and it is in consequence of the evidence that Serjeant Lacey gave, who was my witness, that I wish to re-examine Lieut. Fitzclarence as to that part of Lacey's evidence in which he stated Col. Quentin's horse to be blown, as it seemed to make a great impression upon the Court.

President. There appeared to be a palpable contradiction between the witnesses.

Col. Pal. And I think that if the members of the Court should be of opinion that it is established that Colonel Quentin's horse was blown, it is their duty to acquit Col. Quentin of this charge, and therefore I wish to clear up that point to the satisfaction of the Court.

Lieutenant Fitzclarence stated Colonel Quentin's horse to have been reined in; I wish him to explain what he means by that.

Lieutenant Fitzclarence again called in.

Col. Pal. Can you state to the Court that Col. Quentin's horse was actually reined in?—Yes, I can state that, and have stated it, and the horse was struggling to get forward, as any horse would do that was passed by others on both sides; any fresh horse would struggle to get forward, which the horse did.

Did you make any observations upon it to any of the officers about that period to the best of your recollection?—Of what?

As to what you observed as to Colonel Quentin's reining in his horse?—Yes, I mentioned it. I have frequently made the observation to other persons.

Col. Pal. Did you not complain to Captain de Grammont that the officers were not supported by the men on that first charge?—Yes, I did mention it to Captain de Grammont in Captain Stuart's presence, and I was reproved by Captain de Grammont for so doing; shall I state my expression? I stated to Captain De Grammont that the men did not

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

behave as they had done on former occasions at Morales, where they had behaved much better and charged the French.

Do you recollect my reprimanding you for holding such language, and desiring you on no account to repeat it?—Yes, I do recollect that likewise.

Col. Pal. Mr. Judge Advocate, I think there are one or two officers who held the same language. I do not wish to trouble the Court with bringing them in, but I wish to impress the fact upon the Court. I will call Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Eversfield, if the Court please; but if you think my stating that they held the same language is sufficient, I am satisfied; if not I will call them in.

Judge Advocate Gen. The Court will feel it will be better to have the officers in, and to ask them the question.

Col. Palmer. I will ask Lieutenant Fitzclarence another question. Where did the right squadron pass the previous night?—On out-lying picquet, the horses were standing the whole night; fifty of the men had been out to scour the ground where the 7th had charged that day during the battle of Orthes.

Was not that a very fatiguing duty?—Yes, particularly so.

Col. Pal. Were Colonel Quentin's horses out that night?—The regiment was in quarters to the best of my knowledge, and I have no doubt Colonel Quentin's horses (he being the first man in the regiment) would be put up first.

What time did we move off in the morning?—Between five and six.

What distance did the regiment move before it came to the spot where the enemy were charged?—Rather more than three leagues I think, that is, from the village of Sucherlamere through Hagelman: it is three leagues to Hagelman, and we drove the enemy through Hagelman.

At what hour of the day was the charge made, as nearly as you can speak?—I suppose about ten, that is a league an hour, which we certainly did march: it is difficult for me to judge, we were so actively employed during the whole time, I never looked at my watch, and I do not suppose that any body else did.

How far do you suppose it was from where the division under Colonel Quentin commenced the gallop to the spot where it is stated that he fell back?—Several hundred yards; I did not see it commence the gallop, I came in at the left as I stated; the horses were trotting and galloping very fast then. I speak from the time I came into the road.

Endeavour to recollect yourself, and state what distance, whether half a mile or a mile, or what; it is such an indefinite term several hundred; it may be four or five, or ten or twelve?—I am such a very bad judge of distance, and we were going so fast that I cannot speak more decisively; we were going eight or nine miles an hour; before that the good trotters were trotting, and the bad ones were galloping; therefore it is difficult for me to state where the division had begun to gallop.

How far do you suppose it was from the spot where we first clashed with the enemy to the point where we halted, where they joined the main body?—How far did we drive them you mean—three quarters of a mile full.

You speak to the best of your recollection?—Yes, we were going very fast, and three quarters of a mile is soon rode over.

Cap. Lloyd again called in.—Examined by Col. Palmer.

Were you with the right squadron on the day it charged the enemy? The day after the battle of Orthes I commanded my own troop, which was the left half squadron of the right squadron.

Do you recollect the orders being given to charge the enemy?—I did not hear the orders to charge, but from the side of the road where I was,

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

at a distance, I saw the regiment commence a gallop, and supposed they were going to charge; from the distance I could not hear the orders, I could not hear any personal order to charge.

Major-Gen. Dilkes. You mean the right squadron?—Yes, I speak to the right squadron.

Col. Pal. Where was Colonel Quentin at the time?—At the time I was at the side of the road I saw Colonel Quentin in front of the leading division with Capt. Harding's troop; I supposed they were going to charge, because I saw the skirmishers forming.

What did you do in consequence?—I immediately ordered my division to gallop, and galloped up as hard as I could with my horses to support the leading division.

Did you overtake the leading division of the right squadron?—I did not overtake the leading division of the regiment till they were halted, after the charge was over.

Did I say any thing to you on your coming up?—Yes, you asked me whether the horses were blown, and I said no, or words to that purpose.

Did you hear me then call to the men?—Yes, you asked them whether their horses were blown; the men replied no, and the rear division were very anxious to get on, and began waving their swords to get on.

Do you recollect what horse Colonel Quentin rode that day?—To the best of my belief he rode a large brown mare which he generally rode.

Can you speak to the condition of the horse?—The horse was in capital working condition.

Do you remember afterwards, when the centre squadron was brought to the front?—I do, I went back to speak to Col. Quentin.

Do you remember the volley that the leading division received?—I remember the leading division of the centre squadron receiving a volley from infantry.

Major Gen. the Hon. G. De Grey. Do you know where Col. Quentin was at the time you are now speaking of, at the time the volley was received?—He went on at that period with the centre squadron, at the head of the centre squadron.

Not at the head of the party that was fired upon, I suppose?—They appeared to me to be all fired on.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty. The centre squadron was then in front?—Yes.

Major Gen. the Hon. G. De Grey. They went on as a squadron?—Yes. And he was at the head of the squadron?—Yes.

What took place on the volley being fired?—On receiving the volley the front division instantly went about, and Col. Quentin past me, and ordered me to put my squadron about. We retreated I should think sixty or seventy yards.

Col. Palmer. I wish to call back Mr. Eversfield, and Mr. Fitzgerald; and if the Court have no objection, I should like to call Capt. Harding to the point about the horse?

Captain Harding again called in.—Examined by Col. Palmer.

At the time you passed Col. Quentin to go to the officers in the front, did it appear to you that his horse was distressed?—Not the least.

Do you recollect what horse he rode?—To the best of my recollection he rode a brown mare.

Lieut. Eversfield again called in.—Examined by Col. Pal.

When you looked back and saw Col. Quentin, did it appear to you that his horse was distressed?—Certainly not.

Did he appear to have him in hand?—He did.

Did you consider at the time that the men whom Col. Quentin brought on, did not come on so fast as they might have done?—Certainly.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Did you make any observations on it at the time?—No, I did not; but Lieut. Fitzclarence said that he was astonished at the conduct of Col. Quentin.

Col. Pal. Capt. de Grammont came and told me what Mr. Fitzclarence had said, upon which I called Mr. Fitzclarence, and said, "whatever you think, hold your tongue upon the subject." I was sure it would have a bad effect upon the men, that they should be supposed to have kept back.

Col. Pal. You were at the affair of Morales?—I was.

Who commanded you on that day?—Col. Roberts.

Colonel Roberts was major at that time, was not he?—Yes, he was.

Was he not promoted to the rank of lieutenant-col. in consequence of the charge on that day?—He was.

Who charged with the right squadron?—Col. Roberts, Capt. Harding, Capt. Gordon, myself. Lieut. Seymour, Lieut. Fitzclarence and Lieut. Wombwell were in the right squadron.

Gen. de Grey and the court, on the motion of the Judge-Advocate determined that that this evidence had no immediate relation to the circumstances of the charge.

Gen. Grant commanding the brigade charged at the head of the squadron.

Cross Examined. The Morales affair was on June 2d, 1813.

The horses not in equal condition at the battle of Orthes, from green food. The corn was in the ear, of which they had an additional quantity. They had been long on furze and inferior food.

Col. Pal. (through the court). Q. answered—The horses were in good condition, to the astonishment of the officers.

Lieut. Seymour, remembers the centre squadron being stopped by a volley of the enemy. He was in the left; saw the divisions put about. Observed Col. Quentin on the left flank of the leading division of the second squadron.

Gen. Vyse declared the position of a commanding officer of a regiment during every formation, to be where circumstances call him, of which he alone is the judge.

Col. Pal. desired to have Col. Elley's information as to whether he ought not to be at the head of the column when so formed?

This after much discussion, was settled by Gen. Vyse, into a question as to where Col. Elley, so long experienced as an Adjutant-General, would have looked for the Commanding Officer, to have communicated with, or received orders from him?

On a main road.

In columns of divisions advancing to the enemy, and pressing them.

Col. Elley stated, had he orders to deliver, he should expect to find the Commanding Officer with the leading squadron.

Conceives that the good of the service requires it, and that he may personally observe the good conduct of his corps, and be ready to take advantage of the enemy, by any attack which might be offered him.

Unless skirmishers are called in, preparatory to a charge, they are in front.

When a column is retreating, and the enemy pressing upon it: the skirmishers between it and the enemy; of the Commanding Officer, he has ever considered the post to be with that squadron nearest to his enemy, for the reasons already stated.

Had a distant view of the charge made by the 10th on the 28th—about half a mile.

Could not distinguish individuals, but the two parties, and saw them not come in contact, but engaged.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

The charge was not of a duration to fatigue the horses.

The Third Charge was read.

Captain Fitzclarence examined by Colonel Palmer.

Were you present with the regiment on the day of the battle of Toulouse, the 10th of April?—I was.

With what squadron?—I was in the command of the left squadron.

Were you during the day opposed to any body of the French cavalry?—Yes, we were.

Were any orders given to charge them?—Yes, there were.

What took place on receiving the orders?—We advanced to charge them.

How was the regiment formed?—They were formed across the road: the left in front; the enemy formed in division as we came upon the road, and we advanced to charge them; when we came within a hundred yards of them they went about.

Did you overtake them?—We did not.

State why?—We followed them up, and on a rising hill, as we came near the top of it, we came under a heavy fire of the enemy's infantry, and we halted.

Did Colonel Quentin lead you on up to the period of the halt?—Yes, he did.

Did he remain in front?—No, he did not.

When did you miss Colonel Quentin from the front?—The moment that I found the regiment halted under the fire, I looked for my commanding officer, and found him gone.

How close was the firing to you?—About eighty yards.

Major-Gen. the Hon. G. De Grey. Were they in front of you?—Yes, they were in front of us, upon the road up the hill.

Who commanded the squadron?—Major Howard.

What steps did Major Howard take?—He spoke to me, and wanted to know what to do; he said, what shall we do now? or to that effect.

What answer did you make him?—I said, if we remain here we shall do no good, and we shall get killed, and lose our men.

What steps were taken upon that?—I believe I recommended sending to Lord Edward Somerset for orders.

Who went?—Lieut. Wyndham; he was sent by Major Howard.

Were you wounded previous to Lieut. Wyndham's return?—No, it was about that time, I think; I was shot through the thigh with a musket ball.

Were any men or horses wounded previous to your being wounded?—Two horses were shot.

After being wounded, did you go to the rear?—I passed to the rear immediately.

How long, to the best of your recollection, were you under fire previous to being wounded?—Seven, eight, or ten minutes perhaps; I cannot exactly state the time.

What was the description of firing?—It was an irregular firing.

Cross-examined by Col. Quentin.

Was not Col. Quentin close or near to you at the time of your being wounded?—I did not see him.

Are you certain that Colonel Quentin did not desire you to go to the rear to be dressed after you were wounded?—On my way down the hill he might; but after being wounded, I really cannot say, for I was in considerable pain, and to a certain degree lost my senses. I might have seen him in going down the hill, but certainly not in front.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Major-Gen. the Hon. G. de Grey. Where did you suppose Lord Edward Somerset to be when you proposed to send to him for orders?—To the rear; I did not exactly know where.

Col. Quentin. Was not Lord Edward Somerset in front of the division when it went up the hill towards the enemy?—Yes.

Lieut. Wyndham. Charged the enemy; was stopped by the firing of French infantry. *Col. Quentin* was in the front till then, but was then missed. Major Howard was in front.

After missing Col. Quentin, Major Howard said to Captain Fitzclarence—What shall we do now?—who said,—We are in an awkward situation.

We sent to Lord Edward Somerset for orders, by Major Howard. Lord Edward Somerset was on the left of the road, about 60 yards from the head of the column.

Col. Quentin was not in front when he returned.

Remembers Capt. Fitzclarence being wounded shortly after he returned with orders.

Questioned by the Court. Did not see Col. Quentin as he went to Lord Edward Somerset; went down the left flank of the column.

Cross-examined. The column consisted of the whole.

Q. by Col. Palmer. Did not see Col. Quentin any more that day, till they marched off at night to our quarters.

Was ordered by Lord Edward Somerset to remain, as the sixth division was moving round.

Questioned by the Court. Delivered the orders to Major Howard, who executed them.

Lieut. Seymour. When the sixth division attacked the enemy, the regiment was led up in division, he was with Capt. de Grammont's troop; when the firing made him move, he passed Col. Quentin going to the rear.

Previous to entering upon the proof of the 4th charge, Colonel Palmer felt himself anxious to come to some understanding with the Court as to the mode of proving it, in consequence of Mr. Harrison having expressed a wish to know what course he meant to pursue in the proof.

Colonel Palmer, in consequence, availed himself of the opportunity to make an exposé of the whole state of the subject, as related to his conducting the prosecution.

He had been called upon so suddenly to become the prosecutor, and was commanded to deliver in at so early a period the charges, that he had really not been able to form them with the accuracy which, with more leisure and better acquaintance with the forms, he might have done.

He however trusted that this would not operate in any way against the case of himself or his brother officers.

He had communicated with the Judge-Advocate-General on the subject; and Mr. Sutton, with his usual politeness, had told him, that, though the letters which formed his chief proofs could not be admitted as evidence, they might be inserted in the reply; but as they could not be admitted as evidence, he was afraid that it might materially weaken this charge.

He could not think, however, that though the learned Judge-Advocate, from his superior knowledge of the rules and forms, must decide upon this subject, that yet certain letters having been written, conveying censure, they would shew the chief article of charge to be correct.

He did not by any means wish to occupy the time of the Court improperly; but really he felt a degree of anxiety not to be expressed in the situation in which he found himself placed.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

The Judge-Advocate-General entered at considerable length into the subject; he described, according to the rules of evidence, that the letters could not be evidence of themselves, that that of their writers must be had, who were liable to be cross-examined: he went into an explanation of what he had said to Colonel Palmer, as before, upon the subject of his application, and that certainly he had agreed that they should be entered upon the reply; but then the Court would recollect that they were not to be given the weight of evidence.

He declared his impartiality upon the question, which indeed could not be doubted, and spoke generally of the duties of the Judge-Advocate.

Court adjourned at 3 o'clock till Thursday.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, October 20, 1814.

The Fourth Charge was read.

Col. Palmer. I should wish, in the first place, to produce the order of the 26th of February, 1814, the cavalry order.

The order was read as follows:

Cavalry Orders, 26th February, 1814.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton regrets having occasion to state, that many reports have lately been made of extreme misconduct in cantonments by some of the cavalry.

The civility shewn by the inhabitants of the country ought to meet with a return worthy of it. A contrary conduct, in frequent instances, cannot but be known to the officers, whose duty it is to exact of those under their orders an observance of good discipline.

The officers here alluded to cannot, however, realize whatever is expected of them, unless they have the support of officers in the command of regiments.

Lenity to those guilty of small offences tends too frequently to encourage the commission of offences of greater magnitude.

When the Captain of a troop has occasion to represent the misconduct of individuals to the officer commanding the regiment, the latter must support them; otherwise the troop will of necessity become disorderly, the Captain will lose his authority, and his zeal for the good of the service not unlikely to be diminished in the same proportion.

The Lieut.-General hopes there will not be occasion to mention in orders the name of any regiment for misconduct in cantonments; but should it be repeated, the necessity for so doing will be called for, and the regiments mentioned will be ordered (every officer and man) into bivouac, and will not be allowed on any consideration to enter into cantonments, to disgrace the cavalry service by theft and other depredations.

The Lieut.-General has witnessed much irregularities in the march of the baggage of the Hussar Brigade, which calls for a reference to the Cavalry Orders, dated the 5th Sept. 1809, 1st Sept. 1810, and 14th March, 1812. An officer in the command of the baggage guard must be rear of his command, to ascertain that all the baggage animals keep well up, and the rate of march must be regulated accordingly.

This order must be read twice at the head of each regiment, and twice a week at the head of each troop during the next month.

(Signed) J. ELLEY, Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. Palmer. I would beg now to call Lord Combermere,

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

General the Right Hon. Lord Combermere sworn.--Examined by Col. Palmer.

Your lordship commanded the cavalry in the Peninsula, under Lord Wellington?—Yes.

Is this a copy of the order issued by your lordship to the cavalry? (*shewing the order to his lordship.*)—Yes, it is.

To which regiment and commanding officer did you mean this order particularly to apply?—It was issued in consequence of the irregularity of the 10th Hussars, near Salice.

Was the commanding officer at that time Col. Quentin?—Yes.

Did you occasionally converse with the Major-Gen. in command of the brigade, on the state of the 10th regiment?—I have conversed with Lord Edward Somerset.

Does your Lordship recollect the letter of the 30th of March, from the Adjutant General to Lord Edward Somerset?—Yes, I received a duplicate of that letter from the Adjutant General.

What instructions did you give to Lord Edward upon that occasion?—I wrote to Lord Edward Somerset upon the subject. I desired he would assemble the officers, and read that letter to them. I told him that as there was no amendment, or likely to be, in the 10th, I should write home on the subject, and say that Colonel Quentin, from a bad state of health, or some cause, appeared unfit to command a regiment of light cavalry on active service. The war however was over a few days afterwards, and I did not think it necessary to take any further notice.

Has not your Lordship repeatedly expressed your dissatisfaction at Colonel Quentin's conduct in the command of the regiment to Major Gen. Lord Edward Somerset?—I certainly had frequent occasion; and I always told Lord Edward, I thought Colonel Quentin was in a bad state of health; that probably it was owing to that; but that he did not appear fit to command a regiment of light cavalry on active service.

Col. Pal. Will your lordship state your opinion of the general conduct and character of the officers of the regiment.—I had an opportunity of seeing a great deal of the officers of the 10th in quarters, and in the field; and I must say, I never met with a finer corps of officers; and I do not think there were ever officers better disposed or more zealous, or officers I should like better to command than the officers of the 10th Hussars; that was my reason for thinking still it was not their fault, but the fault of the commanding officer, that the regiment was not in the high state of discipline which it ought to be latterly.

May I ask your Lordship whether, in consequence of your order of the 26th of February, Colonel Quentin ever made any complaint to you of the conduct of the officers?—No; I never heard of any such complaint.

Cross-examined by Colonel Quentin.

Was the letter of the 30th of March a private or a public letter?—The letter to Lord Edward was public; what General Pakenham sent to me was a duplicate; that was in a private letter.

Col. Quentin. Had you any means of knowing whether the letter of the 30th of March was ever read to any other officers of the regiment except Colonel Quentin?—I desired Lord Edward Somerset would read it to Colonel Quentin and the officers of the 10th Hussars: that he would assemble them for that purpose; and I had reason to think Lord Edward Somerset attended to my directions.

Major General Vicers. Did Colonel Quentin report his bad state of health to your Lordship, or ever decline any duty on account of bad health?—I do not recollect Colonel Quentin being reported unfit for duty; but he appeared to me not to be in a good state of health; and I attri-

buted his want of energy more to that circumstance than to any thing else; and I had heard that he was in a bad state of health. That I may not be supposed to have said that behind Colonel Quentin's back which I did not say to his face, I wish to call to his recollection what I said to him about a league on the other side of St. Germe, where I spoke my mind very freely to Colonel Quentin on the slow turning out of the baggage, and telling Colonel Quentin how very ill the regiment was commanded, how long they were performing the duty, and how very much displeased I was with his conduct.

Col. Quentin. Did not Colonel Quentin then state to you, that the regiment was very much dispersed, and the roads very bad, on the day you allude to?—I recollect Colonel Quentin making an excuse, but it was an insufficient one. I conceive there was no sufficient reason why the baggage should not have been in its proper place at the time I expected it.

Major General the Hon. G. De Grey. Did you witness the operations of the 10th Hussars on the 28th of February and the 10th of April last, when engaged with the enemy?—I could not particularly attend to the 10th Hussars, or to the commanding officer, so as to give an answer: the officer commanding the brigade would best answer to that.

Did you observe any misconduct on the part of Colonel Quentin in the command of his corps on those days?—No certainly, none whatever, was either seen or reported to me.

Major General Lord Edward Somerset sworn.---Examined by Colonel Palmer.

Is this a copy of the letter your lordship received from the Adjutant General, dated the 30th of March, 1814?—(*showing the letter to his lordship.*)—Yes, to the best of my recollection.

The letter was read as follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Seyses, 30th March, 1814.

MY LORD,—I inclose a charge, given in by an officer of the staff-corps, against Serjeant M. Robinson of the 10th Hussars, who appears to have been arrested by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Stovin, for allowing the soldiers under his charge to plunder the house of an inhabitant.

I have written to Colonel Stovin for the particulars of this instance of want of system and discipline in the 10th regiment: and should the evidence prove sufficiently strong to substantiate the charge, I shall beg of your lordship to cause Serjeant M. Robinson to answer for such omission on his part before a general regimental court-martial; for holding which, I now send the necessary warrant for the appointment of a Judge-Advocate, which I have to beg you will further cause to be filled up by the name of an officer of the corps competent to perform the duties of that office.

I am commanded by my Lord Wellington to take this occasion of mentioning, that the complaints are so general against the 10th Hussars, and so extremely discreditable to the regiment, and prejudicial to the interests of the army, it is requisite you should immediately adopt measures to re-establish that discipline which is necessary to good order, but which has been allowed to relax in an unpardonable degree under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Quentin.

Your lordship will be so good to communicate to the Lieutenant Col, the Field Marshal's displeasure at having to notice irregularities it was in his power to have prevented; and that a recurrence of such breach of regulation and good order will convince his Excellency that Lieutenant Colonel Quentin is unequal to control a regiment of the first pretensions.

You will be pleased to assemble the officers, and explain the necessity

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

of their daily ascertaining the conduct of their soldiers; and should the inhabitants have been aggrieved or injured, they must immediately be redressed, and every damage paid, without the discreditable references that now appear indispensable on the part of the claimants.

I have, &c. (Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Ad. Gen.

I communicated this letter to Colonel Quentin; assembled the officers of the regiment next morning, and expressed my sentiments on the points it contained.

Recollects Colonel Palmer waiting upon him after parade, to whom he said he was perfectly satisfied with his zeal and attention to the good of the regiment.

Does not recollect but Col. Palmer *might* have stated reasons for not addressing him.

On communicating the letter to Col. Quentin, he expressed his regret at it. Does not recollect that Col. Quentin complained of want of support in his officers.

Recollects that the late Captain Gordon waiting upon him in behalf of himself, respecting the letter; and stating, that himself and others conceived blame to be attached to them. Having a high opinion of Captain Gordon, he did not wish to pain him. He recommended, however, a strong support in all the officers cantoned in dispersed villages, it is impossible for a commanding officer to do his duty otherwise.

Explained the instructions to the officers fully. Treated Capt. Gordon's application as it applied to himself. Impressed on the others how much depended on officers.

Recognized the purport of the general order of the 26th of February.

Spoke to Col. Quentin in consequence. Does not recollect that he complained against his officers. Had several conversations with Col. Quentin on the discipline of the regiment.

Had every reason to be pleased with the officers—they appeared zealous and attentive to their duty.

Cross examined, as to whether he did not state that the letter was not a public one, and delivered it to Col. Quentin? He did not think it a letter that should be made public in the brigade.

To whether Col. Quentin asked for the letter? He might.

Respecting Serjeant M. Robinson. He desired Col. Quentin to enquire into the circumstances, and report to Sir E. Pakenham.

Questioned as to the knowledge of the result. His Lordship stated—that Col. Quentin in his report, considered Serjeant M. Robinson not guilty, and from the circumstances as stated by him, had reason to think him not guilty.

Had occasional conversations with Col. Palmer. He was not satisfied at the relaxation of discipline. Did not, however, express himself dissatisfied in any other way with Col. Quentin.

To the question.—Did you consider the relaxed discipline principally ascribable to inattention, and want of exertion in Col. Quentin? He answered,---To the want of a due maintenance of system in the regiment, and the want of arrangement of duty.

Examined on the First Charges; as to the 28th Feb. and 10th April. Did he observe incapacity on former occasion? He answered that he witnessed, but did not observe any misbehaviour in Col. Quentin.

Did he attribute the result to undue want of energy in the commanding officer?---He found no inattention to any orders he had issued, but a want of activity.

Did he communicate a part or the whole of the letter to the officers?---Not the whole, nor that which related to Col. Quentin. He expressed

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

himself fully, as to the want of discipline, and the manner in which duty ought to be carried on.

To question from the Court.—The Adjutant General wrote the letter concerning the plundering. It appeared from Col. Quentin's letter, the man was not guilty, he was not tried.

General Grant. Was in command of the Hussar Brigade from its landing in Portugal, to its arrival in the Pyrenees, up to July, 1813, was satisfied with the conduct of the 10th regiment on its arrival at Lisbon. The regiment landed in very fine order from England.

He inspected the regiment in marching order on the sands near Belem Castle. The men were physically good subjects, healthy, and well appointed; horses well selected, and in very fine condition; the men generally behaved remarkably well. Rather frequent instances of intoxication while in barracks at Belem. Did express himself satisfied with the conduct of the then commanding officer, Col. Palmer, in every respect. He was remarkably attentive to his duty.

The conduct of the regiment up to the march, and up to its arrival at the capital of Navarre, when General Grant left it, was excellent. It was then under the command of Major Robarts.

Capt. the Hon. — Gardener, commanded the Horse Artillery, under Lord Wellington, on the 1st of June, previous to the affair at Alvala. He then came to the Hussar Brigade, and continued till the affair of Toulouse. Moved continually with the brigade. Had almost daily opportunities of seeing the regiment. Remembers the arrival of Col. Quentin: considered the discipline of the regiment previously, as exemplary, it was the admiration of the army.

He certainly did observe a change in it after the arrival of Col. Quentin. Was cantoned with the regiment at Palaye, from the 12th of August, till the 1st of November. Did hear the officers of the regiment complain.—*objected.*

From his personal intimacy with most of the officers, did not think the least fault ascribable to them—such was their zeal and interest in the character of the corps.

The corps was the same under Col. Robarts and Col. Quentin; with the exception of some arrivals from England.

The change which witness has mentioned, consisted in the total loss of condition in horses; the slovenliness of appearance and equipment in the men; irregularity on the march; a failure in attending the rendezvous, &c.

Had occasion to wait three times a week for the 10th Hussars; particularly in one instance, in crossing the Adour, two days after the battle of Orthes.

Has known the Hussar Brigade delayed an hour. Infantry sometimes marching correctly have passed, and the brigade had to gallop, to the injury of their horses, to get into the line of march.

The 7th, 15th, &c. have remained at the rendezvous long after the hour of march for the 10th.

Brigade-Major Jones. Certainly observed the conduct of the 10th Hussars; being asked what was his opinion of its state of discipline from its first landing, and during its march to the army.

On landing it was in good order; but the conduct of the men was very indifferent. Previous to leaving Lisbon, it was better, and previous to, and during the march it was in order.

Shortly previous to Col. Quentin's taking the command, it was in good order. He did certainly observe a change, after that a very great change took place, a short time after Col. Quentin's arrival.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Witness was at the head-quarters, at Trevallo, the whole time from September to October.

The regiment became slovenly, the conduct of the men bad, extremely irregular in their appointments, and in their appearance dirty.

Had some reason to believe this conduct was not checked by Colonel Quentin in the manner it ought to have been.

At Matraya, he made prisoner a man drunk, on his post at the Brigade Major's door, and gave him in charge to the adjutant, he was confined for a time but no farther punished. There was another instance which finding not punished, he reported to Lord E. Somerset, who desired if it occurred again, he would make an additional report.

Did think Col. Quentin in command did not take those steps he ought to have done.

Want of discipline not attributable to the officers.

Capt Lloyd. Did consider himself not supported in the Peninsula, in the command of his troop by Colonel Quentin.

Sent a charge against a man of the name of Fortune, and reported him having sold or made away with a corn sack belonging to another man, stated in consequence, his bad character to the Colonel, he was not punished.

Also a case of drunkenness in Miles, whom he wished much to punish, he was not tried,---and afterwards lost his life by drinking.

When his troop was at Cambo, commanded by Col. Doyle, the men of the Portuguese brigade, were buying the men's necessaries. Found after much exertion a pair of mens stockings on a Portuguese officer. His servant witness, and a corporal proved the fact, I reported the fact, and sent in a charge also of that to Col. Quentin, and stated it, who answered if you confine men for trifling offences of this sort, what will you do in this country with greater.

Is confident there were other instances on which he was unsupported.

Never knew an instance of being unsupported by his former commanding officer.

The conduct of the men during the march was very good.

At Lisbon some few instances of drunkenness occurred which were punished.

At the first parade commanding officer declared he would bring every man to trial reported by the captain of his troop.

It appeared Miles was punished for breach of duty in consequence of drunkenness.

Capt. Harding. Was in general not supported by Col. Quentin in the command of his troop; recollects two or three instances of a farrier named Hitchins, was reported two if not three times for drunkenness and neglect of duty, to Col. Quentin, through the regular channel, and the man was not tried.

Near Cambo he reported to Col. Quentin two men named Charter and Aslet, on suspicion of sheep-stealing; Col. Quentin, when reported, said if he had good proof he would try them. He said he had in his opinion sufficient to convict them; not tried.

No instance in which he was not supported by previous commanding officers.

Q. Did you consider it useless to report when you would have reported to other commanding officers?

A. I certainly did, finding in these cases I was not supported.

Once complained of general want of discipline in his troop.

Col. Quentin had reason to know of it.

Captain Turner. Landed on the 23d Feb. with his troop; conduct of

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

the men on first landing very good, and during the march; a manifest alteration on joining the regiment; guilty of drunkenness and general irregularity. Reported them to Col. Quentin, thinks they were not brought to trial.

A man named Miles, reported for drunkenness, was not punished for that offence; there were several, but only recollects this.

Thinks he joined the regiment about the 2d March, was three weeks on the march, two or three brought to a court-martial in Lisbon, and punished for drunkenness.

Remembers the arrival of regiment at Turneville, in March, and Col. Palmer ordered to take command of the right squadron by Col. Quentin, the picquets driven in, the 2d squadron obliged to retreat; re-occupied the post; the men of one remained in the rear; his troop posted in a large chateau, which contained the whole; after leaving it, his troop was stopped by Col. Palmer on the road making them take off their nets, discovering stolen articles, and addressing them on the subject; that Col. Quentin came up; on stating it to him, Col. Quentin sat two or three minutes on his horse, without speaking a word, and then rode away.

The articles found were a fowl and some linen.

Capt. Smith. Arrived on the 21st or 22d of March, at the regiment; their conduct good on the march; at the regiment bad. Reported the conduct of serjeant Hynde, charged with breaking open a letter and money of a comrade, to Major Howard of his wing; serjeant-major came from Col. Quentin, for evidence; reported again, assisted by Captain Lloyd, ordered to be confined and tried by a general regimental court-martial, on the 2d March, convicted; pardoned owing to the peace.

There was an instance of repeated drunkenness and dirtiness in Pearce. He reported it to Colonel Quentin, who confined him two or three days, and then released him.

Had not that support from Col. Quentin, which he was entitled to expect.

Urged the necessity of punishment for such a crime.

Lieut. Eversfield. Was on picquet at Orosierrae, in the Pyrenees, in 1813. They were ordered to march at eight in the morning to get wood; marching two leagues, a private named Abbet, was exceedingly drunk, got off his horse, ran after sheep, &c. On inattention to his report applied to Capt. Gordon, on his arrival at Goucevalles, reported to Col. Quentin. He was tried by a court-martial at the time, and when ordered for punishment, Col. Quentin remitted the whole.

Capt. Fitzclarence. Did not see Col. Quentin come to the front, on the day on which he was missing.

Here the prosecution, or rather to speak technically the *case* for the prosecution ended.

Col. Palmer, however, felt, and very naturally, so anxious to address the Court again, as to the effect of its proceedings, their possible deficiencies on his own part, and the embarrassing circumstances arising out of his being made an unwilling Prosecutor without the full means of substantiating even what was within his own knowledge, he fully explained the various difficulties he had to encounter, and among others most forcibly that of the uncontrollable absence of Capt. de Grammont, (Duke de Guishe). He, however, relied on the intelligence of the Court, and so let the matters proceed.

Court Adjourned till Tuesday, 11 o'clock.

DEFENCE OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

The Judge Advocate General read the defence of Colonel Quentin, as follows :

GENERAL VYSE, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COURT-MARTIAL :

Before I proceed to the particular charges, I must request your indulgent attention to some observations upon the very peculiar circumstances under which I have been brought before this court, and upon some of the statements of Colonel Palmer in his first address.

I served with my regiment as second in command during the period of our army being in the Peninsula, with Sir John Moore; and had acquired, as will be proved to the Court, by the testimony of most distinguished officers, the good opinion of those who have witnessed my conduct in presence of the enemy. When the regiment was ordered to prepare for foreign service, at the end of the year 1812, I was in a very bad state of health, having about that period ruptured a blood-vessel; I was nevertheless, as the Court may naturally suppose, most anxious to avail myself of the opportunity of commanding it on a service become so interesting, from the distinguished manner in which our armies had been led, and the field of action in which they were likely to be engaged. My indisposition was of a description which induced a most decided opinion of my medical advisers that I must not go with the regiment, and totally precluded all thoughts of my making the attempt; and Colonel Palmer, who was at that time rather anxious to remain in England, upon some parliamentary business of personal importance to himself and family, took the regiment out of Portugal, and soon afterwards returned, leaving the command with Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts.

About the middle of the following year, 1813, I thought my health sufficiently re-established to enable me to join my regiment, and I determined, against the opinion of my medical and other friends, to go out. In the little exertion and fatigue produced by the necessity of collecting to carry out, many articles of equipment for the regiment, to supply the losses which had occurred in the campaign, I again broke a blood-vessel; but as this second attack was slight, compared with the former, I resisted all attempts on the part of my medical advisers and friends, to induce me to wait, and I determined to proceed, and went to Lisbon, and followed the regiment with all the expedition the nature of the country and mode of travelling well known to many officers in the Court, would admit; and after a fatiguing journey, joined the regiment in the Pyrenees on the 25th of July, 1813, when I took the command, and continued in it for the remainder of the campaign; and marched the regiment from Toulouse, through France, for embarkation, and came with it to England.

I have been induced to trouble the Court with this detail at greater length, in consequence of the allusion to my state of health, and the question put to Lord Combermere, whether I reported myself in an ill state of health: I certainly never did, and think the Court will allow me to avail myself of this question and answer of my prosecutor, as a strong proof of my zealous and anxious wish not to shrink from the most active service; for it must be obvious, from the nature of the attack which had prevented my joining the regiment before I did, that I must have very frequently felt the effects of the bodily exertion, as well as the exposure and privations incident to the service in which we were engaged.

I had certainly to lament during this service that the irregularities committed by many of the men, upon which I shall have to enter into

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

more detailed observations when I come to the fourth charge, had occasioned the censure which the Court have heard, as contained in the letter from the Adjutant General of the 30th of March; for it was certainly never stated, or hinted to me that the cavalry orders of the 26th February were intended to be applied only, as stated by Lord Combermere, to the 10th Hussars; being well aware that irregularities did occur in other regiments, and not supposing that a general intimation of censure would be issued, which those who might hereafter read the orders issued during the campaign might attach to regiments not in fault, and not feeling conscious that any particular grounds of censure attached to my regiment. I do not state this with the slightest idea of calling in question the accuracy of Lord Combermere's statement, still less have I the presumption to call in question the propriety of issuing such orders, but to account in some measure to the Court, for the surprise with which I have heard that my conduct had so much excited the attention of my superior in command. Whatever might have been my private feelings as to the justice of the censure which was communicated to me, as applied to my conduct, I submitted and endeavoured to profit by it, and trust I did; and if I have erred, from any mistaken principles of lenity, and a desire to avoid too frequent recourse to corporeal punishment, upon which I shall have occasion to make some further observations when I come to the fourth charge, I considered myself as sufficiently punished (and the Court will, I am sure, admit that the censure communicated to me, was no slight punishment) and I returned from the army and continent with my regiment, without having had the most distant intimation which would lead me to suppose that any thing which had occurred in my command, had in any manner tended to cast the slightest imputation upon my character as an officer, either with reference to my personal conduct in service before the enemy, or in the command of my regiment; nor did any thing after the letter of the 30th March, seem to give me the slightest suspicion that I had in any manner forfeited the confidence of the officers of it. The thanks of the commander of the cavalry had been given to myself by name, and the officers and men of the 10th, on the 1st of March, for the occurrences of the 28th of February; the very day on which, in the second charge, I am accused of dereliction of duty; and were repeated on the 2d of March, by Lord Edward Somerset, the commander of the brigade, who states himself to be satisfied, that with the troops thus disciplined, (having specified the 10th and 15th Hussars) the most complete success might be expected to attend the future operations of the army. I was permitted to receive, and to continue to enjoy the honour attached to such approbation, with the full consciousness of having contributed my humble efforts to merit them, and to believe that no one disputed my claim to them. I continued to live upon the same terms with my brother-officers, and with one of the officers, Captain Lloyd, who has been a principal witness against me, made an excursion on our way home, of pleasure, to Paris, upon the most friendly footing of personal intercourse. Under these circumstances, and with these feelings, the Court will judge of my surprise and astonishment at being first apprized by Colonel Palmer, on the 15th of August last, that he had a letter from the officers, imputing misconduct to me in the late campaign, which he was requested by them to deliver to the illustrious personage who has so long honoured and distinguished the regiment by his personal command of it, but which he wished me first to see. I instantly rejected (as the Court may suppose) any idea of first seeing any such letter, and only stated that my conscience fully acquitted me of having ever afforded to my country, or the

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

officers of the regiment, any ground of complaint, and that I was perfectly ready to meet any charge which might be brought against me. Of this letter I heard no more, until it was delivered to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colonel of the regiment, on the 18th of August. The Court will naturally conclude that His Royal Highness would not receive, or allow himself to be made the medium of any private communication upon such a subject in such a manner; and the letter, upon being delivered, was accordingly read, for the first time, in my presence. It was dated on the 9th of August, and signed by all the officers of the regiment, including the subalterns, except Colonel Palmer, (who, however, avowed his concurrence in opinion with the other officers) Major Howard, the Adjutant Captain Bromley, Lieutenant Méynell, and Lieutenant Holborn, who refused to sign it. The Court will find among these signatures, not only the names of officers on service with the regiment at the periods alluded to in the charges, but of others who were only with the regiment a very short part of the time; of others who were not upon the continent with the regiment, during any part of the period to which the charges apply; of others who never were on the continent with the regiment at any time; of others, who though on the continent, were detached upon the staff, and never with the regiment; and of one or two who did not belong to the regiment at the time, but have joined since the peace. I call the attention of the Court to this circumstance, because it affords a much more conclusive proof than any other which could be given, or which it could be possible for me to lay before the Court, upon a subject upon which direct proof is not easy to be procured, (for I cannot call the persons who are actually concerned to state their own misconduct) of the sort of spirit which exists, and must for a long time have existed in the regiment. I may ask what sort of spirit must prevail in a regiment, in which officers, so circumstanced, could be asked to sign such a letter? For it cannot for a moment be supposed that many of them, more particularly the subaltern officers, and those who have lately joined, could sign such a letter without solicitation; for the Court will observe, that independent of any considerations, as to the propriety of such proceeding, in a military point of view, the last letter written in the names of all the officers states, not merely reports, in which it may be said all the officers were interested, but that *the opinion* of the officers was injurious to my personal honour, with reference to my conduct in presence of the enemy, of which conduct, the greater part of them could not have the least personal knowledge. Or may I ask what sort of spirit must prevail among the superior officers, who could permit their subalterns, most of them very young men, and some of them, from their late entrance into the service, not conversant with the usages of the service, to sign such a letter, even if they were desirous of doing so?

I immediately applied to some of the officers for the charges which they had against me, and was told they did not wish to bring forward any charges, and had none, therefore, to give; and accordingly, the letter dated the 9th, was followed by another, dated the 20th of August, in which my prosecutors disclaim any wish or intention to bring forward any charges against me; but at the same time, with a consistency and delicacy which seem to constitute a prominent feature of the conduct of my prosecutors towards me, state not only that reports out of the regiment, of which the utmost industry of many of my anxious friends has been utterly unable to discover any trace, and which, if they had any existence, must, from the very peculiar nature of the circumstances and of the charges, have originated in themselves, and been an echo of their own aspersions, but that the general opinion of the officers (in whose

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

more detailed observations when I come to the fourth charge, had occasioned the censure which the Court have heard, as contained in the letter from the Adjutant General of the 30th of March; for it was certainly never stated, or hinted to me that the cavalry orders of the 26th February were intended to be applied only, as stated by Lord Combermere, to the 10th Hussars; being well aware that irregularities did occur in other regiments, and not supposing that a general intimation of censure would be issued, which those who might hereafter read the orders issued during the campaign might attach to regiments not in fault, and not feeling conscious that any particular grounds of censure attached to my regiment. I do not state this with the slightest idea of calling in question the accuracy of Lord Combermere's statement, still less have I the presumption to call in question the propriety of issuing such orders, but to account in some measure to the Court, for the surprise with which I have heard that my conduct had so much excited the attention of my superior in command. Whatever might have been my private feelings as to the justice of the censure which was communicated to me, as applied to my conduct, I submitted and endeavoured to profit by it, and trust I did; and if I have erred, from any mistaken principles of lenity, and a desire to avoid too frequent recourse to corporeal punishment, upon which I shall have occasion to make some further observations when I come to the fourth charge, I considered myself as sufficiently punished (and the Court will, I am sure, admit that the censure communicated to me, was no slight punishment) and I returned from the army and continent with my regiment, without having had the most distant intimation which would lead me to suppose that any thing which had occurred in my command, had in any manner tended to cast the slightest imputation upon my character as an officer, either with reference to my personal conduct in service before the enemy, or in the command of my regiment; nor did any thing after the letter of the 30th March, seem to give me the slightest suspicion that I had in any manner forfeited the confidence of the officers of it. The thanks of the commander of the cavalry had been given to myself by name, and the officers and men of the 10th, on the 1st of March, for the occurrences of the 28th of February; the very day on which, in the second charge, I am accused of dereliction of duty; and were repeated on the 2d of March, by Lord Edward Somerset, the commander of the brigade, who states himself to be satisfied, that with the troops thus disciplined, (having specified the 10th and 15th Hussars) the most complete success might be expected to attend the future operations of the army. I was permitted to receive, and to continue to enjoy the honour attached to such approbation, with the full consciousness of having contributed my humble efforts to merit them, and to believe that no one disputed my claim to them. I continued to live upon the same terms with my brother-officers, and with one of the officers, Captain Lloyd, who has been a principal witness against me, made an excursion on our way home, of pleasure, to Paris, upon the most friendly footing of personal intercourse. Under these circumstances, and with these feelings, the Court will judge of my surprise and astonishment at being first apprized by Colonel Palmer, on the 15th of August last, that he had a letter from the officers, imputing misconduct to me in the late campaign, which he was requested by them to deliver to the illustrious personage who has so long honoured and distinguished the regiment by his personal command of it, but which he wished me first to see. I instantly rejected (as the Court may suppose) any idea of first seeing any such letter, and only stated that my conscience fully acquitted me of having ever afforded to my country, or the

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

officers of the regiment, any ground of complaint, and that I was perfectly ready to meet any charge which might be brought against me. Of this letter I heard no more, until it was delivered to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the colonel of the regiment, on the 18th of August. The Court will naturally conclude that His Royal Highness would not receive, or allow himself to be made the medium of any private communication upon such a subject in such a manner; and the letter, upon being delivered, was accordingly read, for the first time, in my presence. It was dated on the 9th of August, and signed by all the officers of the regiment, including the subalterns, except Colonel Palmer, (who, however, avowed his concurrence in opinion with the other officers,) Major Howard, the Adjutant Captain Bromley, Lieutenant Méynell, and Lieutenant Holborn, who refused to sign it. The Court will find among these signatures, not only the names of officers on service with the regiment at the periods alluded to in the charges, but of others who were only with the regiment a very short part of the time; of others who were not upon the continent with the regiment, during any part of the period to which the charges apply; of others who never were on the continent with the regiment at any time; of others, who though on the continent, were detached upon the staff, and never with the regiment; and of one or two who did not belong to the regiment at the time, but have joined since the peace. I call the attention of the Court to this circumstance, because it affords a much more conclusive proof than any other which could be given, or which it could be possible for me to lay before the Court, upon a subject upon which direct proof is not easy to be procured, (for I cannot call the persons who are actually concerned to state their own misconduct) of the sort of spirit which exists, and must for a long time have existed in the regiment. I may ask what sort of spirit must prevail in a regiment, in which officers, so circumstanced, could be asked to sign such a letter? For it cannot for a moment be supposed that many of them, more particularly the subaltern officers, and those who have lately joined, could sign such a letter without solicitation; for the Court will observe, that independent of any considerations, as to the propriety of such proceeding, in a military point of view, the last letter written in the names of all the officers states, not merely reports, in which it may be said all the officers were interested, but that *the opinion* of the officers was injurious to my personal honour, with reference to my conduct in presence of the enemy, of which conduct, the greater part of them could not have the least personal knowledge. Or may I ask what sort of spirit must prevail among the superior officers, who could permit their subalterns, most of them very young men, and some of them, from their late entrance into the service, not conversant with the usages of the service, to sign such a letter, even if they were desirous of doing so?

I immediately applied to some of the officers for the charges which they had against me, and was told they did not wish to bring forward any charges, and had none, therefore, to give; and accordingly, the letter dated the 9th, was followed by another, dated the 20th of August, in which my prosecutors disclaim any wish or intention to bring forward any charges against me; but at the same time, with a consistency and delicacy which seem to constitute a prominent feature of the conduct of my prosecutors towards me, state not only that reports out of the regiment, of which the utmost industry of many of my anxious friends has been utterly unable to discover any trace, and which, if they had any existence, must, from the very peculiar nature of the circumstances and of the charges, have originated in themselves, and been an echo of their own aspersions, but that the general opinion of the officers (in whose

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

name, the Court will observe, the letter is written) is so injurious to my personal honour, as to my conduct before the enemy, that they could not consistent with their own feelings, refrain from stating the fact. The honour which I have enjoyed in the countenance afforded me by His Royal Highness as an officer in his regiment, and filling a high rank in it, is stated as a reason for not making me the subject of public prosecution; and delicacy towards His Royal Highness and his situation, is stated as the reason for having concealed my misconduct, and other circumstances, for such a length of time, and borne with patience so long, the misfortune of serving under me.

I ought to feel no surprise at the conduct towards me in the whole of these proceedings, of those who could state His Royal Highness's favour as a reason for not prosecuting one, who had, in their opinion, so totally forfeited all claim to it, and who could hint at the delicacy of his situation, and at the same time, endeavour to make him a party in, and privy to, a disgraceful compromise of a question which could admit of no termination if the regiment had been commanded by a person not so situated; and which, if it could take place in any other regiment, would be most cautiously kept by all who were concerned from his knowledge in particular; and at the same time, not merely make him a party, but attempt to use his exalted station as the instrument of effecting such a compromise.

The letter also of the 20th of August, instead of transmitting the whole letter of the 30th of March, which has been read to the Court, and accompanied, as it ought in candour to have been, by a statement that the information as to Serjeant Robinson was incorrect, contained only the extract relating to myself.

The exalted station of His Royal Highness and the duties attached to it, preclude me from availing myself of his testimony to these facts and circumstances; but he has been graciously pleased to place these communications with him as colonel of the regiment in the hands of the Adjutant General of the army, to lay the same before the Commander in Chief; and they have been with the other documents belonging to the charges exhibited against me deposited in the hands of the Judge Advocate General, and which I humbly request may be now laid before this honourable Court.

It may naturally be supposed that after what had passed I courted and demanded the fullest public investigation; and it followed, as the Court will I am sure perceive, as a necessary and inevitable consequence of the circumstances I have stated, and not as a mere subject of command only, as stated by Colonel Palmer on behalf of himself and his brother officers, that the Commander in Chief could pursue no other course than to order Colonel Palmer, as the senior officer, and the medium of the complaints of the others, and who had avowed his concurrence of opinion with them (though he had not signed the letter), to deliver charges and conduct the prosecution. It seems hardly possible that my prosecutors must not be aware that it could not be permitted to the officers of a regiment to impute misconduct of such a nature to the commanding officer without proceeding further, and making their imputation the subject of charge: any other course would be utterly subversive of all military discipline; yet it has been stated by Colonel Palmer that there never has existed in the minds of my prosecutors a wish to make my conduct the subject of charges; that delicacy prevented their doing so in the first instance, and that the same motives of delicacy produced the delay which has occurred.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Do my prosecutors mean to state as an act of kindness, or as a proof of the delicacy of their feelings towards myself, that they only meant to prove to the illustrious person in whose regiment I have risen to the honourable station I fill in it, that I was utterly unworthy of his countenance or favour, and had disgraced myself as an officer and as a man—that I had sullied the character of a regiment which he had so highly distinguished by his personal attention to its concerns, and to those who had served under him in it, but that they had no intention of making me the subject of public prosecution?

The nature of such delicacy of feeling I confess I am utterly at a loss to comprehend; and for the kindness intended me by such a course of proceeding, it could hardly be supposed, even by my prosecutors, that I should feel very thankful.

The peculiar situation in which I am placed by the circumstances to which I have alluded, will, I trust, induce the Court to excuse my having occupied some portion of their valuable time with this preliminary statement.

I will now proceed to the charges.

Upon the first charge, relating to the foraging in the valley of Macoy, it will not, I trust, be necessary for me to trouble the Court at any length.

It is proved by Brigade-Major Jones, that the brigade order of the 9th of January was sent about four o'clock in the evening, the distance being about three miles, and the roads very bad, and I will prove that I did not receive the order until after dark. The description of the roads and nature of the country, with the difficulty which Captain Lloyd states he experienced in finding General Morillo's head-quarters, when sent after the regiment arrived in the valley, will satisfy the Court that it was impossible to send after dark on the evening of the 9th to General Morillo; nor should I, from the wording of the brigade order, have thought it absolutely necessary to send on that evening, if it had been possible. I gave orders, therefore, to the adjutant on the evening of the 9th, to send a subaltern officer at day-break to General Morillo to request a covering party, and proceeded in the morning to the valley. The Court will have collected from the evidence, and will see by a map which was produced by Brigade-Major Jones, that the valley was occupied towards the right of Macoy by the Spaniards, and from the church of Macoy (where an English picquet was stationed) towards the left by our troops. The Court will also observe, that the brigade orders direct the 10th hussars to forage to-morrow in the valley of Macoy, and the order then goes on to state, that in future, when a regiment foraged in that valley, the officer commanding should send a report to General Morillo. The order afterwards states, that General Morillo had reported some forage collected for his own troops, which was to be respected. I could not but conclude, from this wording of the order, that he was aware that the regiment was to forage there on the following morning, (for it was clear that communications had taken place between General Morillo and head-quarters, upon the subject of our foraging there); and I therefore considered myself certain of being covered in the foraging, without much previous preparation or notice, more particularly as the valley was occupied in the way I have described. Upon arriving in the valley, and not finding the officer who had been sent on, or a proper covering party, I dispatched Captain Lloyd to General Morillo. A few men turned out while he was gone, the Spanish picquets were in our front, and an English picquet at the church of Macoy, and concluding that my message to General Morillo would soon give us a sufficient covering party, I al-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

lowed some of the officers and serjeants immediately to look for forage, and some of the troops, when forage was reported, subsequently began to forage. The interruption given by the enemy has certainly not lost any of its importance, particularly as far as relates to fire, in the account given of it in evidence. The Court will, however, observe that neither man nor horse was lost by the fire, and that the Spanish picquets ultimately repulsed the French attack, and the foraging might in fact have proceeded, and been resumed where it had been interrupted, if I had thought it advisable, and a fog had not come on. From this interruption, however, and the time lost by it, and from the weather, it became quite obvious that nothing further could be done in foraging in the valley that day, and I, therefore, took the regiment back, foraging as we returned up the hill, leaving, as has been stated, the troops nearest where the enemy had advanced in the valley, but naturally (as I conceive) concluding that they would follow and overtake, or fall in with us by a different road. The charge against me is, that I made no timely arrangements, and left part of the regiment without orders or support. I trust I have given a complete answer as to timely arrangements; and I cannot but conceive that there is some misconception, on the part of the prosecutors, as to the nature of the service, and my duties in it with reference to the other part of the charge.

I have always conceived, that from the very nature of the service, and more particularly in an enclosed and deeply intersected country, in which cavalry could not act with effect, and could with difficulty even communicate, that it required no order to any officer commanding a troop, who was sent or permitted to forage with his troop, to retire if an attack was made, or if he could not, from weather or any other causes, with safety continue to forage. I have also always conceived that upon such a service, and in such a country, when the troops of a regiment separated to forage, that every officer of a troop formed his own support; and I, therefore, hardly know what meaning is intended to be affixed by my prosecutors to the term support, as applied to the regiment; for if the troops were all separated to forage, which was the very purpose for which they came, the support of the regiment, which is what seems to be alluded to, certainly no officer could look for.

It is also distinctly proved, that the country was such that the cavalry could give no support; for they could not act in it against infantry, and must necessarily retire if infantry advanced; and as to an attack of cavalry of the enemy, which has been mentioned, with the question, whether if a superior body of cavalry had advanced, the witness would have attacked, expecting support, it appears to me an abstract question, not arising out of the case, or the nature of the service, or the circumstances; for it is obvious that no attack of cavalry could take place in such a country; and accordingly the French had so few with them, that one of the witnesses for the prosecution is not sure whether those who are called cavalry were more in number than would constitute the mounted officers of the French infantry. The question, therefore, which is put, appears to me, with great submission to the superior judgment of the Court, to be utterly inapplicable to the nature of the case. Rendezvous has also been alluded to as not appointed in case of an attack: upon which I have only to observe, that to have appointed one was inconsistent with the nature of the service, and roads, and country, and could only have tended to embarrass officers of troops dispersed in different directions to forage. The country did not admit of any such attack as could make a rendezvous necessary, and the appointing one could not have been beneficial, but might have done mischief. The only course, and

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

that naturally arising out of the nature of the service, and not the subject, therefore, of particular orders, was to retire upon the advance of the infantry by the most convenient road through the Spanish or English picquets and cantonments, towards the head-quarters of the regiment. There were different roads, and in such a country, where in many places the cavalry were obliged (as the Court have heard) to move in single file, instead of attempting to rendezvous, if any general attack had been made by the only force which could act, namely, infantry, the sole object of attention would necessarily be to disengage the cavalry from the valley by as many different roads as possible, that they might not impede each other; and upon the same principle, with reference to support, it is clear, that instead of attempting support, which could not be given, the main object in view was to leave as many roads open as possible, that the cavalry might not impede each other if pressed upon; for the Court have heard that infantry could move nearly as fast as cavalry.

The next question which is made is, whether I ought to have gone away myself and led the regiment up the hill; upon which I can only say, that as all further attempts at foraging were abandoned I cannot conceive that it was my particular duty to go to, or remain with the troops in the valley, which I naturally concluded they would immediately quit by the nearest practicable road. I think I have shewn that the regiment could not assist the troops by advancing towards them, or remaining, but on the contrary, would only have created confusion, if it had advanced to meet any troop attacked by encumbering the road, and preventing the only thing to be done, namely, an immediate retreat. That I was most anxious about the troops left, is proved by one of the captains, who stated my anxious enquiry about his troop when he came up without it. That I formed a tolerably clear judgment as to the situation of those left, and what had happened, is also proved by my having stated to the serjeant, and also to Brigade-Major Jones, when asked whether great loss had not arisen, that it could be only a few men and horses; for though from the nature of the country, it was not easy to get any extended point of view, I saw clearly before the fog came on, from the situation of the foragers, and the direction of the fire, that the only loss which could arise would be of a few men, who might be surrounded in a farm-yard while getting the forage, and even that probably from their own want of caution; as every cavalry officer well knows how difficult it is to make the men attend to the precautions which are so strictly enjoined, and that unless the officer is actually with them they will tie their horses up, and all go at the same time to get forage, with a view to expedition. The only remaining subject of observation is, that I led the regiment up the hill, and was not in the rear. Upon this subject I cannot but think that the Court will perceive, that there is an insinuation rather than a charge, attempted to be conveyed in a case which does not admit of either, as if I was out of my place to be the first to get out of danger. Let me ask whether such an insinuation is justified by the evidence or the nature of the case? We had never passed beyond our own picquets and those of the Spaniards; we were all the time within the ground occupied by our own and the Spanish army; the attack was merely an advance of the French picquets to drive in ours and prevent our foraging, and which attack was repulsed; and the very few shots that came near any part of the regiment, and not near us, for none came near us, neither wounded man nor horse; and yet the question is put as if we were retreating engaged and in presence of the enemy, when I was only quietly leading back from foraging towards our quarters, meaning to procure what little forage could be got in going up the hill, and in our way back; and accordingly some little was procured as we returned by my

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

directions. I hope I am not too sanguine in thinking I have given full and distinct explanation of every circumstance connected with this charge, and a complete answer to it. But I will suppose for a moment that I may be wrong in some of the conceptions I have ventured to state upon points of military duty, and that there may be differences of opinion upon some of them; and I will then venture to ask, whether the occurrences of that day constitute a fair subject of charge at such a distance of time. It would be presumption in me to suppose that I executed every part of the duty entrusted to me during the campaign in such a manner as to leave no subject of comment to those who are inclined to cavil. How few transactions are there of a man's life in which when he looks back, he does not feel that if opportunity was to occur again he could perform the same thing more to his own satisfaction. Is there no difference between an officer performing his duty in such manner in every minute particular as to escape the criticism of those under his command, who may be watching for opportunities of cavil, and being made the subject of criminal charge? I will not occupy the time of the Court longer upon this charge.

The second charge is of a more serious nature; for though my prosecutors have endeavoured to word it in covered terms, it is impossible for the Court not to perceive that it was intended by the charge, and is attempted by the evidence, to impute to me that I misbehaved in presence of the enemy, and that it is intended, as in the terms of the letter, to attack my personal honour in my conduct before the enemy.

The charge has been divided into two distinct heads of evidence: the first, for not being in my proper place as commanding officer, under the circumstances which have been detailed in evidence, and not only not supporting, but keeping back the support, even of the men, from those who were actually engaged; and the second, for improperly and unnecessarily retreating the centre squadron of the regiment, and leaving it to the officer commanding it to take the command from me, by giving counter orders, and halting and fronting his squadron while retreating.

Upon the first part of the charge, it appears, that the regiment was in column of divisions, advancing rapidly to press the enemy, upon a road just admitting of a front of a division, which, as we were then not very strong, consisted, as has been stated, of about twelve files. The skirmishers, consisting of part of the picquet under Lieutenant Eversfield, and some who had joined him, were as usual in front; and that soon after the skirmishing began, Colonel Palmer, who commanded the right squadron which led the column, went forward to the skirmishers; and it is stated, that immediately previous to the clash with the enemy, I kept back the men, by telling them not to blow their horses, and also that I reined in my own mare, in consequence of which the men separated to pass me.

The latter account is only given by one witness, and not attempted to be confirmed by any other; and I am willing to suppose that the supposition that the division was dividing to pass me (as certainly no such circumstance took place, for I was on the flank, and not in the front) arose from the circumstance of such separation taking place to avoid the fallen horse.

The first subject of consideration in this charge is, where I ought to have been at such a time, and under such circumstances: upon which point Col. Palmer has called Colonel Elley to prove, that he would look for the commanding officer of a cavalry regiment, with the leading squadron nearest the enemy, which he considers his place, that he may see the conduct of his men, and be ready to take advantage of opportunities of

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

attacking the enemy. It certainly was not necessary to call Col. Elley to state a proposition which no person could dispute as a general rule, and I am therefore perfectly ready to adopt his testimony; for all the evidence has proved that I was, during the whole time of our following the enemy, and until we were halted, in the situation specified by Col. Elley; and I have very much misconceived the nature of my duty, if he, or any honourable member of this Court, would have expected to find me engaged with the skirmishers in the front, or charging with the front files of the supporting division in such a case. Col. Palmer commanded the leading squadron, and was with the officer of the picquet and skirmishers, and the troop-captain in front, performing his duty, certainly, with great activity and gallantry; and it appears that the supporting division was so near, some saying thirty, others twenty, others fifteen yards, that the momentary check of the front, produced by the clash with the enemy upon the charge, brought up the head of the division, and that the whole then followed the enemy in pursuit. Col. Palmer has asked, by way of contrasting the conduct of others with mine, and of course, for the purpose of proving that I was not in my proper place, where was Colonel Roberts when the regiment charged at Morales? I will not waste the time of the Court by commenting upon the spirit and motives which have dictated this, and similar questions in the other charges, but proceed to shew that in this, as well as in the other charges, there must be some strange difference between me and my prosecutors, as to the course of military duty, and what is required of an officer in command, and the sort of cases alluded to in the charges.

What was the case in the affair at Morales? It was the first appearance before the enemy of the Hussar brigade, as a brigade of cavalry; and the charge was made upon ground admitting of an extended front: and I have always understood that the front of the 10th, which was most forward, consisted of two squadrons, with another squadron a little refused on one flank, and another regiment of cavalry, a little refused on the other; and it is therefore stated in evidence, that even General Grant, who commanded the brigade, put himself at the head of the charge. Did Lord Edward Somerset, who commanded our brigade, think for a moment of putting himself at the head of the charge, in the instances stated in evidence to inculpate me? The attempt to put the two cases in comparison with each other, at once illustrates the difference of opinion which exists between my prosecutors and me upon this point. I admit, that if the regiment had been advancing in a different formation, and had admitted of a charge of any such proportion of its front, as to be considered in any manner as a charge of the regiment, that it would have been my duty, as it may be under peculiar circumstances in other cases, to lead the charge; but I have never understood, or heard it asserted, that in a charge, such as has been described in the evidence given upon the second charge, in which even the skirmishers formed a front, which occupied the whole road, and in which none could take any actual personal part, but the twelve or fourteen files in front, that the commanding officer of the regiment ought to charge at the head of those files, instead of leaving it to the squadron and troop-officer, whose duty it is, upon the same principles which impose that duty upon the commanding officer of the regiment, in case of a charge of a more extended front. I have always understood the rule and practice of the service to be as I have stated it; I certainly acted upon the supposition that I was performing my duty, and that to have put myself more forward under such circumstances, would have shewn an eagerness (pardonable in a young officer in an inferior command) at the expence of my judgment: I may

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

be wrong in this supposition, and there may be differences of opinion upon this subject, although I have never heard that there are any upon the sort of case stated. It is for the Court to decide, but I am firmly convinced, even if any of the members of this honourable Court thought me wrong in the conceptions I have stated, that they would not, upon so serious a charge, impute to me the motives which are the foundation of it, but that I should, in such a case, have the full benefit of the testimony which I will lay before the Court, from officers who have before seen me in presence of the enemy.

The next point which has come under consideration, is whether, if I ought to have so charged, I was able to do it; and upon this point, my prosecutor is kind enough to admit, that if my horse was blown, I ought to be acquitted of this charge. Serjeant Lacey states that my horse was blown at the moment he passed me to the front, to join in the charge; other witnesses state that my horse did not appear to be blown; and this contradiction has led to a good deal of evidence, as to the general state of the horses, and their comparative condition with reference to former periods, and the affair at Morales. I do not attach the least importance to this point, for I rest my defence upon no such ground; but as so much has been said upon it, and contradictory evidence given upon the state of the horses on that day, I will trouble the Court with one or two observations upon it, more particularly as it has been asserted, that the horses were in better working condition than when they charged at Morales, an assertion which excited, I believe, the surprise of all who heard it stated; as it is difficult to conceive, that horses, which had been living during part of the interval upon furze and inferior forage, and gone through a winter, which is well known to affect blood-horses, and horses partly blood, of which the 10th principally consists, could ever be in better condition for work. I notice this now, for the purpose of shewing, that in the anxiety to convict me, the horses are either in better condition or worse, according to the nature of the charge. To prove that the horses could not be distressed, they are stated to be in better condition in this charge; and to convict me hereafter of negligence, under the fourth charge, the Court will find they lost their condition under my command, although applying to the same period. The Court will naturally suppose that I do not ride inferior horses, or that my horses are out of condition; but it is well known in the regiment, that not only the mare I rode on that day, although a very good one, and capable of going a very good pace, but also a great many of the officers' horses, are not equal in speed to very many of the troop horses; the regiment containing, as is well known, a large proportion of horses of great speed, from the circumstance to which I have alluded, of so many of them being blood-horses, or three parts bred. I will prove to the Court that many of the horses were very much pressed, and consequently distressed at different periods of that day, while in pursuit of the enemy; but as I have before said, not for the purpose of resting my defence on this ground: at the same time, I have no difficulty in asserting that Serjeant Lacey, who is a light weight, and had a very good and fast horse in the sort of race which took place from the circumstance of the small extent of our front, which admitted of greater exertion of speed of each individual horse than can occur in a charge of more extended front, could have beat me; and I have no doubt, therefore, that he passed me as he has stated, although I have no particular recollection at this distance of time of the circumstance, or of making any particular observation as to the state of my own mare on that day; although I think from the speed of many of the other horses, it is very probable, that no exertion of mine

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

would, at the moment alluded to, have brought me to the point which would have satisfied the ideas of my prosecutors.

The next point which has been made the subject of consideration is, whether I prevented, rather than urged, the men in supporting the charge; for the evidence which has been given of my telling the men to keep their horses in hand, and not to blow them, could have no other object but to induce a belief in the Court, that I kept back the men from a wish not to be forward myself. This is consistent with the case of the prosecutors, and with their views of my duty, but it is utterly at variance with my conception as to my duty, and is completely inconsistent with all the other evidence in the case.

I certainly was anxious (as every commanding officer of cavalry is in such cases) at various periods during the pursuit that the men should not blow their horses; and I have no doubt that at different times I gave the sort of caution alluded to; but it is most clearly and distinctly proved by a variety of witnesses, called by my prosecutors, that I was still more anxious, when occasion called for it, to use the power of strength and speed in the horses (which ought always to be kept in hand in cavalry when possible, and which I considered it my peculiar duty to preserve for such occasions) to the fullest possible extent; and that when the men were passing me at full speed, I encouraged some, and urged others, (who have stated that their horses were doing all they could) not to spare their horses; and this evidence will I trust appear to the Court to be conclusive as to this charge, in more than one point of view; for it not only disproves any want of energy on my part to support those who were actually engaged in front; but it also clearly shews, that I conceived that I was in my proper station, urging on the men who were passing me; for it will hardly be supposed that if I had felt that I ought to have been with the skirmishers in the front, or even at the head of the front files of the leading division, that I should have been on the flank, calling the attention of my men to so glaring an inconsistency, and want of personal energy, as that of urging others to pass me, and go forward, when I ought according to the conception of my prosecutors to have gone first.

It has also been stated in evidence that the word was passed for me, and that I was sent for by Colonel Palmer to the front; circumstances of which I heard, and with some surprise, for the first time, when it was stated in Court. I will make no comment upon my being so sent for, nor upon the manner in which the order for fetching me was executed by the officer entrusted with it; but may venture to assure the Court that its singularity would have made it quite impossible that I could have forgotten it, if I had been aware that I was called for in the manner stated by Captain Fitzclarence.

Upon the subject therefore of the second division, if I may so call it, of the second charge, I cannot help feeling confident that it is quite unnecessary for me to trouble the Court further upon it, than to prove, which I will do by a witness or two, for the reasons I have mentioned, that a great many of the horses were severely pressed on that day; and I will therefore now proceed to the second part of the second charge, that of retreating the centre squadron, and having it fronted contrary to my order by its squadron officer: upon which it is sufficient for me to state that I will prove that I myself gave the word to front the squadron. It is not said that it was not proper, upon receiving the fire of the infantry, to retire out of the immediate reach of fire; and I will prove that as soon as that was done I fronted the squadron again, to be ready for whatever might occur. The result proved that I had acted properly in retiring, for the regiment was ordered by Lord Edward Somerset not to advance again until the infantry came up.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

But admitting, for the sake of argument, that Captain de Grammont thought I was retiring too far, and that at twenty yards before we reached the point which I thought the proper place to halt, he had called out Halt, and fronted the squadron, would such a circumstance not rather prove him than me to be in fault; for the Court will not fail to notice the essential difference between the two cases, of whether I retired before the enemy, when I ought to have advanced or remained where we received the fire, and whether any other officer differed with me as to the precise proper point of halting. If the fact did occur of Captain de Grammont giving any such word, which it would be his duty to do after me, before I gave it, I did not perceive it, and never heard it stated until I heard it given in evidence in this Court. Nor if I had heard of such a fact, and it had not been done in such a manner as to compel me to observe it, should I have thought it a fit subject for serious notice, making allowance, as I should have done for youthful and eager spirits, at such a moment of exertion, any more than I thought necessary to notice a fact which did occur on that day, but did not come to my knowledge until some time afterwards, of Captain Fitzclarence, upon his own judgment, ordering up Colonel Gardiner's guns, which was discovered only at the time, though I did not hear of it until long afterwards, in consequence of Colonel Gardiner's finding, when he brought up the guns, that they were not in a safe position, and being satisfied that they could not have been ordered there by any proper authority, and of his insisting upon one of the serjeants finding out who sent for them; and which circumstance I mention only to prove to the Court the sort of vivacity, if I may use the expression, which prevailed that day upon the subject of command, not of the regiment only, but of part of the brigade.

With these observations I will leave the second charge to the Court, with a perfect reliance upon the result of their decision upon it.

Upon the third charge the evidence has been very short. I am stated to have been in front with Lord Edward Somerset until the regiment approached the top of the hill, when the French infantry fired, and I am supposed immediately to vanish. No person is called who saw me go, nor is enquiry made, or an account attempted to be given of what became of me; except that Lieutenant Seymour is called to prove, that as he was coming to the front to see what was doing, he met me on the left flank going to the rear, where I certainly did go immediately after Captain Fitzclarence was wounded, to obey the orders I had received, and where, it is very probable, therefore, that he might meet me, although I have no recollection of having seen him at that particular time. I cannot but conceive that the Court will agree with me in thinking, that a charge of this description, attaching disgrace and loss of every thing dear to a soldier and a man, ought not to be preferred but upon the fullest enquiry and most accurate investigation of the facts. A little common charity, and a very small portion of that delicacy of feeling for which my prosecutors are desirous of claiming so much merit, would, I should conceive, induce an inferior officer to pause, before he permitted himself to think that his superior officer had deserted his duty, and dishonoured his personal reputation in presence of the enemy, because, upon looking round at such a moment, he did not see his commanding officer at his side: the same charity and feeling might induce him to suppose that his commanding officer was engaged in the performance of his duty elsewhere, until the contrary was shewn; and the same feeling would require some evidence, if suspicion had been allowed for a moment to prevail, that there was better ground for the imputation than has been pro-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

duced. If any such feelings of common charity towards even an enemy, or delicacy towards a superior in command, had led to any enquiry, as to facts, by my prosecutors, before this charge had been preferred, the Court, I am satisfied, would not have been troubled with it. I am not surprised now at finding that my prosecutors were ready, upon the slightest grounds, to impute any thing to me which could justify them to themselves for the conduct they have pursued towards me: but I will prove that the same fact did not produce the same feeling where there did not exist the same prejudice.

The facts relating to this transaction I will shortly state and prove to the Court.

Immediately after the fire of the infantry I went into the field, to the left of the head of the regiment, just by the side of the road, to see, if I could, where the infantry were, and whether it was a body of infantry or only skirmishers, and the nature of the ground on our flank; and not seeing any thing to enable me to judge of the force in front, I instantly returned to the head of the regiment while the fire was going on, and before Captain Fitzclarence was wounded; and I will distinctly prove, by four or five different witnesses, that I was actually present when he was wounded, and that I told him to go to the rear. One witness recollects Captain Fitzclarence speaking to me, and saying that he was only slightly wounded, and that upon my repeating my wish that he would go to the rear, he did so. I immediately received orders to take the two rear squadrons in another direction with Lord Edward Somerset, and instantly proceeded to the rear to execute the order, and Major Howard's squadron was put about, and retired some little distance, and went into a field lower down the hill near the road, out of the reach of fire. I must have been going to the rear for the purpose of obeying Lord Edward Somerset's orders when Mr. Seymour passed me, for I positively assert that I did not go to the rear before; and the interval was so short between the receiving of the fire and all these operations being performed, as hardly to admit of subdivision of the time, and to make it quite impossible that the fact could be otherwise; and the proof which I will give of my having returned while the fire continued, and therefore immediately, and of my being actually present when Captain Fitzclarence was wounded, is conclusive upon the only fact or point of importance to me or the Court, namely, whether I quitted the head of the column to get out of the reach of the enemy's fire; for all the other details are immaterial. Upon this charge also I cannot but call the attention of the Court to the cruel situation in which an officer is placed, who is called upon at a distant period, without having entertained the most distant suspicion that his conduct was to be called in question, to account for every moment of his time by evidence, in so hurried a transaction, and occupying so short a period of time as that which is the subject of the present charge. Common experience proves, that general recollection of circumstances to which attention is not particularly called, is at such a distance of time so vague that if six different people were asked as to the same transaction, they would probably all of them, most honestly speaking what they thought, give different accounts of circumstances to which their attention had not been called. My prosecutors, whose attention seems to have been excited to every thing I said or did, immediately missed me; but scores might have seen me upon that occasion and retain no recollection of it.

Fortunately for me, the circumstance of Captain Fitzclarence being wounded, and my speaking to him, is so marked a fact, both as to the fact of my presence and the time, as to leave nothing to loose testimony

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

and vague conjecture. With these observations I leave this charge. When I have given the evidence to which I have alluded, I think the Court will agree with me in thinking, that a different feeling towards me in my prosecutors would have produced more cautious enquiry, and saved my prosecutors, rather than me, the disgrace of this charge having been the subject of discussion.

I now come to the fourth and last charge, upon which, after the evidence given upon it, it is necessary that I should request the indulgent attention of the Court to some further observations upon the peculiar situation in which I stand with respect to it, as well as to the facts and circumstances connected with the charge itself.

I have in the preliminary observations of my defence, stated to the Court my entire ignorance, until the communication made to me by Colonel Palmer upon the subject of the letter, that any thing had occurred on the continent to produce any impression unfavourable to my general character in the command of my regiment. Lord Combermere has stated that he had on one or two particular occasions stated his dissatisfaction to me upon the subject of the baggage and march, but had never expressed to me any general dissatisfaction at my mode of conducting the command of my regiment; and nothing which occurred, up to the moment of his Lordship's appearance in Court against me as a witness, had led me to suppose that he entertained any such opinion as has been given to the Court; on the contrary, on applying to his Lordship to attend as a witness for me, he had expressed his wish to be saved the trouble of attending, as he did not know that any evidence he could give would be material to either party. I had continued in the command of the regiment, marched it through France in the most perfect order and discipline, and without any complaints against the men, brought it to England, received, as I will prove, the approbation of the general officer who inspected it in France, and the approbation of those who saw it, and upon its return to this country, for its state and condition both as to horses and men; and I had therefore certainly conceived (erroneously as it now appears) that any unfavourable impressions produced by the irregularities which had given rise to the letter of the 30th of March (founded as that letter was, as the Court will recollect, upon a misconception, as to the immediate outrage or misconduct which had occasioned the letter) had totally ceased; as from that moment not the slightest reason had been given me, either privately or publicly, to suppose that the regiment did not stand as high in repute for its discipline as any other in the service.

The Court have heard in evidence, that the regiment was in high order in every respect when it landed at Lisbon, both as to the men and horses, of which I may be, I hope, permitted, in my present situation, to avail myself, as having been in the immediate command of it for a long time previous. After some irregularities the men are stated to have become orderly, and the regiment in a perfect good state, as to its discipline, and so continued until my arrival. Upon my joining the regiment, my first attention, upon taking the command, was directed of course to the state of the regiment; and one of the first circumstances which excited my observation was the frequency and severity of the corporal punishments, many of them exceeding the limit of punishment allowed to be inflicted by regimental courts-martial. The honourable members of the Court are all of them acquainted with the circular letter of the 25th of March, 1812, in relation to the extent of corporal punishments by regimental courts; and are also aware, that although it has not been thought advisable so far to alter the ancient practice as to prohibit corporal punish-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

ments entirely, yet that they have been of late years very much diminished, and that most earnest wishes have been expressed, by every branch of authority connected with the military service and command of the army, that every possible effort should be made to lessen both their frequency and individual extent; and I need not suggest to the Court, that it could not, under such circumstances, even require the repeated injunctions which I have received upon this subject, from the well-known humanity and considerate feeling of the illustrious person who has so long honoured the regiment by his personal command of it, towards the private soldier in the army, to induce me to strain every effort to endeavour, in the regiment under his Royal Highness's immediate command, to shew that an unremitting attention of the officers to their men, might, in a great measure, supersede the necessity, or at all events mitigate the extent of corporal punishments, and aid in the accomplishing the object, which has been considered, by all descriptions of persons who have discussed the subject, in or out of parliament, as most desirous of producing a change as to such punishments, although they may have differed as to the practicability of attaining the object, or the prudence of any attempt at a sudden alteration of system. With these feelings long impressed upon my mind, and upon which I had always endeavoured to act, I looked at the list of courts-martial and punishments, which I will lay before the Court, with strong sensations of mortification and regret; and I expressed myself satisfied that a different system, and a strict and unremitting attention to the men in quarters, would, in a great measure, render recourse to such frequent punishments unnecessary, and that no circumstances could justify the excess of punishment which I observed in direct violation of the orders upon the subject.

The first question, therefore, which would arise upon this subject would be, whether I had a right to demand of the troop officers, an unremitting and constant attention to the men in their cantonments and quarters, or they had a better right to demand of me the trial and punishment, in every case in which they thought it necessary, of men who had committed offences?

I cannot but be well aware that officers of troops must be supported by the officer commanding; but the Court will also, I am well satisfied, concur with me in saying, that unless a commanding officer on service is supported in the duties of his command, and more particularly in the interior care of the regiment, and of the men and horses, that neither severity of punishments nor any other measures will prevent the irregularities which have been the subject of discussion: and I think I may venture to assure myself of the concurrence of the Court in the general principle, that nothing can be more unjust, or mischievous in the end, to the true interests of the army, however it may apparently produce a good effect at the time, than permitting the officers to substitute severity of punishment for their own personal and constant attention in visiting quarters, as the means of maintaining the discipline of a regiment. I could, without difficulty, state and prove numerous instances of want of due co-operation with myself in the command. I could prove that my prosecutor, Colonel Palmer himself, permitted me to remain in perfect ignorance of a medical report, stating drunkenness, want of necessaries, and inattention to personal cleanliness, as causes of an increase of sickness in the men of the 10th, which might have seriously affected the character of the regiment, and of myself as commanding it, if not enquired into and answered; although the report was made while he was in command of the regiment, during my absence on a visit to head-quarters, and which he did not report to me on my return; although he had taken

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

no steps upon it himself, and that I only learnt the circumstance, and was enabled to take the proper steps upon it, from a conversation with the general of our brigade, Lord Edward Somerset. I could also prove, that he has since stated as a reason for not communicating it to me, that we were not then privately upon a good footing, or upon speaking terms. I could prove frequent and repeated instances of continued neglect on the part of the other officers of their duties, as to visiting quarters, and proper attention to the men when not on duty, which, every member of the Court will agree with me in thinking, are as essential to the well-being and character of a regiment on service, as the support of the commanding officer to those under him in the punishment of the men: but I should be very sorry to trouble the Court with details which would lead to a long course of protracted investigation, upon a subject so long passed by, and of inferior importance, as the decision of the Court must, even on this charge, rest upon broader and more general grounds. That I did not think at the time that the officers were sufficiently attentive to their duties, will be obvious from the repeated orders I issued upon this and various similar points of interior management of the regiment. I certainly had reason at the time to think that I had not that cordial co-operation in the performance of those duties, to which I considered myself entitled: and though I was at that time aware, that there were various circumstances connected with the then state of the regiment, which might in some measure account for this, I certainly entertained no conception or suspicion that a feeling could exist any where towards myself of a description which has been exhibited by the subsequent conduct of my prosecutors.

I think I may now, after all which I have stated, venture to ask the Court, whether it was probable, nay even possible, that I should have the co-operation and assistance which was absolutely essential to the due care of the interior arrangements of the regiment, from officers who entertained towards me such feelings as could admit of their subjecting me to the imputations upon which I have been brought before this Court upon the evidence which has been adduced?

I was pursuing a system in which their co-operation was absolutely essential, and I have now reason to know and feel that they were pursuing another system destructive of mine; and I also now too late find that I was vainly looking for co-operation, where I ought only to have been guarding against future attacks upon my honour and character.

It has been asked of Lord Combermere, and of Lord Edward Somerset, whether I ever complained of the officers as the cause of the relaxation of the discipline of the regiment, or stated to them that it arose from their inattention, and not co-operating with me. I certainly never did; for in the first place, if I had been so disposed, it was not called for by any other complaint of want of discipline in the regiment than that which is contained in the letter of the 30th of March, upon which the Court will be so good as to recollect the directions were given as to the conduct of the other officers, and that in consequence of the last paragraph of the letter, Lord Edward Somerset has most distinctly stated, that he thought it his duty to enforce the necessity of the performance of their duties upon the attention of the other officers; and I certainly considered what passed upon that occasion (although the censure contained in the letter privately read to me was a severe mortification), as likely most essentially to aid me in the prevention of the irregularities complained of; and I had reason to believe, from the subsequent state of the regiment, and its conduct afterwards, and on the march through France, that I was not mistaken. But independent of this circumstance,

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

I have no hesitation in saying, that nothing but the most absolute necessity could have induced me to make any such complaints as are alluded to, in the then state of the regiment, as I do not think that the exposure of the interior dissensions in a regiment, which must have been the inevitable consequence of such complaints, are creditable either to the army or the regiment in which they are found to occur; and I should much rather prefer a patient and steady performance of what I conceived to be my duty, and perseverance in a conduct which might ultimately tend to produce harmony, or at least prove that I was not the person who prevented it.

Upon the part of this charge which relates to my not supporting the officers, I will lay before the Court lists of the courts-martial before and after I joined. In the first, the Court will find the proof of my statement as to the nature of the punishments; and the last will shew, that notwithstanding my most earnest wishes to pursue a different system, I was compelled to resort to frequent and severe punishments, which I might, in my view of the subject, attribute much to the want of sufficient exertion of those means, which can alone, as I conceive, prevent or lessen the irregularities which were the subject of charge, in the cases contained in the lists; and the last list will at all events prove, that I did punish, and with severity, in all cases in which I deemed it necessary, or in which some circumstances of former character, or doubt as to the testimony and guilt of the men reported, did not induce me to think that a trial and corporal punishment might be dispensed with.

With respect to the particular cases which have been alluded to in the evidence, the Court will allow me again to call their attention to the peculiarity of my situation as connected with this, and the other charges, namely, the period at which they have been preferred. Many circumstances which, if I had been accused at the time, or even had the slightest reason to suppose I might become the subject of charge at a future period, I might have collected and preserved for purposes of explanation, or evidence, it is quite impossible for me at this distance of time to recal to my recollection. The Court will not expect that I should now without any previous notice be able to state the precise grounds upon which I acted in each particular case. Some I can, and those I will explain. In the case of the orderly serjeant mentioned by Brigade-Major Jones, the man was an excellent soldier, and of good character, and had been, as I ascertained, made drunk by wine given him by the Brigade-Major's own people. I sent an account of the circumstance to him, with my wishes not to disgrace and disable the man for some time as a soldier, and certainly understood that he acquiesced in his not being brought to a court-martial.

The man brought out for punishment, Private Abbott, I pardoned from his being in a very bad state of health, of which he afterwards died in the hospital; and I am satisfied if all the instances had been earlier brought forward, that I could have stated sufficient reasons for my conduct, although at this distance of time I cannot recal them. The list of punishments actually inflicted, will shew, that I did not adopt the system of excluding corporal punishment, although I was desirous of avoiding it whenever I could without detriment to the service.

I must now notice some of the general facts which are stated by some of the witnesses as proofs of the relaxation of discipline under my command. Colonel Gardiner says, that the discipline of the regiment became very relaxed under my command; and assigns as his reasons for giving the opinion so strongly as he did, that the regiment came late to

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

its ground on marching days three times a week, that the equipments of the men became worse, and the horses out of condition.

Upon the first I am willing to suppose that there must be some mistake. Upon the second and third, I might, I think, justly complain that I am made answerable even for the effect of the elements.

The men's equipments were certainly not likely to improve in the winter's campaign, but my repeated orders upon the subject will shew that I was not inattentive to that part of regimental arrangement; and upon the condition of the horses, I must remind the Court, that for the purpose of the second charge, evidence has been called to prove that they were in good condition, and for the purpose of this charge they are stated to have fallen off while under my orders, during the same period of time.

Upon this point I can only add to what I have before had occasion to say upon it, that every officer who has attended to the subject, well knows that blood horses, and those which partake of the qualities of the blood horse, as most of the horses in the 10th do, often thrive better than other horses in the summer, but that they always suffer proportionably more from winter: and the condition which the horses afterwards acquired in the following summer, and in which they were on their return, will prove, that it would not, but for the industry with which every little circumstance is laid hold of to assist each charge, however inconsistent with other charges, have been mentioned.

Upon the general state of the men and their occasional drunkenness and excesses, I will beg the Court to recollect that I joined the regiment at the moment previous to its advancing into France, where the soldiers from its being an enemy's country, considered themselves, notwithstanding every order upon the subject, as less culpable in plundering, and that many of them had acquired money before I joined them, that they got also into a country where wine was at command at a low price, and in abundance, and that the place where my regiment was quartered part of the time, Taffalla, afforded greater facilities in procuring wine, and had more wine houses than almost any other place occupied by other troops, and that it is impossible, therefore, to suppose the irregularities would not in some measure increase from these circumstances.

I have now noticed, I believe, all the material points of evidence upon this charge, and am very sorry to have been obliged to trouble the Court at such length; but before I conclude I must call the attention of the Court to the particular consideration of this charge as it stands in the warrant, and has been supported by evidence, as it appears to me that I am brought before this tribunal upon a charge upon which I have already been most severely punished. In saying this I beg I may not be supposed for a moment to impute to the right honourable person who has so ably assisted the Court in the discharge of his duty as Judge Advocate any want of caution in admitting it, or to the Court any want of consideration for me in allowing it to proceed; for it will be seen that my suggestion is founded upon the evidence which has been given in support of it, which, whatever knowledge the Judge Advocate or any member of the Court might possess, as to the contents of the letter of the 30th of March, from having seen it officially or otherwise, could not be either with him or the Court subject of legal cognizance until it was produced and proved, and also until it was proved that it had been published or communicated to me; but after the evidence which has been given I hope I shall not be deemed guilty of presumption in suggesting to the serious consideration of the Court, the punishment I have already re-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

ceived, in the censure of the commander in chief, so communicated to me, if they should be of opinion that under all the circumstances which have been proved and which I have alluded to, I have from error in judgment, in carrying the principles of action upon which I proceeded too far, or from any other cause, permitted the discipline of the regiment to relax.

The subject of the charge is one rather more within the cognizance of the commander of the army than the subject of private prosecution by the officers of the regiment. I unfortunately incurred the displeasure of the distinguished officer who has led our armies; and I must ever lament having done so; but I have never had any subsequent reason to think that any unfavourable impression remained upon his mind upon the subject of it. I asked for the letter, or a copy of it, at the time of its being read, with a view to requesting an enquiry upon my conduct in the command of the regiment, that I might have the opportunity of bringing all the circumstances with which I have now troubled the Court, under the consideration of the commander in chief in my exculpation; but was told by Lord Edward Somerset that he considered it as a private letter to read to me, and make the subject of an address to the other officers, but that he did not consider himself as authorized to give me a copy of it. This, though Lord Edward Somerset does not appear to recollect it, is too deeply impressed upon my mind to make it possible that I should ever forget it, I submitted in silence therefore, and without a murmur, to the reprehension I then received; and I cannot but hope that if the Court are of opinion that I have erred upon the subject of this charge, they will at the same time think a sufficient punishment immediately followed the offence. I have read in the public papers before the commencement of this trial from day to day, paragraphs courting public applause upon my accusers, and giving partial extracts from the letter alluded to with comments, highly injurious to my character as an officer and a gentleman. To such attacks I disdained to make any answer, but waited with eager anxiety the opportunity of justifying myself before this Court.

I have now to apologize for having occupied so much of your valuable time, and to thank the Court for having at this period of the year, when so many of its members must have been called to attend at great inconvenience, afforded me the indulgence of an adjournment for my defence.

I leave my honour and character in your hands, where I am sure they will be safe; and I trust that by your sentence of an honourable acquittal they will be restored to me pure and untainted.

Judge Advocate General. Colonel Quentin wishes that General Cartwright may be called as a witness to character, before he begins his evidence on facts, General Cartwright having duties requiring his attendance elsewhere.

Lieutenant General Cartwright sworn.

Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Have the goodness to state your knowledge of Colonel Quentin, as an officer, and your opinion of his character as such.

Gen. Cart. I have taken the liberty to put this opinion into writing, which, with the permission of the Court, I will read.

Judge Advocate General. You will consider Sir, that what you are about to read, is what you state upon oath, as your opinion at the present moment.

Exactly so.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

"Colonel Quentin served under my command in the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own Light Dragoons, (they are at present called the 10th Hussars;) during the whole time in which I did duty with that regiment as its Lieutenant Colonel, not meaning to include the period when I was Major General; a period (the few months included, when I was only Major) of about nine years; in which period I of course had great means of becoming acquainted with the character, and of observing the professional conduct of Colonel Quentin; and I have no hesitation in declaring, that I invariably found Colonel Quentin to be an officer who laboured as indefatigably, as zealously, and if I may be allowed to say, as successfully, for the good of his regiment and of the service, as it was possible for an officer of his rank to do; and I accordingly should think I was now acting with great injustice to Colonel Quentin, were I not to say that if the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own Light Dragoons acquired any credit by its general discipline and good appearance, while I had the honour to be Lieutenant Colonel of it, that credit so acquired was in a great degree the result of the extraordinary exertions of Colonel Quentin. I have to add, that I have, subsequently to the period above spoken of, every reason to think that those exertions of Colonel Quentin continued unabated, as I at different times inspected the 10th Dragoons when I was employed as Major General upon the staff, and I was as firmly convinced upon those occasions, as I had been upon any former ones, that the regiment derived the greatest advantage from the unremitting zeal and from the abilities of Colonel Quentin. I farther wish to say, that my report on the state of discipline of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own Dragoons, bearing date the 22d October, 1806, contains, I recollect, the following passage: "Lieutenant Colonel Leigh having been much in attendance upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as his equerry, since the 10th Light Dragoons have been under the command of the Lieutenant General (that is myself), the command has in a considerable degree devolved upon Colonel Quentin, whose unremitting attention to the duties of that command has proved him to possess a perfect knowledge of every part of cavalry service, and to be in all respects a most deserving officer." That is the whole of my opinion. I have signed this as my opinion."

Cross-examined by Colonel Palmer.

You say you at different times inspected the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own Light Dragoons: be pleased to state when, and how often?

Twice or three times, I think; in the years 1806 and 1807.

Col. P. Do you consider yourself as enabled to give an opinion of Colonel Quentin's merits on service?

Gen. C. That is a question I really do not know how to answer; I never was hut on home service with him.

Colonel Palmer. I think it a very different thing commanding at home, and therefore put the question.

Judge Advocate General. Of that the Court will judge. There is no possible objection to the question, whether he was ever on service with him.

Colonel Palmer. Does the opinion you have expressed of Colonel Quentin's character comprehend his conduct on service?

President. I understand that as far as General Cartwright knows Colonel Quentin he has given him that character: he says, he has never served abroad with him.

Col. Palmer. I beg leave to apologize to the Court if I have put any question that was improper; but I thought it material, after so very

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUINTIN.

high a character, to ask whether it referred to Col. Quentin's merits on service; but I beg to withdraw the whole of the questions.

President. I will only say, that I never knew an evidence with respect to character, cross-examined.

Several letters were handed to Colonel Palmer, and admitted, and there-upon read.

August 9, 1814.—Sir,—We, the officers of the 10th Royal Hussars, have deemed it necessary to address His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the enclosed letter, and we request you (as senior field officer of the regiment) will take a favourable opportunity of submitting it for the consideration of His Royal Highness. You will, we are confident, be able to give His Royal Highness any further information he may require. We also beg of you to add your signature to the letter, if your feelings on the subject are in unison with ours, as we conceive you to be equally interested with us all, in the character and reputation of the regiment. We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servants,

G. J. ROBERTS, Major and Lieut.	CHARLES EVERSFIELD, Lieut.
Col.	G. WOMBWELL, Lieut.
J. RD. LEWES LLOYD, Capt.	C. WYNDHAM, Lieut.
B. HARDING, Capt.	H. SEYMOUR, Lieut.
S. H. STUART, Capt.	HENRY SOMERSET, Lieut.
G. FITZ CLARENCE, Capt.	A. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.
J. SMYTH, Capt.	HENRY FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.
EDW. PAGE TURNER, Capt.	I. H. POWELL, Lieut.
ROBERT GIVVEN, Capt.	I. JACKSON, Lieut.
ARTHUR HILL, Capt.	I. A. RICHARDSON, Lieut.
EDW. FITZGERALD, Capt.	I. C. GREEN, Lieut.
WORCESTER, Lieut.	

To Col. Palmer, 10th, (or Prince of Wales's own) regiment, Hussars.

August 9, 1814.—Sir,—It is with the most sincere regret, that we, the officers of your Royal Highness's regiment, feel called on, as a duty we owe to your Royal Highness, as our Colonel, and to ourselves, to endeavour to remove any impressions to our prejudice, which we fear the repeated animadversions of the Duke of Wellington, and the commanding officer of the cavalry, in regard to the conduct of the regiment, may leave in your Royal Highness's mind, with respect to our conduct in the execution of our respective duties, during the period of our services on the continent, if the circumstances should hereafter come to your Royal Highness's knowledge.

We can with confidence, assure your Royal Highness, that we have endeavoured by every exertion in our power to maintain the discipline and credit of a regiment so distinguished by your Royal Highness's favour and protection.

So peculiarly situated as we feel ourselves, we trust that your Royal Highness will be induced to view with your Royal Highness's usual kind consideration, the motive which makes us feel it our imperious duty to notice with the most poignant and heartfelt regret, reports most generally circulated to the prejudice of the military character of Col. Quentin, and which are so unhappily calculated to throw discredit on the regiment.

Deeply as we must regret being compelled to appeal to your Royal Highness on a subject so delicate, we hope and trust that our critical situation will acquit us of any sinister motive.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

The fear that a knowledge of these circumstances might eventually reach your Royal Highness from other quarters, (which would, consequently, place us in a situation to merit reprehension,) has obliged us to lay them before your Royal Highness. Trusting our intention will be seen in the proper light, and impelled by these feelings, which originate solely in the wish to maintain the distinguished character and credit of your Royal Highness's regiment;

We remain, with every sentiment of attachment and respect, Your Royal Highness's most obedient, and most devoted humble servants,

WORCESTER, Lieut.
CHARLES EVERSFIELD, Lieut.
H. SOMERSET, Lieut.
G. WOMBWELL, Lieut.
C. WYNDHAM, Lieut.
HORACE SEYMOUR, Lieut.
HENRY FITZ CLARENCE, Lieut.
A. F. BERKELEY, Lieut.
I. H. POWELL, Lieut.
I. JACKSON, Lieut.
I. A. RICHARDSON, Lieut.
I. C. GREEN, Lieut.
R. B. PALLISER, Cornet.

G. J. ROBERTS, Major and Lieut. Colouel.
J. R. LEWES LLOYD, Capt.
BN. HARDING, Capt.
S. H. STUART, Capt.
G. FITZ CLARENCE, Capt.
J. SMITH, Capt.
EDWARD PAGE TURNER, Capt.
ROBERT GIVEEN, Capt.
C. SYNGE, Capt.
ARTHUR HILL, Capt.
EDWARD FOX FITZGERAHD, Capt.

Brighton Barracks, August 26th.—Sir.—In consequence of your Royal Highness's commands, through Col. Palmer to the officers, upon the subject of the unhappy feeling that exists in the regiment, I beg leave most respectfully to address your Royal Highness in my own name, and that of the officers.

With respect to the bringing forward charges against the commanding officer, we can assure your Royal Highness, that we have never had an intention of the kind, nor can we at all reconcile ourselves to the idea of bringing forward, before a general court-martial, an individual who has hitherto been so distinguished by your Royal Highness's favour and protection; conceiving, that nothing could justify to the world and ourselves, the indelicacy of such an act. Our feelings, independent of such consideration, are adverse to a measure of the kind; being actuated by no personal motives, but solely by an anxiety to preserve the distinguished character of your Royal Highness's regiment, which we conceive to have suffered most materially under the command of Col. Quentin, in its late service on the continent. In making this declaration, it is our duty to lay the circumstance before your Royal Highness, who will best judge how far we are justified in the feelings we possess.

We submit, in the first place, to your Royal Highness, an extract from the Adjutant General's letter to Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar brigade (which we most respectfully beg leave to enclose), relative to your Royal Highness's regiment, and we appeal to the candour of your Royal Highness, how far any set of officers, anxious for the character and credit of their corps, and without the peculiar feelings by which we are actuated, can respect the individual who has involved them in such disgrace. We likewise beg leave most respectfully to refer your Royal Highness to the inclosed general orders from Sir Stapleton Cotton, then commanding the cavalry, in which the commanding officer is again alluded to, and the whole regiment threatened with the disgrace and punishment attending his misconduct. We are further under the necessity of stating to your Royal Highness, which we do with feelings of sincere regret, that reports out of the regiment, and the general

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

opinions of the officers are so injurious to the personal honour of Col. Quentin, as to his conduct before the enemy, that we cannot, consistently with our feelings, refrain from stating the fact to your Royal Highness, leaving your Royal Highness to adopt such measures as your Royal Highness may conceive such a declaration, on our part, calls for; and should your Royal Highness demand why we have so long concealed these and other circumstances from your knowledge, we trust your Royal Highness will find it in those sentiments of respect and delicacy to your Royal Highness's situation, which led us to bear with patience the misfortune of ours.

The mode in which these facts are to be brought forward, we most dutifully beg leave to request your Royal Highness to determine: we have stated our objection to a public enquiry, and trust your Royal Highness will give credit to our motives; at the same time, if your Royal Highness should judge it expedient to deny this indulgence to our wishes, we are ready to obey whatever commands your Royal Highness may think fit to give us.

Whatever may be the result of any proceeding your Royal Highness my think proper to adopt, we beg to assure your Royal Highness that we shall ever remember with feelings of pride and gratitude what we owe to your Royal Highness as our Colonel; and we can declare with the greatest truth, that independent of the distinguished and exclusive honour we have hitherto enjoyed of serving immediately under your Royal Highness, and of which we conceive that we but shew our sense by our zeal in the discharge of our duties, and our anxiety for the character of your Royal Highness's regiment: we have ever experienced from your Royal Highness that most gracious condescension and kindness, and that unremitting attention to all our interests and wishes, which would make us feel the most ungrateful of human beings if we could ever forget them.

I have the honour to remain, with every sentiment of duty and attachment, Your Royal Highness's most devoted and humble servant,

G. ROBERTS, Lt.-Col. and Major, 10th.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The following inclosures in the above letter were read:

"Extract from the Adjutant General's letter to Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar brigade:

"I am commanded by my Lord Wellington, to take this occasion of mentioning, that the complaints against the 10th Hussars are so general, and so extremely discreditable to the regiment, and prejudicial to the interests of the army, it is requisite you should adopt measures to re-establish that discipline which is necessary to good order, but which has been allowed to relax in an unpardonable degree under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Quentin.

"Your Lordship will be so good as to communicate to the Lieutenant-Colonel the Field Marshal's displeasure at having to notice irregularities it was in his power to have prevented; and that a recurrence of such breach of regulation and good order, will convince his Excellency that the Lieutenant-Colonel is unequal to the command of a regiment of the first pretensions."

"General Cavalry Orders.

26th February, 1814.—"Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton regrets having occasion to say, that many reports have lately been made of extreme misconduct in cantonments by some of the cavalry. The civility shewn by the inhabitants of the country ought to meet with return worthy of it. A contrary conduct, in frequent instances, cannot

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

but be known to the officers whose duty it is to exact from those under their orders the observance of good discipline.

"The officers here alluded to cannot, however, realize what is expected of them unless they are supported by officers commanding regiments: lenity to those guilty of small offences, tends frequently to encouraging the commission of offences of greater magnitude.

"When the captain of a troop has occasion to report the misconduct of individuals to the officer commanding the regiment, the latter must support him, otherwise the troop must of necessity become disorderly; the captain will lose his authority, and his zeal for the good of the service is not unlikely to be diminished in the same proportion.

"The Lieutenant-General hopes there will be no occasion to mention in orders the name of any regiment for misconduct in cantonments, but should it be repeated, a necessity for so doing will be called for, and the regiment so mentioned will be ordered (every officer and man) into bivouac, and not allowed on any account to enter cantonments, to disgrace cavalry service by theft and other depredations.

"The Lieutenant-General having witnessed much irregularity in the march of the baggage of the Hussar brigade, calls to a reference to the cavalry orders of 5th Sept. 1809, 1st Sept. 1810, and 14th March, 1812. An officer in a command of a baggage-guard must be in the rear of his command, to ascertain that the baggage animals keep well up; the rate of march must be regulated accordingly.

"This order must be read twice at the head of each regiment, and twice a week at the head of each troop during the next month.

(Signed)

"J. ELLEY, A. A. G."

The following Letter was read.

August 21st, 1814.—Sir, It is impossible to offer the expression of my gratitude for the humane consideration exercised by your Royal Highness towards me, under the present unlooked for circumstances of the regiment; but in the expression of that feeling, I trust your Royal Highness's generosity, not to believe me capable of shrinking from the most public investigation, which allegations, such as are contained in the letter written by Lieut. Col. Roberts, and in the name of the regiment, so imperatively call for: I, therefore, lay myself at your Royal Highness's feet, with my humble prayer, that it may be your Royal Highness's decision that a general court-martial do judge between the regiment and me. I have the honour to remain your Royal Highness's most obedient and most faithful humble servant,

G. QUENTIN.

To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Judge Adv. Gen. There is a question to be asked of Colonel Palmer.

Colonel Palmer sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Where were the different officers who signed the letter of the 9th of August at the several periods alluded to in the charges?

Col. Palmer. Major Roberts had returned to England about the 9th or 10th of August; Captain Lloyd was with the regiment the whole of the time; Captain Harding with the regiment; Captain Stuart with the regiment; Captain Fitzclarence was only part of the time; Captain Smyth came out with the new squadron in February; Captain Turner came out with Captain Smyth in the same squadron; Captain Giveen was at home; Captain Lord Arthur Hill went abroad with the regiment, and came home on his promotion; Captain Fitzgerald lauded with the regiment, he was there up to the period of the charge; the two Fitzclarcences came home with the regiment. The Marquis of Worcester was with the regiment soon after we came to Lisbon; but he was most part

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

of the time with Lord Wellington, as his aid-de-camp. He was with the regiment at Olité, under Colonel Roberts; but I do not think he was ever with the regiment under the command of Colonel Quentin. Mr. Wombwell went out with the regiment, but he returned very ill with the jaundice; he went home from Tafalla, I think about September. Charles Wyndham was there the whole time with the regiment; Lieutenant Seymour also; Lieutenant Somerset also; but when Lord Edward took the command of the brigade, he was made aid-de-camp to his uncle, Lord Edward. Lieutenant Berkely was out with the regiment the whole time. Mr. Powell came out some time previous to the last squadron, and he was obliged to return very soon, on account of his ill health. Mr. Jackson came out with the new squadron, but I left it immediately after the conclusion of the war, and was but a short time with him. Lieutenant Richardson came out with the 4th squadron. Lieutenant Green did not come out.

How long had Lieutenant Green and Cornet Palliser been in the regiment?—I really cannot recollect. Colonel Quentin has the orderly books, which will ascertain it.

Col. Pal. As the defence is very long, and some parts of it affect me, I should be obliged to Colonel Quentin if he would examine me upon oath as to any points to which he has spoken.

Serjeant Charles Buck sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Did you bring the brigade order relating to foraging from Brigade-Major Jones on the 9th of January last?—Yes, I did.

What sort of a night was it, and at what time did you reach the headquarters of the regiment at Cambo?—It was a very dark wet night; I did not reach the head-quarters at Cambo till a little after eight o'clock in the evening.

Serjeant Major Samuel Wells examined by Colonel Quentin.

Did you act as adjutant at the time of the regiment being at Cambo in January last?—I did.

Were any orders given to you by Colonel Quentin on the receipt of the brigade order on the 9th of January last to forage in the valley of Macoy on the following morning?—Yes, there were.

What sort of an evening was it?—It was a very dark evening and wet.

At what time were those orders given you?—It was some time after dark; I should think after eight o'clock.

What did you do in consequence of those orders?—I gave the orders out for the regiment to assemble the next morning near the cantonments of the squadron commanded by Colonel Palmer.

Could any officers or men have found their way to the quarters of General Morillo on the evening of the 9th after the brigade order arrived?—I do not think it would have been of any service to have sent that evening; the roads were very bad, and it was very dark.

Did you send any orders to any officers to go to General Morillo early the next morning?—Yes, I do not remember whether Lieutenant Fitzclarence, or Fitzgerald; but one of those officers I ordered to go at day-break to General Morillo to request a hundred men to cover the foragers.

Cross-examined by Colonel Palmer.

How long did the regiment lie at Tafalla?—About two months.

Were not there troops there during the months of August, September, and October?

Some part of the regiment was there during that period.

Were not Colonel Quentin's quarters there during the whole of that

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

time?—No; they were there the beginning of the time, but not during the whole of it.

Can you state how many punishments took place whilst the regiment lay there?—I cannot.

Col. Pal. Did Colonel Quentin attend the execution of the punishments?

Some, and some he did not.

President. In punishing a man under sentence of court-martial, was it the practice for the regiment to be under arms, and all the officers to be attending at the time of the execution of the sentence, or only the adjutant and particular officers?—For the whole of the regiment to be under arms, and all the officers of every rank to be present.

Was it customary in punishments, when the sentence of the Court was read, for the articles of war to be read?—They used to be read; but latterly they have not; they were not referred to; but it was only said “contrary to the articles of war.” The article that he was sentenced under was always read when it was referred to.

Col. Pal. Do you remember Colonel Palmer complaining to Colonel Quentin that he could not make the farriers and trumpeters of the regiment do their duty in punishing the men?—I recollect Colonel Palmer complaining of them; and Colonel Quentin then ordered that a black trumpeter, who had been complained of by Colonel Palmer, should be kept at drill, where he was to be kept till he was released by Colonel Palmer. Colonel Quentin spoke very severely to him himself, and ordered him to be drilled.

Did not punishments occur much more frequently after quitting Tafalla and proceeding to join the army than before?—After we passed the Pyrenees the punishments were much more frequent.

President. For what offences?—Intoxication and other offences.

Col. Pal. What observation did Colonel Quentin make to you upon his arrival at the regiment, upon the system which had been pursued previous to his joining?—After returning from Roncesvalles the Colonel joined us at Olité; he called for the court-martial book, and expressed his surprise at the wonderful punishments there had been in the regiment, and said he would endeavour to adopt another method.

What was the state of discipline of the regiment before Colonel Quentin joined it, after landing at Lisbon?—The discipline of the regiment at first after our landing at Lisbon was very bad: they drank to excess; the Lieutenant Colonel assembled the regiment, and told the men that if they got drunk, he must punish them; and previous to our leaving Lisbon, the regiment was in as good order as any regiment in the service.

Did you observe any alteration after Colonel Quentin's joining?—When we returned to Tafalla the men drank to great excess; and the mode of putting the men in irons, which Colonel Quentin adopted, instead of court-martial, I do not think had the desired effect.

Do you remember at Tafalla finding two men who had been punished for breaking open a wine-cellar, and sent to the hospital, again drunk in the streets within an hour?—I remember going into the front of the hospital, and finding two men who had been punished for breaking open a wine-cellar, and the people giving them wine, and I took them back to the hospital myself: it might be three quarters of an hour or an hour; it was within the hour I know.

Do you remember the punishment of a man of the name of Rowe?—Perfectly well.

State when it was.—It might be the latter end of April, or the beginning of May.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Did the man say any thing on being taken down?—On the man being taken down he halloed, "Thank you, Colonel Quentin; damn you; you are a gentleman;" somebody hushed him to hold his tongue; he said, "Damn you, I will not hold my tongue; he is a gentleman; Colonel Quentin is a gentleman; the regiment is a good regiment yet, but I am in a bad troop."

Did he receive the whole of his punishment?—I cannot answer to that; but I believe he did not.

Lieutenant General Champaigne. What troop was he in?—Captain Smyth's troop.

Re-examined by Colonel Quentin.

What other methods besides corporal punishment did Colonel Quentin adopt?—Putting men in irons, and making them walk with their kits at their backs.

How many instances do you know of the regiment being delayed by punishments?—I do not remember more than one instance. When we got our orders we used to turn out half an hour, or three quarters of an hour before the time for that purpose.

What was that one instance?—I think that was the 26th of February. The regiment was turned out for the purpose of mustering, and one of the aid-de-camps came and expressed his surprise at the regiment being turned out; a punishment took place, and Colonel Quentin represented to the men that if any of them were guilty of getting drunk again, he would speak to the General, and the regiment should be put in bivouac. During this there was some little delay.

Col. Pal. You have stated that you recollect the regiment being detained only once for the punishment of the men?—Not to be behind the brigade, I mean.

Do not you remember many instances of the regiment being turned out and the men being flogged?—Yes, I remember many instances; but then they were turned out half an hour or three quarters of an hour previous to the time of the regiment being assembled. The leave of the General, Lord Edward Somerset, has been asked more than once to my knowledge for it.

Col. Quen. When was it that Colonel Quentin said he would apply that the regiment should be put in bivouac if they continued to get drunk?—On the 26th of February.

Are you positive as to the day?—I am positive to the day; the next day was the battle of Orthès.

Was this stated by Colonel Quentin previous to or after the order?—Previous to the order.

Col. Quen. Had the men plenty of money at the time you were at Tafalla?—Yes, they had all the time we were at Tafalla; and if any of them had not, the artillery, who had plenty of money, used to treat the men.

Could they obtain abundance of wine, and at a very cheap rate?—They could procure abundance of wine, and very cheap, at a great number of houses; the men need not purchase the wine, for the people would give it them.

Col. Quen. Were there a greater number of wine-houses at Tafalla, and wine in a greater plenty there than at other places?—After we left Lisbon there was no place during our march up the country where wine was so plenty as at Tafalla and Olitè.

Quarter Master Benjamin Eyres sworn—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Were you sent at the break of day on the 10th of January to forage in the valley of Macoy?—Yes, I was.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Did you find any forage?—Yes, I did.

What was the state of the roads?—The state of the roads was very narrow and close, very confined by the water side. They were narrow and up a hill, and close to the water side; there was only a narrow road, with a very high mountain on the left, and a river on the right; as I was going after crossing the valley of Macoy, I went over the mountain, and got close to the water side, and proceeded to search for forage there, and found some in two different houses.

Col. Quen. At what distance did you find forage?—From the place I was sent from (Cambo) I look upon it two or three leagues; I cannot state particularly to a mile.

Could the regiment have proceeded so far for it on that day with convenience?—I rather think not; I was to have met the regiment; but I could not meet them time enough; and after I had overtaken the regiment, I found a party of the troop I belonged to had proceeded to look for forage, and as I went on to Colonel Quentin to make my report, which I could not do for some time, the firing began on those men that had gone to forage.

Cross-examined by Colonel Palmer.

Did not the regiment come very near to the spot where you found the forage?—I think within about two miles, or thereabouts.

What did you report to Col. Quentin when you found him?—That I had found forage close to the water-side.

To what amount?—There was enough in one house to furnish the regiment for two days, and in another house up the hill, there was enough to furnish the regiment for a day.

Do you know Colonel Quentin's reason for not coming to the spot where you found the forage?—No, I do not; I think Col. Quentin asked me how far back it was, and whether there would be time enough to get the regiment back, and to get to their cantonments; and I believe I told him there was not time enough to get the regiment back (after going there) at the time he wished.

If Colonel Quentin had proceeded at once to the spot where you found the forage, would he not have procured the forage and returned to the quarters much sooner than in consequence of his taking another direction?—I think not, because the road was a greater distance.

President. Are you quarter-master now in the 10th?—No; I have left the regiment.

Col. Quen. That is the end of my evidence on the first charge.

SECOND CHARGE.

Serjeant Major John Sermon sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Were you with the regiment on the 28th of February; and with what division?—I was attached to the skirmishers.

What did you see of Colonel Quentin, or hear him say, while you were in pursuit of the enemy on that day?—When I was in the enemy's lines that day, I heard Colonel Quentin say, "Go on, go on;" that was all I heard.

Are you sure that you could distinguish his voice?—Yes, I am.

Where was he at the time?—In the rear of me.

About what distance?—It might be twenty or forty yards.

Were you actually engaged with the enemy at the time you mention?—I was.

Serjeant Major Wells called in again.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Were you with the regiment on the 28th of February; and with what division?—I was with the regiment: I was at the head of the regiment

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

a considerable part of the day with Colonel Quentin ; and was occasionally sent away to different officers with messages. I was sent, by the direction of the General, to order a division out to the right. Whilst I was performing this service, finding the other at too great distance, I galloped, and brought them up ; and told Captain de Grammont, that the other division had charged, and I thought their distance too great. When we came up with the other squadron, they were halted. I passed Captain Harding, who was wounded, and several men. At this time two guns came up, which Colonel Gardiner said were in great danger, and ordered me to endeavour to find out who ordered them up, which I did, and found it was by order of Captain Fitzclarence. The second squadron were ordered to front ; the leading division opened out, and let them pass ; and I went to the head of it with Colonel Quentin, when we received a volley from the enemy's infantry on a rising hill, and the division was put about ; we went a few yards to the rear ; but I received a contusion on the knee by the first volley, I cannot exactly say by whom they were put about, or by whom they were fronted. I remember Colonel Quentin was on the left of the road when they were fronted. After the division were formed again, Colonel Quentin asked me, whether any men of the division were hurt ; one man, and one horse, or one man and two horses were. We received an order then to remain till the infantry came up : the Brunswick Oels, I believe, were the first that came to the front.

Where was Colonel Quentin when he asked you that question ? —In front of the leading division, about one third on the left of the road towards the left of the front.

Did you hear Colonel Quentin say any thing to the men as they were passing him, on that day ?—I never saw any of the men pass him but the skirmishers.

Col. Pal. Do you mean to say, that you heard Captain Fitzclarence give the orders for those guns ?—Captain Fitzclarence said he did not know the serjeant who had been sent for them ; but when I brought the serjeant up, the Captain acknowledged it ; and told me to tell the General, that he ordered them up, and that he thought it necessary.

Col. Quen. Did you hear Lord Edward Somerset say any thing that day, as to the distance the supporting division should keep ?—I think, a hundred yards : they were at a closer distance at first ; but the distance was altered two or three times that day.

Did you hear Lord Edward Somerset say that the supporting division was too close ?—At one time I did.

At what time was that ?—I cannot recollect whether it was before or after the charge : but I remember his ordering them to slacken their pace, in consequence of the balls from the skirmishers falling into the main body.

Were the horses in good order ?—Oh no ; they were not by any means.

What sort of weather was it ?—Very bad during the time we were there : a good deal of wet : there were one or two fine days.

Lieut. Gen. The Right Hon. The Earl of Uxbridge sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

If you saw a regiment pressing the enemy with skirmishers, and charging in support of the skirmishers in column of division, about twelve in front, upon a road, and you wanted to stop the pursuit, or prevent the regiment going on, from seeing infantry in front, or any other cause, would you expect, in sending, orders to find the Colonel of the regiment charging with the skirmishers ; or should you expect to find him in flank of

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

the leading squadron, urging forward the men to support the charge ? —I should be surprised to find him leading the skirmishers, or leading the division in support of the skirmishers, I should expect to find him at the head of the body of the regiment towards the head of the leading column.

Have you had opportunities of forming any judgment of Colonel Quentin as an officer ?—Very frequent.

Have you seen Colonel Quentin in service ?—Yes.

And in presence of the enemy ?—Frequently.

You are requested to state to the Court your opinion of him as an officer ?—I have no hesitation in stating to the Court that I have always entertained the highest opinion of Colonel Quentin as an officer.

Do you extend your opinion of Colonel Quentin to his personal conduct in presence of the enemy, as well as his conduct in the regiment ? —I mean that I have observed his conduct to be exemplary under both circumstances; he commanded the regiment many months, whilst it was under my orders in England; and I never had a regiment under my command in more perfect order, or where the discipline appeared to be better carried on. On service I have upon several occasions witnessed his courage and calmness before the enemy: it would be tedious to go into a detail of circumstances, but it may be sufficient to say that on many occasions I have seen him in those circumstances.

President. Will your lordship relate the particular circumstances of the conduct of Colonel Quentin, in the affair of Benevente; they have been stated to me as particularly meritorious ?—The cavalry having been left as a rear-guard to the whole of the army, there were picquets placed to watch the motions of the enemy: there was an in-lying picquet at Benevente, the rest of the cavalry were quartered in. A report came in, that the picquets were attacked; that the enemy was trying the fords, and pushing our advanced picquets: the in-lying picquet was immediately ordered out, and I believe that Colonel Quentin commanded the in-lying picquet. Nothing could be more meritorious than the conduct of the in-lying picquet: the enemy crossed in force considerably greater than theirs, and they received directions from me, through Lieutenant General Stewart to the officer commanding the in-lying picquet, which I believe was Colonel Quentin, though General Otway was present. The advanced picquets had fallen in upon the in-lying picquets. The picquets behaved most meritoriously, in repulsing the very superior body of the enemy. They were told to retire; but if the enemy pushed to a certain point, they must resist: they did resist, and made two very meritorious charges, which gave an opportunity for the supporting body to come up, and it ended in the total defeat of the enemy; and certainly the conduct of Colonel Quentin on that occasion was particularly meritorious, and particularly marked by me.

President. Is the Court to understand that you strongly expressed your sense of the services of Colonel Quentin on that day ?—Certainly, most strongly; and not on that occasion only.

Major General Grant called again.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

If you saw a regiment passing the enemy with skirmishers, and charging in support of the skirmishers in column of division, about twelve in front, upon a road, and you wanted to stop the pursuit, or prevent the regiment from going on, from seeing infantry in front, or any other cause, would you expect, in sending orders, to find the Colonel of the regiment charging with the skirmishers, or charging at the head of the leading division of the regiment; or should you expect to find him in flank of the leading squadron, urging forward his men to support the charge ?

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

I should certainly not expect to find him with the skirmishers, nor with so small a division. I should expect to find him with the supporting squadron.

State to the Court your opinion of Colonel Quentin as an officer?

The opinion which I had formed of Colonel Quentin as an officer was so favourable, that I regretted extremely not to find him in command of the 10th Hussars, when that regiment arrived at Lisbon. In saying this, however, I beg distinctly to state, that I am very far from intending any reflection or insinuation against Colonel Palmer, who then commanded the regiment, or the officer who afterwards succeeded to the command, Major Roberts. Judging from what I have seen and known of Colonel Quentin, I have no hesitation in stating, that were I placed immediately in command of a brigade in presence of the enemy, I should be glad to see him at the head of a corps under my orders. Entertaining this opinion of Colonel Quentin, I should ill acquit myself to my conscience, did I withhold any thing I have now stated.

Serjeant George Cook sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Were you present on the 28th of February when Captain de Grammont's squadron was ordered to advance?—Yes, I was.

Did you see Col. Quentin on that day; and where?—I saw him in front of the regiment.

What did he say?—I heard him halt the skirmishers after they were retired, after the French fired a volley out of the wood.

By whose order did they retire?—I was not near enough to ascertain that, but they did retire.

Who fronted and halted them?—I heard Col. Quentin say, "Halt."

How near was Col. Quentin to you?—Very near.

Colonel Quentin. That is the whole of my evidence on this charge, except two orders.

The following Cavalry Order was read:

Dane, March 4, 1814.—Major-General Lord Edward Somerset will be pleased to convey his best thanks to Lieut-Col. Quentin, and officers, and men of the 10th Royal Hussars, for their gallant and steady conduct yesterday.

(Signed)

STAPLETON COTTON,

Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Cavalry.

J. Elley, Col. A. A. Gen.

Colonel Palmer. The date should be the 28th of February. The order is dated wrong, if it is dated the 4th of March.

The following Order was read:

Wednesday, Brigade Orders.

Head Quarters, Casseres, 2d March, 1814.—Major-General Lord Edward Somerset has much pleasure in making known the cavalry orders of the 28th of February, and the 1st and 2d of March, to the corps comprising his brigade; and joins with Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, in expressing his perfect approbation of the conduct of the brigade, in the battle of the 27th ultimo.

He has particularly to thank Colonel Harrison, and the 7th Hussars, as also Major Gardiner, and his troop of Royal Horse Artillery, who had an opportunity of being more closely engaged with the enemy on that day.

The Major-General has likewise to return his thanks to the 10th and 15th Hussars, for their gallant attacks on the enemy's cavalry, on the two following days; and feels convinced, that with troops thus disciplined, the most complete success may be expected to attend their future operations against the enemy.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

The Major-General begs to acknowledge the assistance he received from the services of Brigade-Major Jones, and his aid-de-camp, Lient. Somerset, on the above-mentioned days; and requests they will accept his thanks for their zealous exertions on those occasions.

(Signed) E. H. SOMERSET, M. General.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

SIXTH DAY.

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1814.

THIRD CHARGE.

Private John Ford sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Where were you when the regiment marched on the 10th of April last up the hill of Toulouse?—In the front of the regiment.

State where Colonel Quentin was?—At the front of the division.

Do you remember Capt. Fitzclarence being wounded?—Yes.

Where was Colonel Quentin at the time?—At the head of the regiment.

How near to Captain Fitzclarence?—About as far as from here to the window, by the side of the road.

Did you hear Col. Quentin address himself to Capt. Fitzclarence after he was wounded?—Yes.

What did he say to him?—He ordered him to go to the surgeon.

Private John Castle sworn.—Examined by Col. Quentin.

Do you remember Capt. Fitzclarence being wounded?—Yes.

Where was Col. Quentin at the time?—He was in the front, a little on the side near the bank.

Was there a field on that side of the road on the other side of the bank?—Yes, there was; it was a highish bank.

Col. Palmer. The bank was very high, and the field was above the bank?—Yes.

And Col. Quentin was under, in the ditch?—Yes, rather in the ditch.

He was in the ditch?—Yes, he was.

Col. Quentin. How near was he to Captain Fitzclarence?—No great distance; he was close to the side of the front division.

How far was he from him?—He might be five or six yards.

Col. Palmer. Capt. Fitzclarence was close to the men?—Yes, he was in front of the men.

Col. Quentin. Did you hear Col. Quentin say any thing to Capt. Fitzclarence after he was wounded?—Yes.

What?—He desired him to go to the rear. Capt. Fitzclarence said he was only slightly wounded, and did not wish to go the rear; and Col. Quentin desired him again a second time, and wished him to go to the rear, which he did.

Cross-examined by Col. Palmer.

Captain Fitzclarence was close to the men in front?—Yes, he was close to the division in front of the men when he was wounded; we turned about by threes, and just as we turned about he was wounded in the thigh.

Did not Major Howard give the order to go about?—I will not say who gave the order to go about, whether it was Col. Quentin or Major Howard.

Serjeant John Jones sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Where were you when the regiment marched on the 10th of April last up the hill at Toulouse?—In front of the regiment.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

In what situation?—I covered Capt. Fitzclarence.

Do you remember Capt. Fitzclarence being wounded?

Yes, perfectly well.

Where was Col. Quentin at the time?—In front of the division.

How near to Capt. Fitzclarence?—It might be a yard.

You say Colonel Quentin was in front of the leading division?—Yes.

State the position in which he was.—The front, about the centre of the division, in the middle of the road.

This was at the time that Captain Fitzclarence was wounded?—Yes, at the time we advanced towards the French cavalry.

When was Capt. Fitzclarence wounded?—In the morning, while we were advancing.

You state that Col. Quentin was in front, about the centre of the division, in the middle of the road?—Yes.

Was that at the time that Capt. Fitzclarence was wounded?—Yes.

Captain Fitzclarence was wounded while you were advancing, was he?—Yes, he was.

Did Col. Quentin say any thing to Capt. Fitzclarence?—He desired him to go round to the rear.

Did the men retire?—They turned threes about for about ten yards.

Did Col. Quentin give any caution to the men as they were retiring?—Yes; he ordered them to walk very slow, and be steady.

Cross-examined by Colonel Palmer.

In what position was Capt. Fitzclarence when he was wounded; how was he standing?—He was in front of his division.

In the front of his men fronting them?—No, facing the enemy.

Do you know whereabouts he was wounded?—In the thigh.

Did not the ball enter at the back part of his thigh?—I do not know indeed.

You were his covering serjeant?—Yes.

Was not Capt. Fitzclarence facing his men at the time he was wounded?—I cannot say indeed.

You must know better than any body else, and I desire you will tell, as you were his covering serjeant?—I cannot tell whether his back was to the enemy, or how, when he was wounded, exactly at that moment.

Do you mean to state that Capt. Fitzclarence was not fronting his men at the time he was wounded?—I cannot speak to the truth of that: he was wounded in front of the division; I cannot say whether he was facing the enemy at the time, or whether he was fronting his men. I know he was wounded in the right thigh; but the shot were flying thick in different ways, and I cannot speak to which way it entered his thigh; his sword was broken by the shot in his hand.

President. Who gave the word for your squadron to go in threes about?—Colonel Quentin.

Who ordered the division to halt?—Colonel Quentin.

Who ordered it to go about in threes?—Colonel Quentin.

What directions did he give to the men after he ordered the division in threes about?—He ordered them to walk very slow and steady.

When you went by threes about, and retreated slowly and cautiously as directed by Colonel Quentin, how far did you retreat before you became fronted again by threes?—About ten or twelve yards; the 42d covered us.

The 42d infantry?—Yes.

Judge Advocate General. Who ordered you round again?—Colonel Quentin.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Private Thomas Goodyer sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Where were you when the regiment marched on the 10th of April last up the hill at Toulouse?—In the front division.

In what part of the front division?—The left three of the front division.

Where was Col. Quentin?—In the front.

Do you remember Capt. Fitzclarence being wounded?—He was wounded at the same time that I had my horse shot.

Where was Col. Quentin at that time?—On the left of the front division by the side of the bank.

How near to Capt. Fitzclarence?—About a horse's length.

Did you hear Col. Quentin say any thing to Capt. Fitzclarence after he was wounded?—No, I did not; my horse was wounded at the same time, and I went to the rear.

FOURTH CHARGE.

Major-General Vivian.

Col. Quentin. Be pleased to say, Sir, if you remember the Cavalry Order of February 26th, 1814, with respect to some irregularities?

M. G. Vivian. Yes, I do.

Col. Quentin. Did you apply that order to the 10th Hussars?

M. G. Vivian. No; I considered it as a mere general Cavalry Order, and issued a similar one, upon the ground of it to my own brigade.

Col. Quentin. How long have you known Colonel Quentin?

M. G. Vivian. I have known Colonel Quentin 16 years; since the year 1798. I was on service with him upon Sir John Moore's expedition in Spain, and with the Duke of Wellington.

Col. Quentin. Be pleased to state your opinion of Col. Quentin as an officer.

M. G. Vivian. I have often been in quarters with him in England, and in the same brigade with him on service; and I have always entertained the highest possible opinion of him.

Colonel Palmer. The Court objected to me yesterday when I wished to cross-examine General Cartwright upon his character of Col. Quentin; I acceded to the wishes of the Court; but I must be allowed to say, that I consider the character given to Col. Quentin extremely exaggerated. Every one must give him the highest credit for his conduct under Sir J. Moore; but if it be stated that he was better than *any* other officer, I must there be allowed to cross-examine.

Judge Advocate General. And I must be allowed to interrupt you. You must be pleased to put such questions as these in writing, and the Court will then decide whether they can be put. The distinction is this: if the intention of a cross-examination to character be to discredit the witness, it is allowable to proceed in it; but it is not allowable to cross-examine such a witness upon particular points, because the Court is not summoned to try those points, and it may be presumed, that an officer is not prepared to defend it. For example, it would not be allowable to ask how he behaved in the battle of Morales, because, having no notice that he would be accused on this particular point, it is presumed that he was not prepared to meet it.

Col. Pal. Then I must beg leave to say, that my situation is very —

Judge Ad. Gen. I must again interrupt you, as this is an imputation upon the proceedings of the Court. If there are rules of evidence inviolably observed in the Common-Law courts, where the matter on trial may be eight or ten pounds, how much more necessary is it to keep

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

these rules in view in Courts Martial, where not only property, but life and honour are involved.

Col. Pal. No one, Mr. Sutton, can dispute your fairness and honour; but I must be allowed to make a stand upon this point, as to these great merits of Col. Quentin. It is really incumbent upon the officers to justify their own characters by these questions.

Judge Adv. Gen. Be pleased, Sir, to put your question in writing, that the Court may previously decide upon it.

Col. Pal. What was the duration of the campaign of Sir J. Moore?

M. G. Vivian. We landed at Corunna on the 5th of November, 1808, and embarked on the 15th of January, 1809.

Col. Pal. Be pleased to state the particular instances in which you had the opportunity of judging of Colonel Quentin's merits.

(On the proposal of the Judge Advocate, the Court was here cleared, in order to decide whether this question could be put. The Court was shortly afterwards opened again, and the Judge Advocate stated, that the question might be put, but that when the witness answered it, he was not to be cross-examined as to the particular facts which he stated.)

The question was accordingly put.

M. G. Vivian. I was quartered with Col. Quentin at Ipswich, and had then daily opportunities of seeing the regiment which he commanded, and which was then in the highest possible order.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord Somerset.—Examined by Col. Quentin.

Col. Quentin. Did the 10th frequently come late to the ground on marching days.

Lord E. Somerset. Sometimes.

And did not this occur as frequently with other regiments?

No, not so frequently, I think, as with the 10th.

How far were the regiments separated, and what was the state of the roads?

The regiments were certainly distant, and the roads bad.

Cross-examined by Col. Palmer.

Had you the means of noticing Col. Quentin's conduct during any of the time included in the charges?

Yes, in the advance on the 28th of February I observed him to be at the head of the leading division.

Did not Mr. Morrison, in the absence of Col. Quentin, make a report to you, in which he imputed the illness of the men to their habits of drunkenness?

Yes, he did.

Cross-examined by Col. Quentin.

Did Col. Palmer know of this report being made?—He did.

And do you not consider it to have been his duty to have reported it to me upon my return?—Certainly.

Did you give any order to Col. Quentin on the 28th of February with respect to the distance to be kept by the supporting divisions?—Yes, I gave him frequent orders that the supporting division should not be too near the skirmishers, lest they should receive the shots which came over the heads of the skirmishers.

THIRD CHARGE.

Did you give any orders on the day of the battle of Toulouse to Col. Quentin, to take the two rear squadrons to some distance from the place where the regiment advanced up the hill and the front squadron was

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

left?—When I had halted the leading squadron in the high road leading up the hill, I received orders from Lord Combermere to leave one squadron of the 10th upon that road, and to move with the remainder of the regiment further to the left, to support the attack of the fourth division; that order I of course immediately communicated to Colonel Quentin.

Did those two squadrons remain separated a considerable distance from the left squadron the remainder of the day?—The three other squadrons remained separated from the fourth squadron the whole of the remainder of the day.

Cross-examined by Colonel Palmer.

Did you communicate Lord Combermere's order to Col. Quentin before or after Lieut. Wyndham had come to you for orders?—To the best of my recollection it must have been before.

Major General the Hon. G. De Grey. Was it after the enemy's infantry had commenced their fire on the advanced division on the 10th of April, that you directed part of the regiment to proceed to another point?—Yes, it was after that fire.

Did Colonel Quentin proceed with that part of the regiment so detached?—I did not see Colonel Quentin immediately afterwards. The impression on my mind is that Lord Combermere had put the rear squadron in motion before he came up to me, and I galloped immediately forwards to the head of that squadron that was also moving at a very quick pace; and I do not recollect seeing Col. Quentin on arriving at the left of that division.

Major General the Hon. G. De Grey. What became of Col. Quentin when those squadrons were detached?—He was not at that time, I think, with the leading squadron. I think Sir Stapleton Cotton moved that squadron before he gave the order, consequently he could not get there in time. I galloped forward, and moved up the hill. Colonel Quentin I did not see there at that time, but he joined very soon afterwards I know.

Major General the Hon. G. De Grey. Did you consider the officers of the 10th Hussars gave due support to Colonel Quentin in the execution of his duty while under your command?—The officers of the 10th Hussars seemed generally attentive to their duty; but the system of discipline was relaxed, and extended to all ranks more or less.

President. To what did you attribute that general relaxation of discipline in the 10th Hussars?—I certainly attribute it to the want of a proper system being maintained by the commanding officer.

Are you sensible that a regiment of light cavalry in a very active campaign, and very much in an intricate country, success must much depend upon the co-operation of officers commanding troops or detachments at distant and out quarters?—Undoubtedly.

Col. Quentin. In what state was the regiment in its march through France, and on its arrival at Boulogne, as to regular conduct, as far as you had the means of observing?—The conduct of the regiment, in its march through France, was extremely correct and regular, and the troops arrived at Boulogne in exceedingly good order.

President. In how many different divisions did they march through France?—The whole of the brigade marched in one division.

Then in marching through France the majority of the regiment was always immediately under the eye of the commanding officer?—In general more under the eye of the commanding officer than in any former operation.

Do you not attribute the greater degree of regularity which took

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

place in the regiment in marching through France to their being more immediately under the eye of the commanding officer?---Undoubtedly the more a regiment is together, and the more under the eye of a commanding officer, the less opportunity can there be for any disorders.

FOURTH CHARGE.

Sergeant Major Wells examined by Colonel Quentin

Do you recollect a court-martial having been held on a man named Abbott for drunkenness?---Yes.

What do you know about that?---I recollect Abbott being tried by a court-martial on the return of the regiment from Roncesvalles.

How was he punished?---He was confined and ordered to walk in the drill a certain time.

Do you know the reason why he was not punished?---As I understand on account of his being unwell. I heard Captain Gordon speaking to Colonel Quentin concerning his ill-health, but I did not hear the whole that passed.

Was not the man sent to the hospital?---Soon afterwards.

Col. Quentin. Do you remember a man that was complained of by Brigade-Major Jones?---Yes, very well.

What do you know about him?---The man was confined, the next day I was sent by Colonel Quentin to Brigade-Major Jones to request that his servants and family would not give the men wine to drink. Brigade-Major Jones asked me the man's character. I told him he was a very good man; he said he had heard so himself, and he sent to request the man might not be punished.

President. Was the man punished or not?---The man was punished by drilling and walk; he went from the drill to the hospital; he several days complained that he could not bear the drill, and he went from the drill to the hospital at Tafalla.

Col. Quentin. Were you acting as adjutant on the 10th of April, when the regiment were engaged with the enemy on that day?---I was.

Do you know where Colonel Quentin went when the three squadrons were detached, when the enemy's infantry had commenced their fire on the advanced division of the regiment?---I went with Colonel Quentin to the left at the head of the regiment, where we were ordered. One squadron was ordered into a low ground or a hollow road, I believe it was a hollow road, the squadron was ordered to dismount; Col. Quentin at this time I believe was with Lord Combermere; he went away towards our lines, the other squadron was ordered to retire from the hill out of the range of the shot. At that time Captain Gordon fell; I took Captain Gordon up myself.

Major General the Hon. G. De Grey. How many squadrons were ordered out?---Two squadrons.

Do you know where Colonel Quentin went, whether with the advanced squadron, or with that which was ordered out of the range of the fire?---He went with the advanced squadron till they dismounted; I was with him.

Quarter-Master Eyres called again.---Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Do you recollect the trial of Abbott?---I remember his being tried.

Was he punished?---He was not.

Do you know the reason why he was not punished?---Principally from the bad state of health in which he had been for a long time.

Was he sent to the hospital?---Not just then; he went to the hospital at Leban on the 28th of April, and died on the 13th of May.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Serjeant Major David Boskett sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.
Did you receive any orders from Colonel Quentin to make any enquiry as to some property stolen and to procure evidence?—I did.

When was it?—I should think the latter end of last March.

Did you find out the person who had stolen the property?—Yes, the person was found out.

Who was the man?—It was a man of the name of Miles that most of the property of any consequence was found upon.

What became of him?—He was ordered into confinement, and steps were ordered to be taken, particularly I recollect Colonel Quentin giving orders that every step should be taken to bring forward the man who had lost the property, and to bring the man to punishment if he had stolen it. Colonel Palmer had dismounted the troop before Colonel Quentin's coming up, and he had stated the reason that property had been lost at the house where the troop of which I was serjeant major had been put up; and we found some trifling articles, such as a towel, and on another man we found a fowl and a peasant's shirt.

Was it those articles for the stealing of which Miles was confined?—Yes a fowl and a peasant's shirt.

What was the result?—After about two days I think, or three, I gave orders to a serjeant of the name of Perrin to take every step, and to go to the house where he supposed this fowl and shirt had been stolen, which he did, and the first time he returned quite unsuccessful, the man was out of the way, either from being at work, or from fear of the regiment being quartered there perhaps. In the course of two or three days he brought forward a person who said he had lost the property; the consequence was, he was tried by a court-martial and punished. Col. Palmer was searching the troop himself, and assisted Capt. Turner and myself, and the non-commissioned officers of the troop in searching every part of the men's baggage, and had their saddle bags taken off; in the interim Col. Quentin came and rode up to the troop; I suppose he might be going to visit the outposts from the direction in which he was riding; he enquired of me what was going forward, and on that he gave me the order I have mentioned, of course Col. Palmer would have given me the same or to my captain.

Were there two other men tried for the same offence on the same occasion?—Yes, I recollect a man of the name of Gillett being tried, and another of the name of Fuller.

Col. Pal. What was the man's name that was tried for killing the fowl?—William Fuller that was once a serjeant.

Col. Pal. This is a fact, in which I am personally concerned to give an account of the transaction. I wish to state, that I was quartered very near there, that the people on the morning, immediately after the troop had left it, came to me to complain of the house being plundered; I went myself, and saw the house completely ransacked; every cup-board, and every place that was locked, broken open, and they told me that the whole of their linen, and every thing else in the place had been taken. I rode after the troop as hard as I could; I made every man take off the whole of his things, and proceeded to search: whilst I was in the midst of that search Colonel Quentin came up, and my situation was an extremely unpleasant one. I had been abusing the men, and telling them the disgrace they brought on the service. Colonel Quentin being the commanding officer I did not know what to do. I mentioned to Colonel Quentin quietly, what I was doing, and he asked me, whether I could prove it, or something of that sort, and after that, he sat upon his horse for a few minutes, and he said, if I could prove the fact he would bring

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

the man to a court-martial, and he would have him punished. It was not in the presence of the men, and I could not help saying warmly to Colonel Quentin, that it was of no use my doing these things, if he would not support me; that the men must see from his manner, when he came, that he did not support me, and that it was no use my doing what I did, under such circumstances.

Col. Quen. The Serjeant-Major proves I did give directions to him to make enquiries.

Col. Pal. But I expected that Colonel Quentin would say something to the regiment, when I reported it. I have been obliged to collar men in the ranks; I have been compelled to use personal violence with the men; I have told a man he was drunk, and he has told me very coolly that he was not. I do not wish to speak of my own merits, or what I have done; but the Serjeant-Major knows I have paid out of my own pocket for robberies committed by the men; and if Colonel Quentin doubts that, let him call Serjeant Wells, and ask him whether that is not the fact.

President. In this case, it appears that the Quarter-Master received directions from Colonel Quentin, to collect as much evidence as he possibly could, to bring this man to a court-martial, prior to Colonel Palmer's conversation with Colonel Quentin.

Col. Pal. Upon my oath, I did not conceive my life in safety. The men were in that state of drunkenness, that they were mutinous. It was their constant practice, when they got into a house, to lay hold of every thing. I have turned the whole of them out, and put them into bivouac, and put sentries on the door of the house, to prevent any man coming in, and that other captains can state.

Serjeant-Major Clark sworn.

Col. Pal. Do you recollect one night my turning the whole troop, or part of it, that was in a house, out, for their irregularity?---Yes, I was in it myself.

I wish you would state the circumstances, for they were circumstances of peculiar aggravation.---It was on the 26th of February; I believe, they were mustered, the 25th or 26th; it must be the 25th, I believe. I went with Colonel Palmer to a house, where there were some men at dinner making free with the person's wine, and eating his bacon; we found one of the men, a man of the name of Gilbert, with the bacon by him, and two or three with wine; Colonel Palmer turned them immediately out of the house.

Do you remember my keeping them out all night, and ordering sentries?---Yes; you ordered me to put sentries on.

Did you not consider them in a disorderly and mutinous state from drunkenness?---They were.

Were not Captain Harding and myself obliged to use personal exertions upon that occasion?---Captain Harding came up afterwards; Colonel Palmer was the first man that went in.

Do not you remember when I came in, Gilbert sat down in a chair, eating the bacon, and looking at me the while, and I knocked him out of the chair?---Yes; you knocked him out of his chair, and turned them all out.

Col. Pal. I never struck a man before belonging to the regiment; but in a state of mutiny like that, it was impossible to do otherwise.

(A List of Court-Martials, and several Regimental Orders were here put in by Colonel Quentin.)

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Serjeant Major David Boskett sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.
Did you receive any orders from Colonel Quentin to make any enquiry as to some property stolen and to procure evidence?—I did.

When was it?—I should think the latter end of last March.

Did you find out the person who had stolen the property?—Yes, the person was found out.

Who was the man?—It was a man of the name of Miles that most of the property of any consequence was found upon.

What became of him?—He was ordered into confinement, and steps were ordered to be taken, particularly I recollect Colonel Quentin giving orders that every step should be taken to bring forward the man who had lost the property, and to bring the man to punishment if he had stolen it. Colonel Palmer had dismounted the troop before Colonel Quentin's coming up, and he had stated the reason that property had been lost at the house where the troop of which I was serjeant major had been put up; and we found some trifling articles, such as a towel, and on another man we found a fowl and a peasant's shirt.

Was it those articles for the stealing of which Miles was confined?—Yes a fowl and a peasant's shirt.

What was the result?—After about two days I think, or three, I gave orders to a serjeant of the name of Perrin to take every step, and to go to the house where he supposed this fowl and shirt had been stolen, which he did, and the first time he returned quite unsuccessful, the man was out of the way, either from being at work, or from fear of the regiment being quartered there perhaps. In the course of two or three days he brought forward a person who said he had lost the property; the consequence was, he was tried by a court-martial and punished. Col. Palmer was searching the troop himself, and assisted Capt. Turner and myself, and the non-commissioned officers of the troop in searching every part of the men's baggage, and had their saddle bags taken off; in the interim Col. Quentin came and rode up to the troop; I suppose he might be going to visit the outposts from the direction in which he was riding; he enquired of me what was going forward, and on that he gave me the order I have mentioned, of course Col. Palmer would have given me the same or to my captain.

Were there two other men tried for the same offence on the same occasion?—Yes, I recollect a man of the name of Gillett being tried, and another of the name of Fuller.

Col. Pal. What was the man's name that was tried for killing the fowl?—William Fuller that was once a serjeant.

Col. Pal. This is a fact, in which I am personally concerned to give an account of the transaction. I wish to state, that I was quartered very near there, that the people on the morning, immediately after the troop had left it, came to me to complain of the house being plundered; I went myself, and saw the house completely ransacked; every cup-board, and every place that was locked, broken open, and they told me that the whole of their linen, and every thing else in the place had been taken. I rode after the troop as hard as I could; I made every man take off the whole of his things, and proceeded to search: whilst I was in the midst of that search Colonel Quentin came up, and my situation was an extremely unpleasant one. I had been abusing the men, and telling them the disgrace they brought on the service. Colonel Quentin being the commanding officer I did not know what to do. I mentioned to Colonel Quentin quietly, what I was doing, and he asked me, whether I could prove it, or something of that sort, and after that, he sat upon his horse for a few minutes, and he said, if I could prove the fact he would bring

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

the man to a court-martial, and he would have him punished. It was not in the presence of the men, and I could not help saying warmly to Colonel Quentin, that it was of no use my doing these things, if he would not support me; that the men must see from his manner, when he came, that he did not support me, and that it was no use my doing what I did, under such circumstances.

Col. Quen. The Serjeant-Major proves I did give directions to him to make enquiries.

Col. Pal. But I expected that Colonel Quentin would say something to the regiment, when I reported it. I have been obliged to collar men in the ranks; I have been compelled to use personal violence with the men; I have told a man he was drunk, and he has told me very coolly that he was not. I do not wish to speak of my own merits, or what I have done; but the Serjeant-Major knows I have paid out of my own pocket for robberies committed by the men; and if Colonel Quentin doubts that, let him call Serjeant Wells, and ask him whether that is not the fact.

President. In this case, it appears that the Quarter-Master received directions from Colonel Quentin, to collect as much evidence as he possibly could, to bring this man to a court-martial, prior to Colonel Palmer's conversation with Colonel Quentin.

Col. Pal. Upon my oath, I did not conceive my life in safety. The men were in that state of drunkenness, that they were mutinous. It was their constant practice, when they got into a house, to lay hold of every thing. I have turned the whole of them out, and put them into bivouac, and put sentries on the door of the house, to prevent any man coming in, and that other captains can state.

Serjeant-Major Clark sworn.

Col. Pal. Do you recollect one night my turning the whole troop, or part of it, that was in a house, out, for their irregularity?—Yes, I was in it myself.

I wish you would state the circumstances, for they were circumstances of peculiar aggravation.—It was on the 26th of February; I believe, they were mustered, the 25th or 26th; it must be the 25th, I believe. I went with Colonel Palmer to a house, where there were some men at dinner making free with the person's wine, and eating his bacon; we found one of the men, a man of the name of Gilbert, with the bacon by him, and two or three with wine; Colonel Palmer turned them immediately out of the house.

Do you remember my keeping them out all night, and ordering sentries?—Yes; you ordered me to put sentries on.

Did you not consider them in a disorderly and mutinous state from drunkenness?—They were.

Were not Captain Harding and myself obliged to use personal exertions upon that occasion?—Captain Harding came up afterwards; Colonel Palmer was the first man that went in.

Do not you remember when I came in, Gilbert sat down in a chair, eating the bacon, and looking at me the while, and I knocked him out of the chair?—Yes; you knocked him out of his chair, and turned them all out.

Col. Pal. I never struck a man before belonging to the regiment; but in a state of mutiny like that, it was impossible to do otherwise.

(A List of Court-Martials, and several Regimental Orders were here put in by Colonel Quentin.)

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Captain Duperier sworn.—Examined by Colonel Quentin.

Colonel Quentin. What opportunity had you of seeing Colonel Quentin's conduct in the presence of the enemy?—I had two opportunities: one at Mayorca, and the other at Benevento, in charging the enemy.

What was your opinion of Colonel Quentin's conduct and character?—I never saw a braver man in the presence of an enemy in my life.

Judge Adv. Gen. As the evidence on the fourth charge is closed, I have to submit to the Court a letter from Lord Stuart, whom Colonel Quentin wishes to appear to his character. This letter is very highly complimentary, but as it states particular facts, it cannot be read, consistently with the rule of Court. I conceive it, however, but just to state, that it is very highly flattering to Colonel Quentin, and I regret exceedingly that the rule of Court authoritatively prohibits its admission.

Col. Pal. I beg pardon for pressing the reading of this letter. As Lord Stuart is not here, I would submit that his letter be read, annexed to the defence of Colonel Quentin.

Judge Adv. The candour and fairness of Colonel Palmer are very honourable to him, but the rule cannot be dispensed with.

(After some farther conference upon this subject, it was declared that the letter could not be admitted, and the defence being concluded, the President required of Colonel Palmer when he would be ready with his reply. Upon his answer that he would be ready on Monday, the Court adjourned till that day, at 10 o'clock.)

SEVENTH DAY.

Monday, October 31, 1814.

Col. Pal. I must beg pardon of the Court for having omitted to bring with me a part of my reply, and the more particularly, as there are some parts of the defence to which it is necessary for me to reply. The Court will perhaps indulge me in allowing me to do it now.

Judge Adv. You must be pleased to furnish me with it in writing hereafter.

Col. Pal. Most certainly, Sir.—My first observation respects Captain Lloyd. Colonel Quentin, in his defence, expresses his surprise that Captain Lloyd should appear against him, at a time when the captain lived in so much intimacy with him. In answer to this, I deem it the most ready way to put in this letter of Captain Lloyd to me:

"Dear Sir,—I trust, in your reply to-morrow, you will detail the reasons which actuated my conduct towards Colonel Quentin. The reflection implied by him in his defence, and the mention of my name, call on me for some observations, which I beg may be laid before the Court. This will, I hope, fully explain why I accompanied him to Paris. I most naturally wished to see that city. On Colonel Quentin's asking me to accompany him, I felt awkward to refuse, after having expressed my desire to go there, without assigning a personal objection, which I was reluctant to do, as, previous to my going abroad, he had been uniformly kind and attentive to me. I certainly felt that Colonel Quentin did not afford that support to his officers which would have enabled them to do their duty; yet I imagined it would ill become me to be forward in making animadversions on my superior officer, leaving it to those in command. Previous to my arrival in England, the circumstances which have been brought forward on the trial were only partially known to me, and not supposing they ever would be the subject of public investigation, I neither weighed or considered it as I ought to have

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

done. The good of the service, and the welfare of the regiment, has alone, I can declare, influenced my conduct; no sentiment of private pique dictated my evidence, which was given on a firm conviction that I was doing my duty as a man and a soldier; and which, I conceive it would have been dishonourable to have withheld from the united cause of my brother officers. This explanation will be, I trust, sufficient to exonerate me from the insinuations Colonel Quentin has thrown on me, with what justice I must leave to others."

Colonel Palmer next proceeded to make some remarks upon some other points, but they are more regularly included in his reply, which was as follows:

Colonel Quentin has stated, that I left my regiment, and returned immediately, upon my own private business, at a very interesting moment, which urged Colonel Quentin, in spite of the remonstrances of his physician, to go out at all hazards to join his regiment. Now the fact was, that I did not reach this country until after Colonel Quentin had left it; nor should I have quitted the regiment, had I not been certain, from the letters I had received, that he was on his passage, and could not fail to arrive in time to join in the operations of the campaign; the regiment, which lay in quarters near Lisbon, having received no orders to march when I left it, and Colonel Quentin being then expected daily. With respect to the occasion which brought me back, whatever feelings I might naturally have been supposed to entertain, upon a subject wherein the interests of my family were so deeply involved, I can assure the Court that such considerations did not for a moment interfere with the duty I owed to my own character and my profession; and the moment it was decided that Colonel Quentin was not to go out in command of the regiment, I immediately gave up all thoughts of that which, under other circumstances, I might have reconciled with my professional duties; for had Colonel Quentin embarked with the regiment, it would then have been my duty to have remained with the dépôt; and nothing but the resolution afterwards adopted by Colonel Quentin induced me to return. Could I have anticipated what followed, and that Colonel Quentin, who left England in April, was not to reach his regiment till the end of July, after the battle of Vittoria, and the affair at Morales, which is alluded to in the evidence, I need hardly say, that the officer who commanded on the occasion could not have had the opportunity of gaining that promotion in his rank, which proves the merit that was attached to the conduct of the regiment, and his own on the occasion. And I flatter myself that I shall obtain credit for my anxiety to return to my duty, when I state, that after the conclusion of the business which brought me over, I again left this country in July, and reached the head-quarters of Lord Wellington in the field on the morning of the 29th, being the fourth day after the arrival of Colonel Quentin at the regiment.

The next point I must notice, is where Colonel Quentin adverts to the question put to Lord Combermere, whether he reported himself in an ill state of health, and begs the Court to allow him to avail himself of this question and answer of his prosecutor, as a strong proof of his zealous wish not to shrink from the most active services. Now, in the first place, this question was not put by me; for I made no question of the matter: it was put, as appears by the minutes, by Gen. Vicars; and I cannot but feel satisfied at the circumstance, as the answer prevents all plea for neglect of duty upon that score. As far as giving Col. Quentin the utmost credit for coming out to his regiment, and making all convenient speed to join it, there is not an officer in the regiment, whatever

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

may be his opinion of them, who is not ready to allow it. But Colonel Quentin means to impress the Court with an idea, that he was unfit for the active duty he had to perform upon his arrival at the regiment, and that during the whole campaign, with the exception of a temporary indisposition, to which every one was liable, his general health was not as good as that of other officers. I must beg him to state other grounds to influence the opinion of the Court than the answer he has referred to. With respect to my Lord Combermere, on considering his observations, that he thought Colonel Quentin, from a bad state of health, or some other cause, was unfit to command the regiment on active service, I think the Court must feel that his Lordship wished to make the best excuse he could for Colonel Quentin's conduct, and to account for his own lenity in not having adopted harsher measures respecting him. Lord Combermere states, that he had heard of his being in bad health, and that he appeared so, and which his Lordship might naturally conclude from having heard it reported, and the circumstance of Colonel Quentin's being always cloaked in cold or wet weather; but I can assure the Court, from myself and the rest of the officers, who were in the daily habit of seeing him, that he never appeared to us in better health; and upon enquiry of the medical officer attached to the cavalry, who had constant opportunities of seeing him, as well as the medical officers of the regiment, I am warranted in stating, that, with the exception of the temporary indisposition that I have mentioned, his general health was as good as that of other officers.

I shall here pass over Colonel Quentin's observations upon Lord Combermere's order of the 26th February, and come at once to the letter of the 9th of August, addressed by the officers to the Prince Regent, which has been admitted by me on their part, and which Colonel Quentin states to have heard nothing of from the period of my having mentioned the subject to him, on the 15th of August, until the time it was delivered to His Royal Highness, and read in Colonel Quentin's presence.

I must first observe, with respect to myself, that upon the cessation of hostilities, after the battle of Toulouse, I applied for the command of the detachment of dismounted men who were sent home by Bourdeaux, and in consequence left the regiment in the month of May; nor did I join it again in this country until subsequent to the measure to which the present proceedings are to be ascribed. The first intimation I received upon the subject was by an officer of the regiment, who brought me the letter of the 9th of August, which has been produced in Court, requesting me, on the part of the officers, to present it to the Regent, and give His Royal Highness such further information on the subject as might be required. The officer who was the bearer of this communication stated, in the name of himself and the other officers, that they could no longer remain in a situation to which they had only submitted so long from motives of respect to His Royal Highness, and in the hope that the circumstances of their situation would be communicated through other channels. They had been disappointed in that hope, and were driven to the necessity of justifying themselves from the imputation cast upon the regiment; and in appealing to His Royal Highness upon the occasion, as their colonel, leaving His Royal Highness to adopt such measures as he might think proper, they trusted they had pursued the best course which the delicacy of their situation could have pointed out: at the same time they were anxious that I should communicate their sentiments and intentions in the first instance to Colonel Quentin, flattering themselves that a consideration for the feelings of His Royal Highness might induce him to consent to some private enquiry and arbitration in the matter, which might perhaps spare His Royal Highness the regret

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

that such an appeal on their parts must occasion. As I approved the principles and motives of their conduct, I did not hesitate to render them every assistance the delicacy of my situation would admit of:—my first object, therefore, was to find Colonel Quentin; to whom, as he states, I related the communication which had taken place between the officers and myself; and endeavoured to convince him that so general a feeling amongst them could not arise from prejudice or party spirit, or any other cause than a sense of duty to themselves and the regiment; and that they could not give a stronger proof of their being actuated by no personal motives than their anxiety to prevent the publicity of this unhappy affair. Colonel Quentin in reply, declined all conversation upon the matter, or to read the letter which was intended for the Regent, and only desired that any complaints which the officers might have to make against him should be stated to His Royal Highness. Accordingly, I sought an opportunity of waiting upon the Regent; but before I could obtain it the absence of Colonel Quentin left me in command of the regiment; and as I knew the only wish of the officers was to induce His Royal Highness to enquire into the state of the regiment, I thought the object would be better attained by my withholding the letter in question, and taking upon myself, as commanding officer, to inform His Royal Highness of the situation of the officers, and the necessity of his interference. At this interview I did not find myself at liberty to enter into so full an explanation as I had hoped, and which I was the more desirous of doing, as Colonel Quentin, who had returned unexpectedly to the regiment, was present; and the result was, that His Royal Highness commanded me to inform the officers, that if they had any complaints to make against their commanding officer, they must bring them forward as specific charges to be submitted to the Commander in Chief. While the officers were considering His Royal Highness's message, communicated through me, Colonel Quentin, having called them together, demanded of me, in their presence, the letter addressed to His Royal Highness, which I had withheld. This I declined; considering that the letter, by having been withheld, had virtually been withdrawn, and another course pursued; and I observed to Colonel Quentin, that I had communicated all the circumstances in confidence, and in point of candour to him, before I waited upon the Regent, and in the hope that the knowledge of such a general feeling on the part of the officers, would induce him to consider the subject in the temperate light it deserved, and prevent the necessity of an appeal to His Royal Highness; but that I certainly could not have meant by such a communication to give him any advantage over the officers by anticipating them in their complaints to His Royal Highness. However, Colonel Quentin still insisted upon its delivery, and told the officers it was the command of the Regent that it should be given up; and it was expressly with this understanding that the letter was delivered to His Royal Highness. And I feel myself bound to state this particularly, because I was afterwards informed by His Royal Highness that he did not authorize Colonel Quentin to make such demand. With respect to his anticipating me with His Royal Highness, and relating what passed between us, I cannot but regret the circumstance, considering that His Royal Highness had never before (as I can take upon me to say), heard any thing of the matter, or to the prejudice of an individual whom he had always been led to think highly of. It may be supposed that the complaints of the officers could not have been communicated through a more unfortunate channel than that of the person against whom they complained: the officers thus situated, whilst they felt the greatest reluctance to bring forward charges against their commanding officer, were sensible that it did not rest with them to choose the mode of enquiry into his conduct, His Royal Highness

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

having expressed his commands on the subject; but in expressing their obedience to such commands, they were anxious to state their regret that such proceeding should have been thought necessary, and their earnest hope that it might be dispensed with: and these feelings were made known to His Royal Highness in the letter of the 20th, produced to the Court by Colonel Quentin.

I now beg leave to call the attention of the Court to the charges preferred against Colonel Quentin, to the way in which they have been proved by the evidence I have adduced in support of them, and also to the nature of the defence which Colonel Quentin has chosen to set up against them.

In support of the first charge, it is in evidence, that the regiment foraged on the day stated in the valley of Macoy, under the command of Colonel Quentin; that the brigade orders, which directed the regiment so to forage, pointed out the proper and timely arrangements which were to be made for that purpose; that instead of these timely arrangements being made, that it was 12 o'clock at noon, and that two troops had actually began to forage in the valley, before Colonel Quentin dispatched Captain Lloyd to General Morillo for the parties of infantry to cover the foragers; that the troops so detached had a short time only began to forage before they were attacked by the enemy; that Colonel Quentin was within a short distance of the foragers when the attack began; that he left them without orders or support when so attacked; that some of the men and horses were taken; and that the safety of the foraging divisions was hazarded.

Now what is Colonel Quentin's answer? Colonel Quentin admits having the order, but says it was evening before he received it, and too late to send to General Morillo that night; that he gave orders to send a subaltern officer to that general the next morning at day-break for a covering party, and then himself proceeded to the valley: he states the way in which he found the valley occupied by our troops and the Spaniards.—He then states some misapprehensions on his part of the brigade order, and connects that misapprehension with the way in which he relates the valley to be occupied by Spaniards and British.

Colonel Quentin then says, that upon arriving at the valley, not finding the officer who had been sent on, (and I shall shew that no officer could or had been sent) or a proper covering party, he dispatched Captain Lloyd to General Morillo. A few men then, Colonel Quentin says, turning out when Captain Lloyd was gone, the Spanish picquets being in his front, and an English picquet at the church of Macoy, and concluding that his last message to General Morillo would soon give him a sufficient covering party (although Captain Lloyd, the Court will observe, had two miles to go for the order, and in the then state of the roads, which Colonel Quentin knew, to take that order to the outposts) he allowed the foraging to begin; and then, holding the attack light which was made upon the troops, although it is evident, he at that time knew nothing of their fate, and was leaving them under fire, Colonel Quentin concludes that part of his narrative with this most extraordinary declaration for a commanding officer under such circumstances:—"I therefore," says Colonel Quentin, "took the regiment back foraging as we returned up the hill, leaving, as has been stated, the troops nearest where the enemy had advanced in the valley; but naturally concluding that they would *follow and overtake or fall in* with us by a different road."—Now I beg leave to ask the Court, whether they could have believed it possible, that any officer in the command of a regiment, with part of it under such circumstances, could make such a confession?—

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

That he could confess he left the troops attacked, no order, it is proved, of any description having been sent to them, or a single person being left to tell them which way the regiment had retreated, in a fog too, which was one of Colonel Quentin's reasons for retiring, and content himself (I quote his words) *with naturally concluding that the troops would follow and overtake or fall in with him?* Why, gentlemen of the court-martial, without discussing minor points, I might leave this charge where it is, and be satisfied that enough of it is established against Colonel Quentin, and that upon his own confession, to draw down the severest sentence of this Court upon him. But Colonel Quentin seems to claim for himself some merit, upon the calculation he had made of the loss which the regiment might sustain, and at the anxiety he seemed to express when Captain Fitzclarence came to report to him the situation of his troop.—Now, referring to the evidence of Captains Stuart and Fitzclarence, and of Lieutenant Fitzclarence, which I do, to shew the nature and danger of the attack made by the enemy on the foraging divisions, I refer the Court also to the evidence of the two first named officers, to shew that, from the moment of the attack, they were without orders or support of any description, but that which their own prudence suggested to them: and yet, from all the evidence which can be collected, allowing for the variance in opinion which there may exist as to distance, Colonel Quentin appears, from the moment the first shot was fired, to his leading the retreat of the regiment up the mountain upon his return, to have been within a short distance from the spot where the safety of those troops was hazarded.

But Colonel Quentin, who, I beg the Court to observe, rests his defence to this charge upon the events as they accidentally happened, not as they were produced by his prudence, holds the attack, as far as relates to the enemy's cavalry, light, because Lieutenant Fitzclarence is unable from where he was placed to ascertain their nature or their number. But Captain Stuart, who with his troop was in a different situation, and the Court will recollect the nature of the country, gives a different account of their numbers and appearance; adding that had he been attacked by superior numbers he should have engaged them, expecting support from Colonel Quentin. Indeed Captain Stuart's evidence is so descriptive of the circumstances of the attack, that I cannot help here introducing it, to shew, how little Colonel Quentin's calculations were warranted, and how unofficer-like it was in him to be speculating upon the safety of these divisions, instead of performing his duty by personally ascertaining of it, or at least, sending those on whom he could depend. Captain Stuart says, that after nearly completing his foraging, the vidette he had placed on his front came galloping in, and informed him that the enemy were advancing with cavalry and infantry; that he went up to see, and observed the enemy advancing with cavalry and infantry, towards the Spanish picquet; that he rode back and formed his troop in rear of it; which he had scarcely done, when the picquet was driven back in confusion; that having no orders he remained on the ground as long as he could, and then retired through the Spanish cantonments, not knowing the road the regiment had taken by Macoy.—So much for Colonel Quentin's unofficer-like conclusion, that the troops would follow and overtake or fall in with him.—And it was not till afternoon, the Court sees, when Colonel Quentin sent for Captain Stuart, that Colonel Quentin found his speculations upon the safety of the troops verified.

With respect to the anxiety Colonel Quentin betrayed to Captain Fitzclarence, when that officer found him at the top of the hill two

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

miles, the Court will observe, from where he had left the foragers under fire, and attacked, I must own I gave him no credit for it, as a feeling of laudable interest for the fate of the troops. This anxiety of Colonel Quentin's at this period when Captain Fitzclarence came up, is to me the strongest evidence of his misconduct. It was the natural feeling of a man who knew that he had left great duties unperformed, and that he had consigned to chance the safety of those who had been specially entrusted to his charge. Had Colonel Quentin performed his duty upon that occasion, instead of his making those anxious enquiries respecting the fate of the troops, it was he who should have been able to satisfy the feelings of the regiment for the safety of their comrades. And I can take upon myself to assert, that had it been becoming to have examined the men as to the sensations of the regiment when Colonel Quentin led it to the rear, and left these troops under fire, it would have proved, that there existed the strongest marks of anxiety and fear for their fate.

It really is painful for me to be continually calling upon the Court to look to evidence; but if they will refer to Serjeant Marchant's statement, at the period of the attack, they will see that at this moment of difficulty and hazard to the troops in question, Colonel Quentin, instead of displaying the energy and zeal of a commanding officer under such circumstances, is tamely riding his horse to and fro, occasionally looking at the enemy; and then without advancing himself, which I contend under the circumstances (in opposition to Col. Quentin's assertion to the contrary) he should have done in person (for I was never weak enough to suppose that in the state of the roads he was to move with the regiment) or detaching any one else to support the troops, he quietly, as he himself states, is contented with filing and leading the regiment to the rear, through all the intricacies of the country, leaving the foragers under the fire and attack of the enemy, whose strength he had taken no measures to ascertain, and whose power to hazard the safety of such divisions, he had taken no means to enquire into.

With respect to Colonel Quentin's assertion, that he sent an officer at day-break on the 10th to General Morillo, no such circumstance took place.

The truth is, Colonel Quentin mistook the tenor of the order, and instead of attending to the letter of it, which directs the report to be made to General Morillo, he concluded, it appears, that it had been matter of previous arrangement, and considered, as he says in his defence, that he was certain of being covered without much previous notice; in fact, that the mere detaching an officer and a quarter-master early to seek for forage would be sufficient notice. Then why does not Colonel Quentin acknowledge this? Why bring the acting Adjutant to swear that some officer, he knows not whom, was detached at day-break. Does the orderly book contain such an order on the 9th? I can answer No. The fact is, it was on the 12th that Lieuts. Fitzclarence and Wyndham were in orders to go to General Morillo previously to the regiment's foraging on that day in the valley of Macoy. And the Col. and the Serjeant-Major, to say the least of it, have confounded the circumstances and the dates. But the Court, if they look to the way in which Captain Lloyd was sent to General Morillo, without any expressions of surprise on the part of Colonel Quentin that no covering party was afforded in consequence of his application, and recollect too the silence with which Col. Quentin received General Morillo's rebuke for the lateness of his application, they will be satisfied that the application had not been previously made. Had Col. Quentin made the application, he would have stated it at the time. The officer who had been sent would have been enquired for at the instant, and have been the object of

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

severe rebuke, if not of some more serious proceeding. But there is another strong circumstance, which shews that Col. Quentin, even at the period the Court were trying the first charge, had no idea of any such excuse; and that is, his suffering Captain Lloyd to be examined to the very point, and Lieut. Fitzclarence to appear as a witness to the charge, and putting no question to either of them in cross-examination to elucidate the circumstance.

Before, however, I close my observations on this charge, I must beg to call the attention of the Court to the evidence of Brigade-Major Jones, who, although he the instant he heard the firing rode off to the nearest infantry post to bring up some detachments of infantry to support the foragers whom he had heard were in the valley; yet tells the Court he considered a covering party had been stationed, because there was an order to apply to General Morillo for the purpose.

But if there could be a doubt that the effect of this want of arrangement produced the loss of the men and horses, Brigade-Major Jones's evidence removes the difficulty; for his opinion is (and he appears to have well known the ground and the nature of the country) that if a covering chain had been established it would have prevented a sudden surprise, and probably have saved the loss of the men and horses. Indeed he goes further, and states that one hundred men properly posted would have stopped a large body of infantry. What would they have done when it appears by the evidence and Col. Quentin's admission, that they were the enemy's picquets only that advanced, although Col. Quentin at the time had no means, and certainly took no means to ascertain the force?

But the whole of Colonel Quentin's conduct was a mass of confusion and inconsistency. Quarter-Master Eyres, it appears, found forage amidst plenty and security; and yet such was the arrangement, that no advantage could be taken of it; and Lieut. Fitzclarence is seen, by Colonel Quentin's order, seeking for forage in General Morillo's cantonments, after an express direction that they were to be respected.

There are many other observations that suggest themselves upon this charge; but the Court evinces such honourable pains in the investigation of the evidence; that it is scarcely necessary to utter them.

But I perhaps may be permitted to call the attention of the Court to Lord Edward Somerset's letter of the 16th, which was produced by Colonel Quentin's want of arrangement on the 10th; and I think that the Court, connecting that letter as they will with the evidence on this charge, will be forcibly struck with the application of Lord Combermere's opinion of Colonel Quentin's inadequacy to the command of a regiment of light dragoons upon active service.

Upon the second charge the point is in a very narrow compass, and reduces itself to this question, whether Colonel Quentin upon the occasion alluded to gave that support by his presence and example which he was bound to do? And how does Colonel Quentin answer this? Why, Colonel Quentin rests his defence upon his former character; upon the place which a commanding officer, he conceives, is at his pleasure entitled to take; and in some measure, more than I think is worthy of Colonel Quentin, upon the fleetness of his horse. With respect to Colonel Quentin's former character, I am disposed to give Colonel Quentin the full benefit of it; but what has Colonel Quentin's character upon a former occasion to do with the dereliction of his duty upon this? Will any man say that with the very limited service Colonel Quentin had seen, a service of two months only, in which other officers of the regiment were engaged, and I trust could bring as much testimony as Co-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

miles, the Court will observe, from where he had left the foragers under fire, and attacked, I must own I gave him no credit for it, as a feeling of laudable interest for the fate of the troops. This anxiety of Colonel Quentin's at this period when Captain Fitzclarence came up, is to me the strongest evidence of his misconduct. It was the natural feeling of a man who knew that he had left great duties unperformed, and that he had consigned to chance the safety of those who had been specially entrusted to his charge. Had Colonel Quentin performed his duty upon that occasion, instead of his making those anxious enquiries respecting the fate of the troops, it was he who should have been able to satisfy the feelings of the regiment for the safety of their comrades. And I can take upon myself to assert, that had it been becoming to have examined the men as to the sensations of the regiment when Colonel Quentin led it to the rear, and left these troops under fire, it would have proved, that there existed the strongest marks of anxiety and fear for their fate.

It really is painful for me to be continually calling upon the Court to look to evidence; but if they will refer to Serjeant Marchant's statement, at the period of the attack, they will see that at this moment of difficulty and hazard to the troops in question, Colonel Quentin, instead of displaying the energy and zeal of a commanding officer under such circumstances, is tamely riding his horse to and fro, occasionally looking at the enemy; and then without advancing himself, which I contend under the circumstances (in opposition to Col. Quentin's assertion to the contrary) he should have done in person (for I was never weak enough to suppose that in the state of the roads he was to move with the regiment) or detaching any one else to support the troops, he quietly, as he himself states, is contented with filing and leading the regiment to the rear, through all the intricacies of the country, leaving the foragers under the fire and attack of the enemy, whose strength he had taken no measures to ascertain, and whose power to hazard the safety of such divisions, he had taken no means to enquire into.

With respect to Colonel Quentin's assertion, that he sent an officer at day-break on the 10th to General Morillo, no such circumstance took place.

The truth is, Colonel Quentin mistook the tenor of the order, and instead of attending to the letter of it, which directs the report to be made to General Morillo, he concluded, it appears, that it had been matter of previous arrangement, and considered, as he says in his defence, that he was certain of being covered without much previous notice; in fact, that the mere detaching an officer and a quarter-master early to seek for forage would be sufficient notice. Then why does not Colonel Quentin acknowledge this? Why bring the acting Adjutant to swear that some officer, he knows not whom, was detached at day-break. Does the orderly book contain such an order on the 9th? I can answer No. The fact is, it was on the 12th that Lieuts. Fitzclarence and Wyndham were in orders to go to General Morillo previously to the regiment's foraging on that day in the valley of Macoy. And the Col. and the Serjeant-Major, to say the least of it, have confounded the circumstances and the dates. But the Court, if they look to the way in which Captain Lloyd was sent to General Morillo, without any expressions of surprise on the part of Colonel Quentin, that no covering party was afforded in consequence of his application, and recollect too the silence with which Col. Quentin received General Morillo's rebuke for the lateness of his application, they will be satisfied that the application had not been previously made. Had Col. Quentin made the application, he would have stated it at the time. The officer who had been sent would have been enquired for at the instant, and have been the object of

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

severe rebuke, if not of some more serious proceeding. But there is another strong circumstance, which shews that Col. Quentin, even at the period the Court were trying the first charge, had no idea of any such excuse; and that is, his suffering Captain Lloyd to be examined to the very point, and Lieut. Fitzclarence to appear as a witness to the charge, and putting no question to either of them in cross-examination to elucidate the circumstance.

Before, however, I close my observations on this charge, I must beg to call the attention of the Court to the evidence of Brigade-Major Jones, who, although he the instant he heard the firing rode off to the nearest infantry post to bring up some detachments of infantry to support the foragers whom he had heard were in the valley; yet tells the Court he considered a covering party had been stationed, because there was an order to apply to General Morillo for the purpose.

But if there could be a doubt that the effect of this want of arrangement produced the loss of the men and horses, Brigade-Major Jones's evidence removes the difficulty; for his opinion is (and he appears to have well known the ground and the nature of the country) that if a covering chain had been established it would have prevented a sudden surprise, and probably have saved the loss of the men and horses. Indeed he goes further, and states that one hundred men properly posted would have stopped a large body of infantry. What would they have done when it appears by the evidence and Col. Quentin's admission, that they were the enemy's picquets only that advanced, although Col. Quentin at the time had no means, and certainly took no means to ascertain the force?

But the whole of Colonel Quentin's conduct was a mass of confusion and inconsistency. Quarter-Master Eyres, it appears, found forage amidst plenty and security; and yet such was the arrangement, that no advantage could be taken of it; and Lieut. Fitzclarence is seen, by Colonel Quentin's order, seeking for forage in General Morillo's cantonments, after an express direction that they were to be respected.

There are many other observations that suggest themselves upon this charge; but the Court evinces such honourable pains in the investigation of the evidence; that it is scarcely necessary to utter them.

But I perhaps may be permitted to call the attention of the Court to Lord Edward Somerset's letter of the 16th, which was produced by Colonel Quentin's want of arrangement on the 10th; and I think that the Court, connecting that letter as they will with the evidence on this charge, will be forcibly struck with the application of Lord Combermere's opinion of Colonel Quentin's inadequacy to the command of a regiment of light dragoons upon active service.

Upon the second charge the point is in a very narrow compass, and reduces itself to this question, whether Colonel Quentin upon the occasion alluded to gave that support by his presence and example which he was bound to do? And how does Colonel Quentin answer this? Why, Colonel Quentin rests his defence upon his former character; upon the place which a commanding officer, he conceives, is at his pleasure entitled to take; and in some measure, more than I think is worthy of Colonel Quentin, upon the fleetness of his horse. With respect to Colonel Quentin's former character, I am disposed to give Colonel Quentin the full benefit of it; but what has Colonel Quentin's character upon a former occasion to do with the dereliction of his duty upon this? Will any man say that with the very limited service Colonel Quentin had seen, a service of two months only, in which other officers of the regiment were engaged, and I trust could bring as much testimony as Co-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

lonel Quentin to their character; is a limited service like this to establish Colonel Quentin for ever, and to put an 'end' to all necessity for future example and exertion? Colonel Quentin, I beg to tell the Court, has officers in the regiment of longer date than himself in tried and approved service; and it ill becomes Colonel Quentin, I think, upon the strength of two affairs, and two months service only, to be comparing the claims I make upon his example to an eagerness scarcely pardonable in a young officer. But Colonel Quentin, I beg to tell the court, in relation to his service, is a very young officer; and it should not be forgotten that this very affair of the 28th was the first since Colonel Quentin had joined, in which he had an opportunity of shewing himself to a regiment almost new in officers and men, since the occasion upon which he had formerly served with it, and from which he draws his character. But the case has never been properly put to the Court, and not one of the questions to Lord Uxbridge met Colonel Quentin's situation at the time his conduct was first impeached. The question to Lord Uxbridge put Colonel Quentin not at the *head* but on the *flank* of the column with the leading division, supposing that to have been the place he had originally occupied. But the evidence places him where he really was, when within fifty yards of the enemy, that is, not on the flank but at the *head*, and in *front* of the leading division. Lieut. Fitzclarence expressly places Colonel Quentin reining in (so much for his horse wanting speed) in front of the leading division. Serjeant Lacey, Colonel Quentin's orderly, who says he passed him at twenty yards only from the enemy, states himself at the time to have been with Colonel Quentin in *front* of the leading division; and a French private, who was with the leading division, and who passed Colonel Quentin with the others, upon being asked by the President whether he was in the front rank of the division; answers yes; and he (meaning Colonel Quentin,) was in front of me. Here, then, is Colonel Quentin in front, not on the flank, as he afterwards was, of the leading division. Why was not Lord Uxbridge asked whether Colonel Quentin, being once in front of the leading division, within twenty yards of the enemy, as his orderly places him, could then ride out to the flank, and encourage by his voice only, instead of animating by his example. The answer is perhaps obvious: because if Lord Uxbridge, or Gen. Vivian, who might have been examined to the point, could have said yes to such a question, it might have been retorted upon them by the whole army, that it was notorious that their practice was at variance with their opinions.

With respect to Serjeant Lacey's silly and idle invention of the state and condition of Colonel Quentin's mare, I was at first disgusted with it, as tending to heap unmerited odium upon that officer, or indeed upon any officer in the command of a dragoon regiment. To imagine that such an excuse could prevail for a commanding officer's failing at the moment of a charge in the discharge of his duty, is too monstrous to be entertained; but with Colonel Quentin, above all other men, a light weight, remarkable for the selection of his horses, and admittedly one of the most complete horsemen in Europe, that he, commanding a regiment of Hussars, should at the instant of a charge, when the regiment had comparatively done nothing, and when every trooper's horse was found equal to the effort, that he, the Colonel only, should find himself, from his horse being blown, unequal to the conflict, is, as I said before, to heap unmerited odium upon Colonel Quentin. Lacey, indeed, did state that many of the horses were in this predicament and fell back; but there was not a man examined after him, officer or private, who did not positively contradict him. But although Colonel Quentin does not

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

adopt Serjeant Lacey's excuse of want of condition, he is willing, it appears by his defence, to excuse himself in some measure by stating the inferiority of his own and of some of the officers' horses to the troop horses of the regiment. Without waiting to express my surprise at this statement of Colonel Quentin respecting his own horse, I will ask him whether he ever heard that any officer in the regiment had condescended to offer such an excuse, for not being more forward than the men upon an occasion like the one in question? Nor was the want of speed the complaint of the men on that day. It is evident there was speed and strength enough the moment Colonel Quentin ceased to repress the advance of the men.

And here I beg leave to tell the Court that although I am not prepared to charge Colonel Quentin with actually misbehaving before the enemy, in the sense in which that charge is generally taken, and in the way in which it is generally proved, yet I must openly avow that Colonel Quentin's conduct to me bears an aspect little less censurable. It is matter of indifference to me whether the efforts of the men are paralyzed by want of courage, or want of proper officer-like feeling: in my mind the culpability is the same.

I disclaim all wish to place the commanding officer of a regiment; but when a commanding officer places himself at the head and in the front of the leading supporting division—remains there the greatest part of the day—receives the order to charge the enemy, still remaining in the front of the division—trots in the front of it—gallops in front of it, and arrives within fifty yards of the enemy in front of it (his own orderly states within twenty) the head of the column actually engaged, and at this moment suddenly disappears from the front, moves to the flank, checks his horse, and the men finding themselves constrained leave him behind; is there an officer in Europe who will say that the most serious consequences might not ensue from it? Brave as the men are, every man knows the force of example, and particularly the example of a commanding officer of *cavalry*; and I repeat without fear of contradiction, that Colonel Quentin's conduct at this moment might have been productive of the most serious consequences to the service: and I may add that I believe from my heart that it was only counteracted by the zeal and gallantry displayed by the officers who accompanied me in the charge, and to whose efforts I attribute its success.

Up to this period I have got no further than to the first charge made on the enemy when Colonel Quentin fell out. I now come to my being left without orders or support, when I formed the divisions, and called for Colonel Quentin, at the time the French threatened to attack us in return, and Lieutenant Beauchamp, Lord Combermere's aid-de-camp, rode to the rear to Colonel Quentin, to bring me support, seeing himself, and knowing from my sentiments, that support was necessary. Was there any choice then of situation which Colonel Quentin as commanding officer was to select? Can any excuse after the halt the charge had occasioned be found in the want of speed or condition of Colonel Quentin's horse? Colonel Quentin, however, it is in evidence, did not appear till the French went about upon our advancing a second time without his support, and then, when Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner's guns are brought forward, Colonel Quentin is seen at the head of the centre squadron, that being the first time he appeared from the moment he left the head of the leading division of the right squadron as they were riding down to the attack in which Captain Harding was wounded.

I really am not disposed to use harsh expressions to any one, but I cannot help saying that Colonel Quentin's defence to this part of the

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

charge, betrays in my mind a want of feeling I little expected to have found in him. He is distinctly charged and proved to have afforded me no support of any description upon the second attempt I made upon the enemy, and yet it is proved it was both wanted and called for. Lieut. Beauchamp and other witnesses present upon the occasion prove these facts.--Now how does Col. Quentin answer this? He states his surprise at the singular mode in which the order I gave for fetching him was executed; stating that had he heard it, its singularity would have occasioned it not to be forgotten by him, and then says, that feeling confident that it is quite unnecessary for him to trouble the Court upon it, he shall call a witness for reasons he has mentioned to prove that a great many horses were pressed on that day.---If ever there was less reason to say any thing upon the condition of the horses on that day this to be sure was the moment; for the Court must remember how completely it is in evidence, that when it was put to the men whether their horses were ready for another charge, an universal "yes" prevailed upon the occasion.---But, as I took the liberty of stating before, there is an actual want of feeling in Colonel Quentin's answer to this part of the charge. Is it nothing to have such an interval of danger and anxiety without the presence of the commanding officer of the regiment as that which took place between the first charge on the enemy and the attempt to charge them a second time? Was it not Colonel Quentin's business to have made himself master of our situation, and to have furnished us with his support? Is it not proved that the French were threatening us, and did actually advance in numbers sufficiently imposing to induce Lieutenant Beauchamp to gallop off for support?---It happened fortunately, it is true, that the French upon being advanced upon without the support did not stand; but Colonel Quentin, the Court sees, lent no aid to that: and I rest satisfied that the Court will see and feel his culpability for the omission, and the truth of the accusation that he left us without his co-operation or support.

Upon the second part of the second charge, the object of which is to prove that Colonel Quentin quitted the front of Captain de Grammont's squadron the instant it was fired upon, putting it to the rear himself, and then leaving it without orders: the evidence I submit is as clear as possible. Captain Fitzgerald was a subaltern on that day, and commanded the skirmishers in the front of Captain de Grammont's squadron: he says he remembers the volley from the infantry in the wood. In about a minute after, he observed the French coming forward at a gallop, with an intention to drive in the skirmishers. Having but few with him, he thought it prudent to look back to see how he was supported. He did so, and found the rear of the supporting division put about, and retreated to some distance. The overpowering body of the French, he says, obliged him to do the same. After the supporting body had retreated some distance, he observed Captain de Grammont waving his sword, and desiring the men to look to him, for he was their captain. Captain Fitzgerald then joined Captain de Grammont's division: it had already fronted. Upon observing this, the advanced division of the French pulled short up quite on a sudden, threw out their skirmishers and retired. He then says, that when he heard Captain de Grammont call to his men to front, he did not see Colonel Quentin, nor did he see him before he went back to the skirmishers.

Captain Stuart, who was present with his troop, supplies the deficiency in Captain Fitzgerald's evidence, as to who put the squadron about, and says it was Colonel Quentin. That Captain de Grammont came up, and ordered the leading division to front. At this time Colonel Quentin had passed Captain Stuart's division to the rear. After that, he did not see

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Colonel Quentin for some time. Captain de Grammont called so loud from the front to his division to front that Captain Stuart says his men heard him, and turned immediately.

Then comes Captain Lloyd; and his evidence is so far material, that he proves, upon the volley being fired, Colonel Quentin put his troop about, and passed him to the rear: that he did not see Colonel Quentin come up again; and that he fronted his troop again, not from any order, but that seeing the front division formed again, and seeing the enemy coming galloping down the hill towards them, he thought it his duty to front his division again without orders.

Yet, with this mass of evidence to prove that Colonel Quentin was not seen again after he had put the column to the rear, and that it was Captain de Grammont who fronted it again, Colonel Quentin pretends to say, that the order was given by him.

The testimony he produces in support of this assertion, I must leave with the Court, because I really cannot so far compliment Colonel Quentin, as to take his assertion for proof. But I think the Court must begin to be seriously struck with the repeated occasions in which Colonel Quentin appears to be any where but in the discharge of his duty, when that duty is to be discharged in the face of danger. At Macoy, trifling as the affair was, for the shot, although they came into the nets, appear not to have hit the men, Colonel Quentin has his reasons for not being present. In the first charge on the enemy on this day, Colonel Quentin chooses to assign to himself (it is for the Court to say how properly,) his own situation. When I was forming the divisions again on this day, to meet the advance of the enemy, and actually did advance to charge them, Colonel Quentin appears not to be present, although in the field. Then, on the same day comes this occasion when Colonel Quentin disappears from the head of the column the moment it is under fire, and is not again seen by any officer belonging to it whilst the firing continues; surrendering it, in truth, into other hands, and leaving it without orders. It then appears, that Captain de Grammont is forced to give it orders; and Colonel Quentin is pleased to call this vivacity. I can tell Colonel Quentin, it was a vivacity that saved the reputation of the regiment; and, from the way in which the French were advancing, perhaps the destruction of the column we were leading. I shall make no further comments on the defence to this charge.

I must now beg to introduce the answers I have received from the Duc de Guiche relative to this charge.

Pres. You had better submit the letter to the revision of the Judge Advocate, and he will determine whether it is that which we may hear read.

Judge Advocate General. I can give no opinion upon it; that, I conceive, must depend upon the decision of the other side. What is proposed to be introduced cannot be evidence on one side or the other; and I conceive, the Court will follow the opinion I endeavoured to express. It will be recollected, that understanding questions had been sent to the Duc de Guiche by Colonel Palmer on one side, and by Colonel Quentin on the other; that the Duc de Guiche had sent to Colonel Quentin a copy of his answer to Colonel Palmer, and to Colonel Palmer a copy of his answer to Colonel Quentin: I stated that if they chose to make use of them, it must be in their speeches; that they could not be evidence: that it was impossible to draw the line so strict, as to say what was the introduction that might be allowed of by the Court of that which was not legal evidence; but that if either party chose to object to it, the Court had no alternative, but must support the objection; and that if after all they were to be used, they were to be used only in consequence of that irregularity being waved.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

Col. Palmer. I have no wish to press it; but it is necessary I should know from Colonel Quentin whether he objects to it or not.

Judge Advocate General. From the communication made to me, I find Colonel Quentin does object to it.

Col. Palmer. Very well, then I have nothing more to say upon this charge.

In reply to Colonel Quentin's defence to the third charge, I shall begin by stating the evidence I produced in support of it; and I think, except in the very immaterial point of whether Colonel Quentin was present at the instant Captain Fitzclarence was wounded, there is scarcely any difference between his statement and my proof.

Colonel Quentin, it is proved, commanded the regiment; it was in a column of divisions across the road. Orders were given to charge a body of French cavalry; when the regiment came within a hundred yards of them the enemy went about. The 10th followed them; and when nearly at the top of the hill, they came under the fire of the enemy's infantry, at a distance of about eighty yards; and the 10th halted. Colonel Quentin was at its head, and so were Major Howard, Captain Fitzclarence, and Lieutenant Wyndham, when the firing began. As soon as it began, Colonel Quentin was missing. Major Howard, who was left with Captain Fitzclarence, and Lieutenant Wyndham, it is sworn, then said to Captain Fitzclarence, "what shall we do now?" Major Howard then sent Lieutenant Wyndham to Lord Edward Somerset for orders; and Lieutenant Wyndham returned with the orders. He did not see Colonel Quentin; and delivered them to Major Howard. Captain Fitzclarence was about this time wounded. The regiment had then been under fire about seven minutes.

The defence admits that when the firing began, Colonel Quentin went into the field, by the road side, to see what the nature of the attack was—that not being able to ascertain it, he came back to the road a short time before Captain Fitzclarence was wounded, and then he appears anxious to contradict Captain Fitzclarence's statement, that Colonel Quentin was not present when he was wounded, as if that point was material to the question.—Now the Court will recollect that Captain Fitzclarence gave his testimony to this fact, stating, that his memory of what happened, at the instant of his being wounded, might be a little imperfect on account of the pain he suffered, but that he spoke to the best of his belief, and that, before he was wounded, meaning just before, he certainly did not see the Colonel in front. I may here mention what perhaps may further account for Captain Fitzclarence's want of recollection at this moment, as just before he was wounded, his sword was broken by a ball close to the hilt, as he held it in his hand.

Now the witnesses Col. Quentin has produced to contradict Captain Fitzclarence, have certainly not done themselves much credit. No two of them speak alike, either as to Col. Quentin's situation or that of Captain Fitzclarence. One of Col. Quentin's witnesses puts Col. Quentin to the front, another places him in a ditch under a bank—one witness has Captain Fitzclarence wounded before the regiment halted—another five minutes after the halt. Contradictory as this is, there are, however, these strong facts in evidence, namely, that Col. Quentin quitted the head of the regiment the moment it was under fire, leaving it without orders—that orders being deemed necessary, Major Howard was forced to send Lieutenant Wyndham to Lord Edward Somerset for them, and that Col. Quentin was not present when Lieutenant Wyndham returned with Lord Edward's answer, and that answer he therefore delivered to Major Howard. In addition to these facts there is Col. Quentin's admission of his absence. Now the Court must observe, that there is here

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

another instance of Colonel Quentin's quitting his post at the moment of danger; and I shall beg to ask the Court, whether the excuse for so doing is an officer-like excuse. Every man who has been in service knows the difficulty of keeping cavalry steady under a galling fire of infantry—it requires the best countenance and presence of the officers, and above all of the commanding officer; and yet this is the moment Col. Quentin selects, to go, as he says, to ascertain the strength of the enemy. Who saw Col. Quentin in the field he alludes to? He brings no man to state it. Had the object he affects to have had in view been necessary, Lord Combermere and his staff, and Lord Edward Somerset with his were near to have effected it. I state then, without the hazard of contradiction; for Colonel Quentin in this instance assumes no right to choose his situation, that Col. Quentin's pretence for his absence was unwarrantable, unofficer-like, and prejudicial to the service; and if the Court will add that to the catalogue I have already produced of the instances in which I charge Col. Quentin with preferring his safety to his duty, I have no fear but the Court will agree with me in the language of the charge which has been preferred against him.

The truth of the allegations on the fourth charge have been so fully proved by all the witnesses who have been produced, either for or against the prosecution, that I shall have but little occasion to trespass long upon the patience of the Court, in any attempt, either to apply the evidence to the charge as it stands, or to assist that evidence by observations in support of it.

But before I discharge my duty in the little which remains for me to do, I think I may ask the Court whether the officers of the regiment have complained of Col. Quentin without cause; and whether upon the evidence it was not a duty they owed to themselves, to make their representations somewhere? I ask the Court, with confidence, but I can add without triumph; for victory in the paltry sense of it is no feeling of the officers of the regiment, whether it appears from the time Col. Quentin first joined the regiment in the field to the present moment, that they have engendered one hostile personal sensation towards him; and whether the feelings by which they have been actuated, and the measures they have in consequence taken, are not such as might be avowed consistently with the most strict notions of subordination, and the highest sense of military discipline; and I will ask one question more, for malevolence has attempted to attack the principles of the regiment upon this occasion, and that is, whether the officers did not owe it to the public service, and to the illustrious person who has so long honoured them with his protection, to make the disclosure this investigation has produced; and I consider this the more necessary, because Col. Quentin chooses to allude to the letter, which appears to have induced this prosecution, (much I may add against the wish of the officers) as manifesting a party-feeling, and of the spirit existing, and which had so long existed in the regiment; and then asks what prejudices must have been existing when the subalterns could have been induced to sign a letter in which they express their opinions on subjects which could not possibly have come within their personal knowledge, or of superior officers, who could induce subalterns necessarily ignorant of the forms and usages of the service, to take a step evidently so improper. Are the forms and usages of that description, that officers who feel a pride in their regiment, and its reputation, and perform with cheerfulness and alacrity all the subordinate duties of their situation, must see the honour, the character, and the well-being of the very regiment itself sacrificed without redress, or the hope of it, because their complaint, dutifully and respectfully as it may be made, is to be construed into an infringement upon the forms

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

and usages of the service? Can officers in subordinate situations suffer no wrongs? Will the Court have the goodness to recal to their minds these periods, at which, either as captains of troops or companies, they might have felt a pride in their situations, and then ask themselves what their sensations would have been, had they been left unsupported in their commands, and have seen their regiments daily falling to pieces in their interior management, and losing their public estimation, because their complaints were left unheeded, and their exertions unassisted: and having done their all, will the Court say, that had they made their complaints as the officers of the 10th have done, and have proved the same foundations for those complaints, which I trust the officers of the 10th have done, they would have expected to have been told, from any authority whatever, that they had violated the rules and usages of the service.

Having said thus much upon the situation and sensations of the officers, and I trust, with the feelings of the Court in their favour, I shall now proceed to a short discussion of this charge; for as I at first stated, the evidence wants but little explanation.

Having laid before the Court, and proved the cavalry orders of the 26th of February, and the Adjutant-General's letter to Lord Edward Somerset, dated the 29th of March last, I have only to call the attention of the Court to the proofs I adduced of neglect of duty in Col. Quentin, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment.

For the truth of the opinions contained in that order and letter, I need only refer to the evidence of Lord Combermere and Lord Edward Somerset, because it would be weakening them to quote them; but this I cannot help observing to the Court, that it did not happen that any question put to either of those noble lords produced one single syllable in favour of Col. Quentin, in any one of the relations in which he stood under their command, either in the field or in quarters, when those questions were referable to the discipline of the regiment.

If either of those noble lords were asked whether the regiment turned out quickly, whether it assembled in time with the brigade, whether the baggage was properly moved, the answers were invariably, No; If it was asked to what that was attributable, the answer was, want of energy and system in the commanding officer. If enquiry was made of Lord Edward Somerset, to what the want of discipline in the regiment was attributable, the answer was, want of system in the commanding officer: nay, so far at last was it carried, that Lord Edward was forced to have the reports of delinquencies in the regiment made to himself, that he might see to the punishment; thus virtually taking from Colonel Quentin the command of the 10th.

Can any man, after this, wonder that the officers of the regiment should lose their confidence in Colonel Quentin, or that the spirit which Colonel Quentin deprecates, should have engendered itself by a measure so calculated to lessen him in the respect of the regiment. That Colonel Quentin has been guilty of general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment, is proved as I at first stated, by every witness examined for or against the prosecution; the Captains particularly manifesting, that it was in spite of their remonstrances which at last became so ineffectual, that they ceased any longer to repeat them. And what is Col. Quentin's answer to this? It may be popular, perhaps, as expressing a wish to diminish corporal punishments, but as applied to the military service of this country in the field, I should be wanting to myself, and doing injustice to my country, if I did not expressly state that, desirable as it may be at home, and I am as willing as any man to listen to the claims of humanity, that in the field it would be ruin to the

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

service, and to the best interests of the country. Having said thus much I shall no longer exhaust the patience of the Court; but thanking it for the kindness and attention it has been pleased to shew me in the course of this tedious business, I shall leave the cause of the officers of the 10th with confidence to their decision; satisfied that it will be governed by that impartiality which is to be expected from officers of their rank and independence.

Having finished my reply, I will only add, that there is one circumstance I have omitted, which it may not be necessary for me to advert to, I mean that part of Colonel Quentin's defence which alludes to my conduct, relative to the report of the surgeon, upon the cause of the great sickness in the regiment. I flatter myself I have already explained the matter satisfactorily to the Court, as far as relates to myself, nor do I wish to say any more upon the subject; but as I stated rather warmly the other day, that I should explain all the circumstances to the Court, in justice to Mr. Morrison, I feel in some measure bound to do it, but it really is not my wish to urge any thing more that may be considered hostile to Colonel Quentin, and shall content myself with stating, that Mr. Morrison, upon this occasion, did no more than he was compelled to do, and that Colonel Quentin had no reason whatever to complain of his conduct; and in this and every thing else that I may have said in my reply, I trust, if Col. Quentin is not perfectly satisfied upon the subject, the Court will allow him to trouble them with any further explanations he may think necessary.

President. The room must now be cleared for the Court to deliberate.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse-Guards, 10th November 1814.

His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter, containing the opinion and sentence of a General Court-Martial recently held for the trial of Colonel George Quentin, of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own royal regiment of Light Dragoons, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the general order books, and read at the head of every regiment in his Majesty's service.

By command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-General.

(Copy.)

Horse-Guards, 8th November, 1814.

Sir,—I have laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held at Whitehall, on the 17th of October, 1814, and continued by adjournments to the 1st of November following, for the trial of Colonel George Quentin, of the 10th Royal Hussars, who was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.—

1st Charge.—“That on the 10th day of January, 1814, the regiment being on that day on duty, foraging in the valley of Macoy, in France, and the said Colonel Quentin having the command of the regiment, did not make the proper and timely arrangements to ensure the success of the regiment in its operations of foraging, although directed so to do by the brigade order of the 9th of January, 1814, but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, leaving some of the divisions without orders or support when attacked by the enemy, whereby some men and horses of the regiment were taken prisoners, and the safety of such divisions hazarded: such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin evincing

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

great professional incapacity, tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

2d Charge.—“The said Colonel Quentin having the command of the regiment, the day after the battle of Orthes, viz. on the 28th day of February, 1814, on the high road leading to St. Sever, in front of the village of Hagelman, department of Landes, in France, and the regiment being on that day engaged with the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quentin, did not, previously to, or during the period the regiment was so engaged, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done, by his presence, and by his own personal exertions and example, to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the 10th Hussars, under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, and thereby hazarded the safety of those divisions, and the character and reputation of the regiment: such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

3d Charge.—“That on the 10th day of April, 1814, during the battle of Toulouse, in France, the said Colonel Quentin, having the command of the regiment, and the regiment being on that day in the presence of, and attacked by, the enemy, he, the said Colonel Quentin, did not, during such attack, make such effectual attempts as he ought to have done by his presence and his own personal exertions, to co-operate with, or support the advanced divisions of the regiment under his command, but neglected and abandoned his duty as commanding officer, leaving some of the divisions, when under fire from the enemy, without orders, and thereby unnecessarily hazarding the safety and reputation of those divisions: such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin tending to lessen the confidence of the soldiers of the regiment in the skill and courage of their officers, being unbecoming and disgraceful to his character as an officer, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.

4th Charge.—“For general neglect of duty, by allowing a relaxed discipline to exist in the regiment under his command when on foreign service, by which the reputation of the regiment suffered in the opinion of the Commander of the Forces, and of the Lieutenant General commanding the cavalry, their displeasure having been expressed, or implied, in a letter from the Adjutant-General of the forces on the Continent, addressed to Major-General Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the Hussar brigade, dated on or about the 29th of March, 1814; and in the orders of the Lieutenant-General commanding the cavalry, dated the 26th of February, 1814: such conduct on the part of the said Colonel Quentin being unbecoming his character as an officer, prejudicial to His Majesty's service, and subversive of all order and military regulation and discipline, and contrary to the articles of war.”

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

“The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, as well as what has been offered in defence, are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is guilty of so much of the first charge as imputes to him having neglected his duty as com-

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

manding officer, on the 10th day of January, by leaving some of the divisions without orders when attacked by the enemy, but acquit him of the remainder of the charges.

"With respect to the second charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is not guilty.

"With respect to the third charge, the Court are of opinion that Colonel Quentin is not guilty.

"With respect to the fourth charge, the Court are of opinion that a relaxed discipline, as set forth in that charge, did exist in the regiment under Colonel Quentin's command, whilst on foreign service, during the period alluded to in the letter and orders referred to in the charge; and as they cannot but consider the commanding officer of a regiment to be responsible for such relaxation of discipline, they therefore think themselves bound to find Colonel Quentin guilty to the extent of *allowing it to exist*; but as they consider the letter from the Adjutant-General to the troops on the Continent, of March 30th, 1814, expressing the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, as a reprimand to Colonel Quentin adequate to the degree of blame which attached to him, the Court do not feel themselves called upon to give any sentence upon this charge in the way of further punishment, and they consider that any thing unusual in this determination will be explained by the singularity of the circumstances attending this charge, by which an officer is put upon his trial for conduct which had before been the subject of animadversion by those under whose command he was then serving, but which at the time was not considered as deserving of a more serious proceeding by the Commander of the Forces; nor does it appear to have been made the subject of any remonstrance or request for a more serious investigation on the part of the officers of the regiment.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the first charge as is above expressed, and so much of the fourth charge as is above recited, with the reasons which induce the Court to feel they are not called upon to affix any punishment to the last mentioned charge, do only adjudge, with reference to the first charge, that Colonel Quentin be reprimanded in such manner as His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct.

"The Court, however, cannot conclude these proceedings without expressing their regret, that there appears to have existed such a want of co-operation among the officers of the regiment, as to render the duties of the commanding officer much more arduous than they otherwise would have been."

I am to acquaint you, that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court.

His Royal Highness has farther been pleased to consider, that, when the officers of a corps prefer accusations affecting the honour and professional character of their commander, nothing but the most conclusive proof of their charges before a court-martial can justify a proceeding which must otherwise be so pregnant with mischief to the discipline of the army; and that a regard due to the subordination of the service must ever attach a severe responsibility to subordinate officers who become the accusers of their superior. His Royal Highness, therefore, could not but regret that the officers of the 10th Hussars should have been so unmindful of what they owe to the first principles of their profession, as to assume an opinion of their commander's personal conduct, which neither their general experience of the service, nor their knowledge of the alleged facts (as appears from their own evidence,) could sanction.

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

TRIAL OF COLONEL QUENTIN.

or justify,—and which opinion would appear, from the proceedings, to have been utterly void of foundation, in every instance of implied attack or insinuation upon that officer's courage and conduct before the enemy, as conveyed by the tenor of the second and third charges.

In allusion to the letter signed by the chief part of the officers, and in which the present proceedings originated, the Prince Regent has specially observed that, exclusive of the doubt which may be entertained of their capability to form a judgment so much beyond the scope of their experience in the service, it was worthy of remark, that some who have affixed their names to that paper had never been with the regiment during the period in question, and others had never joined any military body beyond the depot of their own corps; and it might thus be deduced, that although the officers have manifested, according to the appropriate remark of the court-martial, a want of co-operation in support of their commander's authority, yet those who have assumed a personal observance of Colonel Quentin's conduct, and those who, *though absent*, appear to have acted under a mischievous influence, by joining in an opinion to his prejudice, have all co-operated in a compact against their commanding officer, fraught with evils of the most injurious tendency to the discipline of the service: nor did it escape the notice of His Royal Highness, that this accusation has not been the momentary offspring of irritated feelings, but the deliberate issue of a long and extraordinary delay, for which no sufficient reasons, or explanations, have been assigned.

In this view of the case (which is not palliated by the very slight censure passed on Colonel Quentin upon the 1st charge) His Royal Highness has considered that a mark of his displeasure towards those officers is essential to the vital interests of the army; and that the nature of the combination against Colonel Quentin would call for the removal from the service of those who have joined in it; but as His Royal Highness would willingly be guided by a lenient disposition towards a corps of officers who have hitherto merited his approbation, and would willingly believe that *inadvertency* in some, and *inexperience* in others, had left them unaware of the mischievous tendency of their conduct upon this occasion, His Royal Highness is averse to adopt such severe measures as the custom of the service in support of its discipline usually sanctions, upon the failure of charges against a commanding officer. Still it is essential that conduct so injurious in its nature, should be held forth to the army as a warning in support of subordination; and His Royal Highness has, therefore, commanded, that the officers who signed the letter of the 9th of August shall no longer act together as a corps, but that they shall be distributed by exchange throughout the different regiments of cavalry in the service, where it is trusted that they will learn and confine themselves to their subordinate duties, until their services and experience shall sanction their being placed in ranks and situations, where they may be allowed to judge of the general and higher duties of the profession.

The Prince Regent has been further pleased to observe, that though Colonel Palmer did not sign the letter of the 9th of August, he is nevertheless, by his declared sentiments on the prosecution, and his general concurrence in the opinion of the officers, to be considered in the same light as if he had put his name to the paper, and His Royal Highness has therefore commanded that he shall also be removed to another corps.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

To the Adjutant General, &c. &c. &c.]

FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

FINIS.

Printed by W. Green, and T. Chaplin, 1, Crane-Court, Fleet-Street, London.



THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING & QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.] NEW SERIES, JANUARY, 1815.

[No. 9.]

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSS.

[Though this Biography extends to great length, it is trusted that the importance of the subject, and justice to the memory of a brave man, will put it above the necessity of an excuse.]

THE Editor of the Military Chronicle cannot suffer the year to close without the expression of his thanks for the patronage of the Army, and without that Invocation of health and blessings upon his part, and as he hopes, that corresponding eucharism upon theirs, the mutual exchange of which, in the early times of Christianity, was at once the signal and the duty of a common faith. May it please the Author of all Good to accept our heartfelt thanks for the blessings of the year past. May it please him, during the ensuing year, as it has pleased him during the past, to take our families and ourselves under his divine protection,—to preserve us from all vice, accident, and calamity; to keep us in health of body and in peace of mind; and to grant us all that share of temporal prosperity which is not contrary to our eternal happiness,—through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

The late Major-General Ross, only not one of the brightest names in our military roll, because his fortune fell short of his merits, was the son of the late General Ross, and with a very natural emulation, aspired, from his very early life, to obtain the same professional estimation which was possessed by his father. He entered the army in the beginning of the American war, as ensign in the 20th regiment, having at that time, if our information be correct, attained only the sixteenth year of his age. We have frequently had occasion to observe, that the regulations of the army were very different at that time from what they are at present. We are not, indeed, amongst those, who ascribe every thing in the present state of the British army to the Duke of York; but the army, as far as respects its internal œconomy, owes him very much; and though it is a very absurd flattery to say, as we have read in some recent military works, that all the late glories of our arms are to be imputed to his Royal Highness, we do not, on the other hand, hesitate to acknowledge, that he has prevented infinitely more abuses than he has suffered. If flattery (to us at least) be more annoying in one shape than another, it is when we see it occupy the place of that fearless candour, and ingenuous sense of honour, which so truly belong to the military character.

Mr. Ross continued in the 20th regiment, till partly by regular promotion, and partly by purchase, he became, in 1799, a major; at

which time he was ordered to Holland. As he distinguished himself particularly in this service, and as this expedition of General Abercrombie has been hitherto very imperfectly before the public, we shall here avail ourselves of this opportunity to go somewhat largely into the narrative. And here let us be allowed incidentally to regret, that not one good narrative of any of the British operations in the late war, from the year 1793 to 1813, has yet been published, though no subject is at once more worthy and ample. As we have the pleasure of knowing many admirable military writers who unite every necessary talent to their personal knowledge of the events in which they bore a share, and who have written parts very fully in our *Military Chronicle*, we feel inclined to call them forth by name, to perform their duty to the army, country, and themselves.—But to return to our immediate subject.

In the summer of the year 1799, the British ministry had resolved upon sending an expedition to the coast of Holland. On the 8th of August, the troops of the first division, amounting in round numbers to about fifteen thousand men, were collected in Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Dover, for embarkation. From the 9th to the 13th, the troops were occupied in embarking on board the transports and men of war appointed for this service: and on the morning of Tuesday, the 13th of August, the whole fleet, amounting to upwards of 200 sail of different vessels, put to sea. Vice-Admiral Mitchel, who hoisted his flag on board the *Isis*, was the naval commander. The wind and weather were fair; and the spirits of the men, and the hopes of the officers, were in consonance with the wishes and vows of their countrymen, who, being assembled to behold their departure, saluted them with acclamations from the shore.

It is justice, perhaps, to enumerate the forces which composed the detail of this expedition. The Commander in Chief was Sir R. Abercrombie; and the second in command Sir James Pulteney. The forces were distributed into four brigades,—of which the first, composed of two battalions of Guards, was under Major-General D'Oyley; the second, composed likewise of two battalions of Guards, under Major-General Burrard; the third, consisting of the 2d, 27th, 29th, 69th, and 85th regiments, under Major-General Coote; and the fourth, composed of the 1st Royals, 25th, 49th, 79th, and 92d, under Major-General Moore. The Reserve, attached to the third brigade, consisted of the 23d and 55th regiments, and two troops of the 18th Light Dragoons, under Colonel Macdonald. To which is to be added a detachment of the flying artillery, and of the corps of engineers.

The enemy in the meantime were not unprepared for the gallant reception of our troops. The nature of the preparations had necessarily discovered the meditated object of the expedition; and the military force in the Netherlands was suddenly augmented by a levy of conscripts. General Daendels, a Dutch officer of good experience, collected a force in Holland, and General Brune, a French General of repute, was ordered with a French army to the same point. On the coast of Flanders, from Dunkirk to Ostend, an army of observation was al-

ready assembled ; and the fortifications of Walcheren and of the mouths of the Scheld, where they seemed chiefly to expect us, were repaired and strengthened.

In the meantime the expedition was on its way towards its object. Unhappily, however, it had to contend with the most contrary winds. It had sailed, as we have related, on the 13th of August, and on the following day was already off the coast of Holland. The weather now assumed a threatening appearance, and the fleet was compelled to change its course. On the following day, the 15th of August, the wind still blowing adversely, a junction was formed with the North-sea fleet, under Admiral Lord Duncan, who, however, did not assume the command, which remained with Vice-Admiral Mitchell. From the 15th to the 20th, the weather continued exceedingly stormy, accompanied with squalls and showers, in consequence of which many of the ships sustained damage, and the fleet became suddenly scattered. It was not till the 22d that the weather became sufficiently moderate to allow the fleet to come to an anchor ; the signal was then made, and the whole fleet brought to an anchor within five miles of the Texel roads. The wind again rose, as the troops were preparing to land, and the fleet was compelled to weigh anchor, and to put to sea. This storm continued two days. On the morning of the 26th the fleet again made the coast, and once more came to an anchor off the northern extremity of the province of Holland.

The signal was given for landing ; at three o'clock on the following morning, Aug. 27th, and as the enemy opposed no obstacle, it was effected in good order. The coast, however, was difficult and dangerous. The extremity of the province of North Holland forms a peninsular promontory, whose west side (that opposite to the English coast), where the landing was effected, is washed by the German Ocean, which, flowing round the northern point of this promontory, and between this point and the Texel Island, forms a channel called the Mars Diep, and which channel is the entrance into the Zuider Zee. This sea washes the eastern coast of the promontory, as the German Ocean washes the western. The northern end of the promontory is the Helder Point. From this point the coast stretches due north, presenting to the sea a flat beach, on which a heavy surf breaks even in the calmest weather, but when it blows, no boat can live in an attempt to approach the shore. Ascending from the strand into the country, the land presently rises into sand-hills, which are formed into three irregularly-parallel ranges of unequal heights, the easternmost being the highest. The vallies between are narrow and winding, and the hills, intersected by ravines and defiles, rise into abrupt ridges, which form so many natural redoubts. Between the Sand-Hills and the Zuider Zee, the land extends into a marshy plain, divided by dykes and inundations. About seven miles from the Helder, the road turns off at right angles with the sea-coast, and, passing in front of some farm-houses, leads directly into the country.

Whilst the British were thus effecting their landing, the enemy, having collected a force of about seven thousand troops, took a good position with his infantry on the Sand-Hills, and his cavalry and artillery on the marshy plain behind. In this position he observed our landing with apparent indifference: but as soon as we marched from the strand, and began to ascend the heights, his army advanced, and the action commenced. It was indeed a singular oversight, that they should have suffered the British troops to land without interruption. He might have annoyed them severely while disembarking and forming on the strand; as the first ridge of Sand-Hills, which sheltered him from the fire of the flotilla, was within half-musket shot of the margin of the sea.

The first contention was in attacking an eminence, on which was erected a telegraph or signal-post, which was afterwards of use to us in directing the armed vessels and gun-boats. This point of defence, after a smart contest, was carried by the flank companies of the third brigade*; and in like manner the enemy was pushed from one eminence to another, not without a warm dispute for each. About noon the action became general, and very brisk: the inequalities of the ground did not allow of more than one battalion to be drawn up in line, so that our advanced parties were supported and relieved by fresh detachments, who, as soon as they were landed, marched up from the strand to the scene of action. This contest continued till about five o'clock in the evening, when the enemy was driven from the last ridge of the Sand-Hills, but retired in good order to a position about six miles distant.

Thus ended an irregular but well contested action, which established a British army in Holland, and which was immediately followed by the most important consequences. The loss of the Dutch in this engagement amounted to eleven hundred men, and that of the British to five hundred. Amongst these were lieutenant-colonel Smollet of the guards, and lieutenant colonel Hay of the engineers. The latter received a cannon-shot, which shattered his thigh.

Upon perceiving the event of this battle, the garrison of the Helder, consisting of between two and three thousand men, silently and secretly evacuated the forts, having first spiked the guns and destroyed some of the carriages. The same night, detachments from major-general Moore's brigade occupied the batteries at the Helder Point; and the next day the British troops marched into the Helder town.

Our first efforts were thus crowned with the most complete success,—a landing was effected, the enemy defeated, and a safe port for our shipping secured. On the day after the engagement we had the satisfaction

* The gallantry and spirit of the grenadiers of the 29th regiment deserve to be mentioned. Finding themselves encumbered with their knapsacks, &c. whilst charging the enemy through the heavy sand, they threw away both them and their provisions. After the battle, these brave men petitioned to have their necessaries replaced, which in truth they much wanted; but from a strict adherence to the rules of military discipline, their request could not be granted:—the officers and soldiers have however been since remunerated for their losses, &c. during the campaign.

to witness the first fruits of our victory, by the disembarkation of a reinforcement of five thousand men at the Nieuve Diep, just arrived from England under the command of major-general Don*. For these troops, owing to a continuance of the storms, could not possibly have disembarked on the beach where the first division effected a landing.

All the Dutch men of war that were afloat in the Mars Diep, in consequence of the decided success of the British arms, got under weigh, retired further within the Zuider Zee, and anchored in a narrow and intricate channel behind the Texel Island, called the Vlieter. Admiral Mitchel, having anchored in the Mars Diep with his whole fleet, consisting of eleven sail of fifty and sixty-four gun ships, including two Russian men of war, proceeded, without loss of time, to follow the enemy. The Dutch Admiral, finding his situation hopeless and irretrievable, struck his flag, attempting at the same time to justify his conduct in an official answer to the summons of the British admiral, in which he alleged that he acknowledged no sovereign but the representatives of the Batavian people, but that, in consequence of the mutiny of his fleet, he was under the necessity of surrendering it. This last remnant of the Dutch navy consisted of eight ships of the line, three frigates, and a sloop of war.

Whilst this impression was made by a British army and navy on the coast of Holland, the hereditary prince of Orange, with a small but brave party, attempted a diversion on the frontiers of Over-Yssel; but his efforts were unsuccessful. He in vain summoned the fortress of Coevorden. His party was dispersed by a body of the national guards of Arnhem, and the prince himself was constrained to embark at Embden for the Texel; where he arrived, just after the Dutch fleet had surrendered to admiral Mitchel. His Serene Highness, and the Commander in Chief, now issued a Proclamation, inviting the Dutch to return to their antient Government, but the presence of a strong French force prevented this appeal from having its due effect.

From the 27th August to the 1st September, the army was stationed on the line of Sand-Hills, extending about seven miles from the northern point at the Helder to the village of Callants-Oge. In this exposed situation it suffered severely from the inclemency of the weather, for there was no other shelter from the unusual coldness, accompanied with frequent heavy showers that prevailed during the nights, than what could be obtained by digging trenches in the sand. The supplies of provisions were also for a few days irregular and precarious, owing to the intercourse with the fleet being interrupted by the unceasing storms. As these hardships however extended to all without distinction, they were sustained by all, not only with fortitude but with cheerfulness.

Whilst the army occupied this position, it was employed in throwing up breast-works and redoubts at several points of defence, and in receiving parties which every day came over from the enemy to declare for the prince of Orange, though their numbers were by no means considerable.

* This division consisted of 17th, 20th, and 40th regiments, two battalions each, and the 63d regiment.

At length, on the 1st September, to the great satisfaction of every one, the army received orders to quit their posts on the Sand-Hills, and to advance into the country. This march, however was only a change of position. The position now taken was on the course of the Groot-Sluis of the Zype, having Oude-Sluis on the Zuider Zee on its left flank, and Petten on the German Ocean on its right. By this position a fertile tract of country was gained, which, though of no great extent, was sufficient to subsist the army that then occupied it. It furnished an abundant supply of excellent black cattle and sheep, and also of horses and wag-gons,—of which last the army stood in great need. The position was likewise a remarkably strong one; for it was defended by the great dyke or embankment, running in front of the canal, and extending across the isthmus. The course of this bank is not in a straight line, it forms several half-moon and angular projections, and has a fine gravel road all along the top. At convenient distances, small redoubts were immediately erected, and cannon mounted upon them, so that the dyke, thus fortified, was not less adapted to stop the progress of an enemy than of an inundation.

In this secure situation, the army waited impatiently for the powerful reinforcements which were hourly expected; meanwhile it occupied quarters which might be termed comfortable, compared with those on the Sand-Hills. The troops were cantoned in large and commodious farm-houses, which made excellent barracks, all the offices being contained under one roof. These houses were so numerous and equally distributed, that the face of the country had the appearance of a continued village.

The dates on the fronts of all the houses proved them to have been built in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The enemy not finding himself pursued, and being, at this time, reinforced by the advanced guard of the French army, which had proceeded by forced marches through South Holland, began to recover from his panic, and to take up positions in our front. These troops, having been recently joined by a part of the promised succours from France, composed a considerable force,—not exceeding, however, twelve thousand men.

On the morning of the 10th September, at day-break, the combined enemy commenced the attack. They divided all the force they were able to muster into three columns: the right column, composed wholly of Dutch troops, under the command of general Daendels, directed its operations against the British posts of Saint Maarten and Eenigenburg; the centre column, likewise Dutch, marched on to the attack of Krabendam and the Sleiper Dyke: while the left consisting entirely of French troops, under the direction of general Brune, advanced upon Camperduyn, and the Dyke towards Petten.

Our position at the head of the dyke of the Zype was very strong and commanding, and was bravely defended by the two battalions of the 20th regiment, under lieutenant-colonel Smyth, and Major Ross. The ene-

my advanced, notwithstanding, with great intrepidity. His right column pushed on to St. Maarten's of which it obtained a temporary possession; but the centre, not being able to penetrate the British lines, and the left column of French having been checked in its career by the British right, consisting of the two brigades of guards,—the whole of the enemy's force was compelled to retreat before eleven o'clock in the morning. His retreat was quickened by colonel Macdonald with the reserve. Both armies then re-assumed the positions they had respectively occupied before the action; the head-quarters of the British being at Schagen, and that of the enemy at St. Pancras, a village to the north of Alkmaar.

This experiment cost the enemy near a thousand men in killed and wounded, including about forty officers, and one general (David), who was killed. It was made at the express order of the Batavian directory. The loss of the British army, in killed, wounded, and missing, was two hundred men, including ten officers wounded. Major-general Moore received a flesh wound, which, however, did not oblige him to quit the field. Although no ground was gained by this victory, it impressed the enemy however with a due sense of the strength of our position, and the courage of our men, while it intimidated him from trying any more offensive operations. The whole British army, in consequence, remained for some time in perfect security and repose.

Whilst the army was in this position, it was joined by his royal highness the duke of York, who arrived on the 13th September, in the *Amethyst* frigate. His royal highness brought over three brigades of British troops*,—and, immediately upon landing, had the satisfaction to witness a further disembarkation of eight battalions of Russian auxiliaries, consisting of seven thousand men, under the command of lieutenant-general D'Hermann. These forces had arrived from Revel the preceding day, and were speedily followed by the remainder of that division, consisting of three thousand men. Another division from Yarmouth soon after joined the allied armies, making, altogether, the Russian auxiliary troops amount to between seventeen and eighteen thousand effective men.

As soon as these reinforcements had joined the army, they were distributed along the lines, which now became necessarily more extended. Major-general Moore's brigade assumed a more advanced position on the left, at Colhorn; and the Russian forces now formed the right wing of the allied army. The duke of York, as commander in chief of the allied forces established his head-quarters at Schagenburg. Every preparation was now made for the commencement of offensive operations. Admiral Mitchel likewise took his measures in order to co-operate on the *Zuider Zee* with the movements by land. A flotilla of gun-vessels, moreover

* The brigades which disembarked on the 13th September were,—5th foot, 2 battalions; 35th, 2 battalions; his royal highness prince William of Gloucester: 4th foot, 3 battalions; 21st regiment; major general earl Chatham:—9th foot, 3 battalions; major general Manners:—7th light dragoons, artillery.—N. B. The 11th light dragoons landed sometime before.

was fitted out under the direction of Sir Home Popham, calculated to act, not only on either coast, but also on the inland navigation.

Every arrangement having been made, the allied army, on the 19th of September at an hour before day-break, was under arms and in motion,—its whole force amounting at that time to about thirty-six thousand effective men,—all in high health and spirits, excellently appointed, and furnished with a fine train of artillery.

This force was formed into four columns, besides the reserve under colonel Macdonald, which had advanced on the left the preceding evening, preparatory to the turning of the enemy's right. The first column on the right, composed principally of Russians, was under the command of lieutenant-general D'Hermann. It was destined to attack the left wing of the enemy, which consisted wholly of French, commanded by general Vandamme,—to force his position on the heights of Camperduyn, and in the villages under those heights, and, finally, to take possession of Berghen. The second column, commanded by lieutenant-general Dundas, was intended to co-operate with the first, by carrying the enemy's posts at the villages of Warmanhuysen and Schoreldam. The first of these places was the advanced post of the enemy on the plain; the other was situated behind it, nearer the Sand-Hills. The object of the third column, under lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, was to attack and take possession of Oude-Carspel, at the head of the long dyke leading to Alkmaar. This post covered the enemy's right wing, which occupied the plain in front of Alkmaar, and was composed wholly of Dutch troops under general Daendels. The fourth column* was commanded by lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie;—it was posted considerably to the left of the whole; and meeting no enemy whatever, it marched on without opposition to Hoorne, which city, having been always well inclined to the interests of the House of Orange, immediately threw open its gates, hoisted the Orange flag on the steeples, and received the British troops with as lively demonstrations of joy as Dutchmen are capable of showing.

The obstacles that presented themselves on every side, to obstruct the advance of an army in this country, cannot readily be conceived from the most accurate description. The Sand-Hills begin to rise abruptly from the flats, immediately behind the town of Campe, and stretch considerably in breadth in a south-easterly direction towards Alkmaar. The

* First column—twelve battalions of Russians, major general Manner's brigade 7th light dragoons.

Second column—two brigades guards, major-general his royal highness prince William of Gloucester's brigade, and two squadrons 11th light dragoons.

Third column—major-general Coote's brigade, major-general Don's brigade, and two squadrons 11th light dragoons.

Fourth column—major-general earl Chatham's brigade, major-general Moore's brigade, major general earl Cavan's brigade, first battalion British grenadiers, first battalion light infantry, and two squadrons 18th light dragoons.

Reserve—23d and 55th regiments.

plain at the feet of the hills is intersected by a large canal, running in the same direction, and terminating at Alkmaar: it is a continuation of the Groot-Sloot, to which it is joined at Krabendam. The whole plain is moreover divided into distinct portions by cross canals, which have no communication with each other. At the principal intersections, some village is situated, which requires nothing more to make it a strong point of defence, than mounting cannon on the top of the dykes, and posting troops behind them.

On the first ridge of the Sand-Hills, and in the several fortified villages, which connected his line, the left wing of the enemy was posted and intrenched. His right occupied the plain, which was covered by the strong redoubts he had constructed at Oude-Carspel. The bridges across the few passes that led to these places were destroyed, and abbatis laid at different distances.

At half past three in the morning, the first attack was made by the Russian column, led on by lieutenant-general D'Hermann, and with such vigour and vivacity, that the enemy gave way on the outset. In vain did he attempt to avail himself of the natural strength of the ground, by rallying his scattered troops behind the eminences. The intrepid column pressed so close, as not to allow him a moment's pause, still destroying or making prisoners of his rear. Thus the pursuers and the pursued poured along the open downs and hills, until they arrived at the wooded tract of country that skirts the Sand-Hills and surrounds the town of Berghen. Here the enemy, who was perfectly acquainted with the ground, found shelter and a rallying point.

Berghen is situated four miles north-west of Alkmaar, at the termination of the plain. Close to the suburbs is a chateau belonging to the prince of Nassau,—the whole is surrounded by thick groves of tall trees, with roads and alleys between them at irregular intervals; so that this spot might be deemed a labyrinth, easier to enter than to get out of. The Russians, in the ardour of victory, entered the town of Berghen about eight o'clock in the morning, sword in hand; but finding the place abandoned, they relaxed their efforts, and, according to their custom in taking towns by storm, gave themselves up to pillage.

The vigilant enemy instantly seized this opportunity to retrieve the day. He rallied his broken battalions under cover of the woods, which were critically supported by fresh troops from Alkmaar, as well as by a detachment from his centre, which turned the left flank of the column, and, highly favoured by the situation, attacked the Russians, at different points at once, with his usual impetuosity. The Russians, who had supposed their victory complete, were totally disconcerted at this unexpected renewal of the combat. Their forces were divided and dispersed, some battalions being too far advanced among the woods, whose borders they had not the precaution to guard, others too far retired; but the main body was busied in collecting the spoil in the ruined church of Berghen. Thus, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of their generals and officers, and the natural courage of the men, the first and se-

cond in command having unfortunately been taken prisoners, they were compelled to retire from Berghen, and to measure back the ground they had conquered in the morning, to Schorel.

Meanwhile the second column, under lieutenant-general Dundas, commenced the attack at day-light on the village of Warmanhuysen, which was strongly fortified with cannon. Three battalions of Russians, led on by major-general Sedmoratsky, most gallantly stormed the place on its left flank, while, at the same time, it was entered at the right by the first regiment of guards. Upon this success, the greater part of the column marched on to Schorel; the remainder was detached to keep up the communication with that of lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney.

The first column of Russians was hard pressed by the enemy in its retreat upon Schorel. At this point the Russians attempted to make a stand; but they were forced to yield to the enemy, just as the reinforcements from the second column came up to their support. Upon this, the village of Schorel was attacked and retaken in the face of a heavy fire by major-general Manners' brigade; and this brigade being immediately reinforced by two battalions of Russians, which had co-operated with major-general Dundas in storming Warmanhuysen, by major-general D'Oyley's brigade of guards, and by the 35th regiment, under the command of his royal highness prince William of Gloucester, the action was renewed for some time with success; but the Russians having expended all their ammunition, and the whole corps being exhausted by such great exertions, they retired in good order upon Petten and Zuyper-Sluis.

In the mean time, that part of the second column which had taken Warmanhuysen, having been joined by the first battalion of the 5th regiment, advanced upon Schoreldam, which position they maintained, under a heavy and most galling fire, until the fate of the right wing rendered it no longer tenable.

During these sanguinary operations on the right, the centre or third column, under lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, proceeded on to attack the enemy's right wing in its strong position at Oude-Carspel. Here the obstacles which presented themselves were truly formidable. This place is a long village, extending three or four miles to the suburbs of Alkmaar; it is surrounded by deep canals and embankments, and its northern extremity was fortified with redoubts and batteries, bristling with cannon. The third brigade (major-general Coote's) was destined to attack on the right flank, while the remainder of the column stormed the centre and left. It was stopped, however, in its advance by a broad and deep canal, that ran in front of the enemy's work, over which the bridge was destroyed. This brigade, therefore, had the extreme mortification of being witnesses of the gallantry of their fellow soldiers, without a possibility of sharing their danger. However, the two battalions of the 40th regiment, under colonel Spencer, supported by the two battalions of the 17th, having discovered an approach on the left instantly prepared to storm it. This intrepid corps was received by a

terrible discharge of small arms, grape and round-shot, and shells. From this destructive tempest it took a momentary shelter behind an angular embankment, upon which the enemy, supposing the British had retreated, sallied out from behind his works in pursuit. He was, however, soon compelled to face about, and was so closely followed by the 40th, that that regiment entered the lines with the fugitives at the point of the bayonet, just at the time when part of the 3d brigade (2d and 29th) found means to enter on the other side, by crossing the canal in canoes; upon which the enemy abandoned them, and retreated in confusion towards Alkmaar. This brilliant achievement cost the two battalions of the 40th upwards of one hundred and fifty men, including eleven officers. It put the third column however, in possession of the important post of Oude-Carspel, and of the batteries and guns of the enemy; but in consequence of the irretrievable disaster on the right, lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney found it expedient to withdraw his column the same night from that position. The troops, after a dismal and harassing march, during which they were lighted by the blaze of burning villages, arrived, at an early hour in the morning, at the respective stations which they occupied before the battle.

The same cause rendered it necessary to recall the fourth column, under lieutenant-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, from the city of Hoorne, upon which the whole of the army re-assumed its former position. Such was the termination of the *battle of Berghen*.

The enemy, previous to this affair, had made uncommon efforts to augment his army, and to strengthen his line of defence. The actual number he was able to bring into action cannot be accurately ascertained. Perhaps thirteen thousand French, and fifteen thousand Dutch, approaches sufficiently near to a fair estimate.

Opposed to this force, that of the allied army amounted to little more than twenty thousand men; inasmuch as about fifteen thousand, though contributing by their movements to the general design, were not eventually engaged.

It was, and must be allowed, by every candid and impartial judge, that the plan of operations, and the disposition of the force employed, were conceived and arranged, by his royal highness the commander in chief, with the greatest judgment and ability. Of the truth of this remark, there requires no stronger proof than the events and circumstances of the action. The execution of the three grand movements was completely successful, and even of the fourth on the right, so far as depended on the exertions of the British troops. The failure there, which rendered all the other successes inefficient, may be candidly ascribed as much to the mischances inseparable from the hazardous game of war, as to the misconduct of the Russian column.

The loss of the enemy in this attack amounted to three thousand men and sixty officers, prisoners; and it may be presumed that two thousand more were killed and wounded. Sixteen pieces of cannon also, which could not be brought away, were destroyed. The loss of the allied army

in this battle was also very considerable; it amounted to nearly fifteen hundred British, and to three thousand Russians, in killed, wounded, and missing. The Russians also lost almost the whole of their field artillery, amounting to twenty pieces of cannon; and their first and second in command, lieutenant-generals D'Hermann and Tchernchekoff were made prisoners. The latter was mortally wounded, and died the following day.

The object of the attack of the 19th September was to effect the establishment of the army in a stronger position, and to procure a larger and more fertile territory for its subsistence. The peninsula of North Holland, extending from North to South, very suddenly enlarges its breadth, so that from Enkhuysen, to the opposite coast, it extends in breadth about thirty-six miles. It then as suddenly becomes narrower towards Hoorne; so that two miles south of that city, at Shaerdam, it is not more than sixteen miles across. Here then was the securest position for an invading army. At Shaerdam, moreover, all the transverse canals unite and have one common slays or outlet into the Zuider Zee; these canals at their western extremity surround Alkmaar, which city is but eleven miles due west from Shaerdam, and five east from Egmont-op-Zee. The country between Alkmaar and Egmont is partly a plain, and partly sand hills. In this situation, therefore, an army would be protected in front by broad canals, and high dykes or embankments of great solidity, running in parallel directions across the country; its wings would be covered by the two seas, and its centre by a large and strong fortified town,—while a fine and productive territory in its rear, abounding in many large towns, would have furnished it with ample supplies.

From the landing of the duke of York at the Helder, to the latter end of the month (September), several partial reinforcements of troops arrived from time to time in Holland, and joined the army. They belonged to the different divisions, and had either been compelled to put back, or into some neutral port during their stormy passages, or had not been prepared to sail with the rest; amongst these came, a few days after the action of the 19th, a body of six thousand Russians, very seasonably, to reinstate the loss that had been sustained on that day. Two thousand of these troops were encamped between the Nieve Diep and the Heider: the rest reinforced the Russian column. The effective strength of the army was thus raised to about forty thousand men. The weather, however, was such as to prevent all active operations. The storms and rains were violent and incessant,—the effect of this inclement season on a country like Holland, which would seem to require the utmost aridity of climate to give stability to its marshes, may be easily conceived,—the roads became impassable, and the fields might be easier navigated than marched through. The enemy did not fail to profit by this suspension of operations. He strengthened all his advanced posts, which were the same he had occupied before the affair of the 19th, by additional works, and his army was augmented by daily reinforcements.

At length, on the 29th of September, the weather having assumed the appearance of becoming a little more settled, the whole army got under arms before day-light; and, at the first dawn of the morning, the several brigades were in motion, apparently for the purpose of advancing upon the enemy: but, on the right, the tide rose so high with a tremendous surf, that there was no possibility of marching along the beach; and the roads were so completely converted into a quagmire, that the troops were frequently up to their knees. Nothing, therefore, could be effected on this day, and the several brigades returned to their respective stations.

On the 1st of October, the heavy rains having ceased, and the roads having become more passable, by the wind shifting to a drier quarter, a change of position was effected along the whole line, preparatory to another general action. All the brigades on the left marched on to the right, whilst those on the right gave them place, by inclining to the centre. On the following morning, at six o'clock, the whole army was put in march, and every one anticipated a severe conflict.

● The disposition of the combined British and Russian forces was materially different from the disposition and order of the 19th of September. In this action the right and left wing were composed of British troops, whilst those of the Russians formed the centre. The enemy, however, defended the same ground nearly in the same manner as at the battle of Berghen: his left composed of French troops, being stationed on the ridges of Sand-Hills that overlooked the plain, through the villages of Cumpe, Groete, Schorel, and so round to Berghen;—but he had strongly fortified the advanced post of Schoreldam at the head of the Koe-Dyke. The Dutch troops, as before, occupied his right, and were chiefly concentrated at Lang-Dyke and Oude-Carspel, which points of defence were much improved by additional works since the last attack.

The British and Russian combined movements were executed in four columns. That on the right, commanded by general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, marched along the beach towards Egmont-op-Zee, for the purpose of turning the enemy's left flank. The second column, composed wholly of Russian troops, was commanded by major-general D'Essen. It marched by the Sleiper-Dyke to Camperduyn, and then defiled off along the feet of the Sand-Hills towards Berghen. A detachment of this column, under major-general Sedmoratzky, proceeded from the Zuyper-Sluis, to co-operate with the British, who were destined for the assault of Schoreldam; after which it was to support the principal part of the column in attacking Berghen. In aid of the troops appointed to attack the post of Schoreldam, seven gun-boats moved along the Alkmaar canal, under the direction of Sir Home Popham. The third column, commanded by lieutenant-general Dundas, after having seconded the operations of the Russians, was to penetrate in the midst of the Sand-Hills, and to sustain the efforts of general Sir Ralph Abercrombie's corps on the right, in pushing the enemy from his last position. The fourth and last column, commanded by lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, might properly enough be deemed a corps of observation. It

was stationed on the left of the whole, opposed to the enemy's right, and was intended to take all advantages of the turns of the day, either by attacking the enemy with effect, or by sustaining if necessary, the centre columns*.

At half past six, the right column, as already observed, marched out of Petten, and proceeded along the Sea-Dyke. Its advanced guard, being colonel Macdonald's reserve, immediately attacked and carried a redoubt in front of the village of Campe, and drove the enemy from that village, and from the heights above it; upon which it continued its route along the ridge of Sand-Hills next the sea, but rather inclining to the left. The main body of the first column was conducted at the same time, by general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, along the strand, close to the margin of the tide, towards Egmont-op-Zee.

The road leading to the Sand-Hills being thus cleared on the right, the centre columns began to move. The Russians advanced and drew up on the plain, in a line parallel to the feet of the Sand-Hills, and proceeded to attack the enemy's lines in front of Schorel; but Lieutenant-General Dundas, having detached a part of the third column to support the Russian corps, marched briskly on with the remainder, consisting of Major-General Coote's brigade; and, ascending the Sand-Hills at the town of Campe, immediately attacked the enemy, who were posted on the heights above Schorel. The enemy did not long stand the conflict; he retreated precipitately over a wide range of hills; and, in the pursuit, the regiments † composing this brave and steady brigade became necessarily separated.

While major-general Coote's brigade and colonel Macdonald's reserve were pushing the enemy before them, with equal spirit and success, the enemy maintained the contest in great force between Schorel and Schoreldam, from whence, and from the Koe-Dyke, he kept up a heavy cannonade. At length, about noon, he was driven from this position by the Russian column, supported by the gun-boats on the Alkmaar canal, and by major-general Burrard's brigade, which last took possession of Schoreldam.

* The force and arrangement of the columns were as follow:

Field-marshal his royal highness the duke of York commander in chief.

First column, on the right,—three brigades and the reserve of infantry, of major-generals D'Oyley, Moore, the earl of Cavan, and of colonel Macdonald; nine squadrons of light dragoons under the command of lord Paget; and one troop of horse artillery.—Commanded by general Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Second column centre,—ten battalions of Russian infantry; three troops of hus-sars and cossacks, artillery.—Major-general D'Essen.

Third column, centre,—three brigades of infantry, of major-generals the earl of Chatham, Coote, and Burrard; one squadron 11th light dragoons; artillery.—Lieutenant-general Dundas.

Fourth column, on the left,—three brigades of infantry, of major generals his highness prince William, Manners, and Don; two battalions Russians, and two squadrons 18th light dragoons: artillery.—Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney.

† The 2d or Queen's, 27th, 29th, and 88th.

At this juncture, the Duke of York, perceiving that the corps on the Sand-Hills were unequally engaged, and needed support, as the enemy from time to time rallied as he retreated towards Berghen, from whence also he received fresh succours, immediately ordered the brigade of major-general lord Chatham to advance from the plain to sustain them. This movement was executed with great effect; the brigade arrived critically to the support of the 85th regiment; and then, by extending its line, it was enabled to out-flank the enemy, who was thus driven from the left range of Sand-Hills, and forced to take shelter in the thick woods that line their eastern border. Protected by the woods, the enemy again rallied, and attempted to regain his position on the heights by a particular pass which led between them. This pass was defended by the 85th regiment; and, notwithstanding the reiterated attempts to force it, this gallant corps maintained its position the remainder of the day. In like manner was the 27th attacked in a similar position; but the reception the enemy met with was so warm, that, after having experienced one repulse, he did not choose to renew the attack.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon, when the third column possessed the ranges of Sand-Hills quite across, from the wood of Berghen to the sea, where it joined the reserve of colonel Macdonald.

Meanwhile, the enemy having rallied at Berghen, once more appeared in great force in front, occupying a long ridge which stretched across a sandy plain, from right to left. From this formidable position it was absolutely necessary to dislodge him. A general charge was ordered: this charge was bravely led on by the 29th regiment, and briskly followed up by the whole line; and, notwithstanding the ascent was to be gained amidst a terrible discharge of musquetry, cannon, and howitzers, the position was carried, and the enemy effectually repelled from his last position on the Sand-Hills.

Whilst these arduous conflicts were maintained in the neighbourhood of Berghen, the first column, under general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, proceeded along the strand, with little opposition, to within a mile of Egmont-op-Zee.

The enemy, who had constantly kept an eye upon this corps, always found means to establish a strong body of troops in its front.

The hills surrounding Egmont-op-Zee might almost be said to rise into mountains. On these hills the select infantry of the enemy were posted, whilst a strong body of his cavalry, with artillery, were drawn up on the beach, determined to dispute our further progress.

It would be difficult to find, in the memoirs of other battles, two adverse corps more equally matched, or a contest more hotly disputed, than in the present instance. The French were superior in numbers, and had the 'vantage ground; but the British had greatly the superiority in cavalry.

Major-general Moore's brigade, led on by that spirited officer, charged the enemy's strongest position. The enemy, however, sustained the push of the British bayonet with firmness, and charged in turn.

was stationed on the left of the whole, opposed to the enemy's right, and was intended to take all advantages of the turns of the day, either by attacking the enemy with effect, or by sustaining if necessary, the centre columns*.

At half past six, the right column, as already observed, marched out of Petten, and proceeded along the Sea-Dyke. Its advanced guard, being colonel Macdonald's reserve, immediately attacked and carried a redoubt in front of the village of Campe, and drove the enemy from that village, and from the heights above it; upon which it continued its route along the ridge of Sand-Hills next the sea, but rather inclining to the left. The main body of the first column was conducted at the same time, by general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, along the strand, close to the margin of the tide, towards Egmont-op-Zee.

The road leading to the Sand-Hills being thus cleared on the right, the centre columns began to move. The Russians advanced and drew up on the plain, in a line parallel to the feet of the Sand-Hills, and proceeded to attack the enemy's lines in front of Schorel; but Lieutenant-General Dundas, having detached a part of the third column to support the Russian corps, marched briskly on with the remainder, consisting of Major-General Coote's brigade; and, ascending the Sand-Hills at the town of Campe, immediately attacked the enemy, who were posted on the heights above Schorel. The enemy did not long stand the conflict; he retreated precipitately over a wide range of hills; and, in the pursuit, the regiments † composing this brave and steady brigade became necessarily separated.

While major-general Coote's brigade and colonel Macdonald's reserve were pushing the enemy before them, with equal spirit and success, the enemy maintained the contest in great force between Schorel and Schoreldam, from whence, and from the Koe-Dyke, he kept up a heavy cannonade. At length, about noon, he was driven from this position by the Russian column, supported by the gun-boats on the Alkmaar canal, and by major-general Burrard's brigade, which last took possession of Schoreldam.

* The force and arrangement of the columns were as follow:

Field-marshal his royal highness the duke of York commander in chief.

First column, on the right,—three brigades and the reserve of infantry, of major-generals D'Oyley, Moore, the earl of Cavan, and of colonel Macdonald; nine squadrons of light dragoons under the command of lord Paget; and one troop of horse artillery.—Commanded by general Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Second column centre,—ten battalions of Russian infantry; three troops of hus-sars and cossacks, artillery.—Major-general D'Essen.

Third column, centre,—three brigades of infantry, of major-generals the earl of Chatham, Coote, and Burrard; one squadron 11th light dragoons; artillery.—Lieutenant-general Dundas.

Fourth column, on the left,—three brigades of infantry, of major-generals his highness prince William, Manners, and Don; two battalions Russians, and two squadrons 18th light dragoons; artillery.—Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney.

† The 2d or Queen's, 27th, 29th, and 85th.

At this juncture, the Duke of York, perceiving that the corps on the Sand-Hills were unequally engaged, and needed support, as the enemy from time to time rallied as he retreated towards Berghen, from whence also he received fresh succours, immediately ordered the brigade of major-general lord Chatham to advance from the plain to sustain them. This movement was executed with great effect; the brigade arrived critically to the support of the 85th regiment; and then, by extending its line, it was enabled to out-flank the enemy, who was thus driven from the left range of Sand-Hills, and forced to take shelter in the thick woods that line their eastern border. Protected by the woods, the enemy again rallied, and attempted to regain his position on the heights by a particular pass which led between them. This pass was defended by the 85th regiment; and, notwithstanding the reiterated attempts to force it, this gallant corps maintained its position the remainder of the day. In like manner was the 27th attacked in a similar position; but the reception the enemy met with was so warm, that, after having experienced one repulse, he did not choose to renew the attack.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon, when the third column possessed the ranges of Sand-Hills quite across, from the wood of Berghen to the sea, where it joined the reserve of colonel Macdonald.

Meanwhile, the enemy having rallied at Berghen, once more appeared in great force in front, occupying a long ridge which stretched across a sandy plain, from right to left. From this formidable position it was absolutely necessary to dislodge him. A general charge was ordered: this charge was bravely led on by the 29th regiment, and briskly followed up by the whole line; and, notwithstanding the ascent was to be gained amidst a terrible discharge of musquetry, cannon, and howitzers, the position was carried, and the enemy effectually repelled from his last position on the Sand-Hills.

Whilst these arduous conflicts were maintained in the neighbourhood of Berghen, the first column, under general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, proceeded along the strand, with little opposition, to within a mile of Egmont-op-Zee.

The enemy, who had constantly kept an eye upon this corps, always found means to establish a strong body of troops in its front.

The hills surrounding Egmont-op-Zee might almost be said to rise into mountains. On these hills the select infantry of the enemy were posted, whilst a strong body of his cavalry, with artillery, were drawn up on the beach, determined to dispute our further progress.

It would be difficult to find, in the memoirs of other battles, two adverse corps more equally matched, or a contest more hotly disputed, than in the present instance. The French were superior in numbers, and had the 'vantage ground; but the British had greatly the superiority in cavalry.

Major-general Moore's brigade, led on by that spirited officer, charged the enemy's strongest position. The enemy, however, sustained the push of the British bayonet with firmness, and charged in turn.

Thus a most sanguinary conflict was maintained till the close of the day, and great numbers fell on both sides. The 92d regiment distinguished itself, where all were brave, and suffered severely. Its gallant colonel, the marquis of Huntley, was struck with a rifle-shot in the shoulder, whilst animating his men to the charge. Major-general Moore received a musquet-ball in the thigh; however he continued his exertions, as if nothing had happened, until a second ball wounded him in the face, and compelled him, reluctantly, to quit the field.

But it was to the inspiring example, and cool orders, of the veteran general, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, that his brave column owed its success. He exposed his person every where amidst showers of bullets, with the vigour and vivacity of five and twenty; and, though two horses were shot under him, he seemed wholly insensible of danger.

The shades of evening now began to prevail, when the enemy determined to make one desperate effort.—His chasseurs very spiritedly advanced in the face of the British column, and charged with great impetuosity the corps of horse artillery. They even cut down several men of that corps, and carried off in triumph two guns. But this success was short-lived; for some squadrons of the 7th and 11th light dragoons, with lord Paget at their head, suddenly issuing out from a recess between two sand-hills, charged them at full gallop. The French cavalry, wholly incapable of sustaining the shock, were either cut to pieces, or rushed into the sea, to avoid the British sabres. A small proportion, favoured by the approaching darkness, effected an escape—without making any attempt to carry off their prize cannon.

About sun-set the reserve under colonel Macdonald joined the first column, to which it had been attached in the morning; upon which the enemy yielded up the well-fought ground, and retired towards Beverwyck.

Whilst the right and centre columns were every where victorious, the column stationed on the left, under lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, though not engaged, had been useful in overawing the enemy's right, so that he could by no means detach any troops to the support of his left, which had been in the utmost need of them.

Although the action might be said to have been decided at sun-set, yet the firing between the flank companies of major-general Coote's brigade, and those of the enemy, posted in a small angular wood, did not cease before eleven o'clock at night. Nor was it till the break of day, of the 3d October, that the enemy withdrew all his troops, which were strongly posted in the woods about Berghen, and retreated across the flat lands towards Alkmaar.

The force the enemy was able to oppose to the combined armies in this battle was computed at five and twenty thousand men, of which about fifteen thousand were French. It was these last troops that maintained the fight; for the Dutch and our left wing were very little, if at all, engaged. The enemy's loss must have been great, from the important consequences of the victory. It was supposed to amount to

about three thousand. Seven pieces of cannon and three hundred prisoners remained with the victors. Generals Bruue (in chief), and Vandamme, commanded the left wing of the enemy; Daendels the right.

As the British were much more engaged in this action than the Russians, so their loss was proportionably greater. Indeed it exceeded that of any single battle in which a British army was concerned during the whole war. It amounted to near sixteen hundred men, including twelve officers killed, and one major-general and seventy-nine officers wounded. The Russians lost six hundred men; one of their generals was also wounded.

In this engagement, the very judicious disposition which was made of the allied forces, by field-marshal his royal highness the duke of York, appears strikingly evident. From the experience of the 19th September great advantages were derived;—for, by placing British troops on the right, and directing the most vigorous efforts against the enemy's left, composed wholly of French, his right was uncovered, and left unprotected. It must consequently have surrendered, notwithstanding the strength of its position, had it attempted to maintain its ground. The Dutch troops, therefore, that composed the right wing, following the fate of the field, evacuated their works during the night, retreated beyond Alkmaar, and fell back upon Purmerend.

On the night of the 2d October, the combined British and Russian army occupied the scene of action, and lay upon their arms; and, on the next day, the whole line advanced, and took possession of all the places which the enemy had abandoned; namely, Oude-Carspel, Berghen, Alkmaar, Egmout-op-te-Hooff, and Egmout-op-Zee. Such was the result of the well-contested *battle of Alkmaar*.*

This affair proved more decisive than could well have been expected, from the obstinacy with which it was disputed. The enemy retired upon his last position in North Holland, the pass of Beverwyck; and the whole peninsula was considered as subdued by the possession of Alkmaar, its capital.

Alkmaar (or Alemaer), lately the seat of the provincial states of North Holland, is a city of considerable size and strength, situated in a fertile plain, five miles from the ocean, twelve from the Zuider Zee, eighteen north-west of Amsterdam, fifteen north of Haarlem, and twenty-six miles due south of the Helder. It is encompassed with a thick wall, faced with brick, about three miles in circumference, and strengthened with bastions at regular intervals, outside of which is a broad and deep fosse, always full of water. The town is intersected with canals, whose quays are lined with large warehouses. The streets are considered, even in Holland, as remarkable for neatness and cleanliness. The houses

* This action has been termed "The Battle of Alkmaar," as much for the sake of distinction, as because that place fell in consequence of it. But as battles derive their appellations most commonly from vicinity, in strictness, this ought to be called the *Second Battle of Berghen*.

are all built in the old style ; but they look so fresh and gay with paint and varnish, that they appear as if but just finished,—although there are very few of them which can boast a more modern date than two hundred years. The public buildings, however, though of a mixed style of architecture, have an imposing effect, especially the cathedral, with its lofty roof. The environs of Alkmaar are remarkably pleasant ; the town is surrounded by groves of fine tall trees, with broad avenues leading to the ramparts in radiated directions. The intervals are laid out in gardens, ornamented with a variety of summer-houses in the Chinese style. Formerly, the cultivation of flowers was carried on here to a most extravagant degree. This frivolous pursuit, in which Dutch æconomy lavished its superfluous wealth, was, however, a striking proof of the profound tranquillity and exuberant prosperity of the country. At present, butter and cheese, which are reckoned the best in Holland, are the staple commodities of Alkmaar. Few places on the surface of the globe, except, perhaps, some parts of China, could boast, with Alkmaar, that they had enjoyed an undisturbed repose for 226 years ; for so long is it since the town was besieged by the Spaniards, after the taking of Haarlem in 1573. On that occasion the women excelled the men in acts of heroism,—they fought, mounted guard, and underwent all the fatigues of garrison duty, without regarding the weaknesses of their sex. The Spaniards were at length obliged to raise the siege, with disgrace, after having invested the town for three months.

On the British troops entering Alkmaar, they found the gates thrown wide open, and they were further welcomed by a display of Orange flags, and by the chimes of the cathedral tinkling “ God save the king.” Stores, forage, and provisions in abundance, were found laid up there : on this occasion, also, several Dutch troops joined the standard of the prince of Orange. Head-quarters were forthwith established at Alkmaar ; the old magistracy were, as far as possible, reinstated ; and, on the part of the British, a town-major was likewise appointed.

With this successful progress by land, the flotilla, fitted out by vice-admiral Mitchel on the Zuider Zee, kept equal pace. A small detached squadron, under the command of captain Bolton, of the *Wolverene*, proceeded against the town of Lemmer, the garrison of which seemed determined on resistance, having rejected the summons to surrender, and planted cannon on the pier-head. Upon which the armed vessels, with some difficulty, owing to the shoal water, brought their broad-sides to bear on the place, and soon drove the enemy from his guns. Immediately possession was taken of the town by a party of British seamen. This little force, however, which did not amount to two hundred men, was attacked on all sides the next morning by very superior numbers. The enemy, notwithstanding, was vigorously repulsed with considerable loss on his side ; but on the part of the British without the loss of a man.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814;

IN WHICH THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF EACH CAMPAIGN ARE RELATED
SEPARATELY AND IN DETAIL.

CAMPAIGN OF 1792.

(Continued from page 120.)

IN the mean time the Jacobins, who had increased their numbers during the night, waited but for the dawn to commence the attack. Having seized on the town-house, they began by dismissing the old and nominating a new municipality. Petion, who had been intimidated during his visit to the castle, and forced to sign an order to repel force by force, was deprived of his authority: Mandat, who had issued injunctions to intercept all communication between the city and the suburbs by the bridges, was first arrested and then massacred. All the movements of the insurgents were regulated by the new magistrates; an appearance of order, and even of authority, was thus given to their proceedings, and no sooner did they hear that the king had taken refuge in the hall of the legislature, than they redoubled their efforts, and pressed the attack with additional activity.

The federates of Marseilles headed the columns. They were followed by the battalion of Brest, like the former, properly accoutred for the combat, and an immense number of individuals, the only arms possessed by whom consisted of pikes, useless in an engagement of this kind, but terrible after victory: their chief reliance was placed on their cannon, which were dragged forward by some traitors from the artillery corps. The motions of the insurgents were rather rapid than regular; the Marseillaise hymn animated their march, and the stanzas were recited at intervals by the whole body. After defeating a small detachment of royalists, posted on the Pont-Neuf, they at length reached the Carrouzel, where they were joined by several battalions, who waited for them with impatience. Some of the national troops, hearing of the king's flight, declared also in their favour; the gendarmes, equally despising the caresses and the threats of their chiefs, proclaimed themselves ready to act as auxiliaries; while the garrison of the castle was weakened by the defection of two or three battalions of national guards, and the loss of the three hundred Swiss, and three hundred grenadiers, who had accompanied the royal family to the assembly. At nine o'clock in the morning of the 10th (August 1792) the outward gates were forced, and an armed multitude rushed into the court. The body-guards, ranged along the steps of the grand staircase, on a signal given, fired a volley and drove back the most furious of the assailants; a more distant warfare was then carried on from and against the windows, while the cannon pointed at the palace already pierced the extremities of the roof.

The Swiss now sallied forth, and drew up in order of battle in the quadrangle, which was already strewed with the slain; four pieces of ord-

nance were also left in the court of the Carrouzel by the affrighted assailants, but the garrison was alike destitute of orders and of a proper plan of defence. The insurgents, on the other hand, were at once resolute and persevering; they had but one object, which was the capture of the Tuilleries; and they were instigated by hope, shame, and revenge.

The Marseillaise, having at length rallied the fugitives, determined to admit none to participate in the attack except those who were accustomed to military discipline, and resolved, like themselves, to conquer or to die: the cannoneers, burning with rage for the loss of their companions, fully participated in their purpose, and all the irregular auxiliaries were immediately obliged to retire.

Westermann having given orders to renew the attack, the artillery was distributed anew, and the castle once more invested. The *gendarmerie*, hitherto inactive, either expelled or arrested their officers; several battalions, which had marched for the purpose of defending the royal family, also declared at this critical moment against them; volleys of cannon were again heard; the walls were pierced with balls; the castle, now on fire in several different places, was at length forced, and the blood of the body-guards shed along the steps of the palace. Many of the Swiss, attempting to escape by the garden, were surrounded, and murdered by the *gendarmerie* and the mob; the grenadiers of the district of Filles St. Thomas, who were attached to the royal cause, effected their retreat with great difficulty, and some of the nobles found an asylum in the hotel of the ambassador from Venice. The slaughter would have been prodigious had not the national assembly decreed that the foreigners were placed under the protection of the laws; the populace however, still outrageous against the king, whom they considered as the cause of all their calamities, refused to assist in stopping the progress of the flames, until their revenge was satiated; while a multitude of petitioners appeared at the bar, and demanded the deposition of the captive monarch. The Brissotins, were almost alarmed at a victory which laid them as well as the throne prostrate at the feet of their enemies. Vergniaud, however, at length delivered in a report, in the name of an extraordinary committee, after prefacing "that he was about to present a rigorous measure for their adoption, but that it was necessary for the safety of the state." He then detailed the plan of a decree, for the convocation of a national convention, and the *provisional suspension* of the king, until that body had pronounced on the measures necessary for maintaining the sovereignty of the people. These propositions having been instantly adopted, a deputy was sent to communicate the intelligence to the insurgents, who immediately became more calm. One of these wretches appeared soon after at the bar, with a Swiss, whom he had made prisoner, under his arm: "Let us spare," exclaimed he, "these instruments of a perfidious king!" The assembly took advantage of this incident to excite the victors to clemency: but it was otherwise at the *Hotel-de-Ville*, for there the cry of "Vengeance!" and "No quarter!" was still

heard; and eighty Swiss were murdered, in despite of all the efforts of the national guards to prevent it.

Although the king had only been suspended from his functions on the 10th of August, yet, on the succeeding day, royalty itself seemed to be abolished. All the ensigns of the monarchy, every vestige of former kings, were disfigured, obliterated, or destroyed. The statues of Louis XIII., Louis XIV., and Louis XV., which had been erected in the different squares of the metropolis, were now overturned and defaced; even the memory of Henry IV. could not protect his effigy!

Louis XVI., who had remained with his family during two days in a narrow apartment destined for those who took notes of the debates, was now conveyed under a strong escort to the Temple: d'Abencourt, the minister at war, was arrested at the same time; while a decree of accusation was issued against Montmorin, Bertrand, and Montciel, all of whom had been in place; as well as against Duport, Barnave, and Alexander Lameth, who appeared from documents found in the castle to have advised Louis XVI. to refuse his sanction to the measures adopted by the assembly against the priests and emigrants. Roland, Servan, and Clavieres (who had been dismissed some days before), were now reinstated in their former offices; while Danton, an associate whom they did not dare to disown, was nominated, with singular impropriety, minister of justice.

This victory gained over the throne by the Parisians and the federates soon received the assent and the sanction of all the departments. Even those public bodies, which had so loudly protested against the proceedings of the 20th of June, readily celebrated the triumph of the 10th of August; and the intelligence of the capture of the Bastille had been scarcely received with a more general acquiescence.

In the mean time the suspension and imprisonment of the king produced great astonishment in the armies; particularly that commanded by La Fayette, who, by the sudden change of his position, appears to have meditated some important project, now rendered abortive by the new revolution. He was posted at this critical moment at Sedan; his command extended from Alsace to Dunkirk, and he was at the head of a considerable body of troops apparently devoted to his will.

This general, from some selfish motives, for he was incapable of any other, had resolved to oppose the tyranny of the jacobins, and for that purpose to support the cause of the captive monarch, whom he had hitherto so often betrayed. Having called a council of war, to which he summoned every officer commanding a battalion, and found a ready assent to all the measures proposed by him, he immediately published a proclamation, in which he declared not only his own dissent, but that of the troops under his command, to the recent events that had occurred in the capital. The soldiery already announced, by their rage and their exclamations, that they were actuated by that indignation which their leader was so desirous to excite; while the members of the department, impelled by a similar enthusiasm, refused to recognise the acts of the

national assembly, which now assumed and exercised the sovereign authority.

But that body had already anticipated the defection of this army, and resorted to measures calculated either to gain the commander, or induce the troops to desert. Three commissioners had been accordingly selected for this purpose; and notwithstanding they heard during their journey of the dangers they were likely to encounter, they persisted in fulfilling the object of their mission. On their arrival at Sedan, they were immediately arrested and imprisoned as hostages, for the safety of the king and the royal family, at the instigation of la Fayette. This officer had every reason to suppose, that all the armies participated in his resentments. In that, however, he was mistaken, Luckner, although destitute of most of the other talents necessary for a general, was far from being deficient in cunning. He had already obtained a marshal's baton, a red ribband, and the title of *generalissimo*, by appearing devoted to all parties. Incapable of forming any plan that required reflection, he was an able partisan, but a despicable chief; addicted to wine, this soldier of fortune was incapable of keeping a secret; desirous above all things of amassing wealth, the avaricious Bavarian possessed none of the attachments of a Frenchman. Accordingly, after displaying the most contemptible irresolution, he at length declared for the assembly, and thus disappointed the expectations of his colleague.

La Fayette, however, experienced more fidelity on the part of lieutenant-general Arthur Dillon. No sooner did he receive intelligence of the events that occurred in Paris, than he assembled the troops in the camp of Pont-sur-Sambre, and prevailed upon the soldiers to renew their oath of fidelity; he also issued similar orders to the divisions collected at Maulde and Maubege, but the officer who commanded at the former of these, and whose person he had neglected to arrest, in compliance with the express orders of the commander in chief, determined not to obey. This was Dumouriez, who, three days afterwards, was appointed Commander in chief by the assembly in approbation of his good conduct, and thus displaced both La Fayette and Luckner. La Fayette, being immediately deserted by his army (a due reward for his own frequent treacheries), had no refuge but in flight. He therefore mounted his horse, with seventeen companions, among whom were Latour-Maubourg, the friend of his youth; Alexander Lameth, formerly the most bitter of his adversaries: Bureau-de-Pusy, three times president of the constituting assembly; several of his aides-de-camp; and in short, all those who dreaded the wrath of the triumphing party. Having abandoned the French territory, they travelled several leagues without encountering any difficulty. They were dressed in their respective uniforms; and, in the course of their journey, announced themselves as officers who having left the army were now repairing to Switzerland. At length they were met by an Austrian patrol, and being interrogated, they delivered in an account of their names and rank, adding at the same time the reasons which had induced them to fly from their own country. On this they were arrested, and declared prisoners to the king of Prussia.

Being taken to head-quarters, La Fayette, as a just punishment for a whole life of the most cruel treachery to his Sovereign, was transferred to a prison in the Castle of Olmutz, and there made to feel some portion of the misery which he had inflicted upon his own King. It is one amongst the wonders of the times, that some Englishmen were found who proposed the interference of our Government to procure the release of this hateful cold-blooded traitor.

The king being now closely confined in the Temple, the two parties, which had hitherto united to oppose the court, began to quarrel among themselves. The audacity of the jacobins, however, after a short struggle, prevailed over the more timid wickedness of the girondists: a national convention was chosen under their influence; and Paris, the legislature, and every department of France, became subject to their control. Marat, incessantly thirsting after blood, occupied an important station in the new municipality: Danton, who had contributed in so eminent a degree to overturn the late constitution, presided over the laws; while Robespierre, surrounded by assassins, coolly dictated lists of proscription.

In order to impress every timid mind with terror, revolutionary tribunals were soon after openly instituted, and domiciliary visits took place amidst the silence of the night. Not content with these terrible engines of despotism, the prisons were forced, and the virtuous and venerable priests massacred without ceremony; while a multitude of nobles and officers attached to the royal cause were cruelly butchered, after being interrogated by a pretended court, which, in its forms and decisions, exhibited a complete mockery of justice.

But although the jacobins displayed this most bloody, vindictive, and ferocious disposition, it cannot on the other hand be denied, that they exhibited, at this critical moment; a degree of courage, energy, and perseverance, which secured for a while not only the complete triumph of their own party, but also the future victories of France. All the means of war were placed at the disposal of the ruling faction; the capital, and every city in the empire, became at once an arsenal and a workshop for the armies, while each of the departments presented the appearance of one immense camp teeming with soldiers. The property of the emigrants, hitherto only sequestered, was now ordered to be sold, to oppose them and their allies. The brazen statues of their ancient monarchs furnished cannon to encounter the princes marching against them; the lead stripped from the palace of their kings was melted into bullets, while, by extracting saltpetre from the walls of the abandoned monasteries, and converting the forests appertaining to the royal domains into charcoal, thousands of chemists were enabled to supply the deficiency of the arsenals.

The silver saints, the consecrated vessels, and the bells of the cathedrals, were at the same time coined into money for the maintenance of the armies; and when this resource was exhausted, the *assignats* seemed to compensate for the loss of the precious metals. A proclamation was

published, enjoining the people to fly to arms. The tocsin to be sounded, alarm guns fired, the drums beat in all the sections, and the barriers shut. They then put all the inhabitants of a proper age, and every horse fit for service, in what was termed a *state of requisition*; in other words, they ordered them to be kept in readiness for marching to the frontiers. An immense multitude of the youth ran eagerly to their respective districts, for the purpose of inscribing their names in the new military registers; a number of old men also enrolled themselves as volunteers; such as were disabled by age or infirmities confided their arms to those who enjoyed health and strength: a military enthusiasm inspired all ranks and all parties; the victors and the vanquished, who had so lately fought at the assault of the Tuilleries, mingled together in the same battalion!

These new troops, embodied under such unhappy auspices, immediately marched to Chalons, and carrying along with them a spirit of mutiny and insubordination, became more formidable at first to their own officers than to the enemy. But no sooner were they united by a sense of danger, than they displayed an unexpected degree of zeal and valour, and contributed greatly by their courage, and even by their obedience, to the victories that ensued.

Such, therefore, was the state of affairs, under which the Duke of Brunswick, and the Allied Army, were now commencing their march into France; and it will readily, we presume, be acknowledged, that the danger of the king was sufficiently imminent to require the most rapid advance; and that the memorable manifesto of the Duke was such as suited this nation of malefactors.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of the Army are informed, that on the 1st of February, together with our next number, will be published, price Two Shillings and Sixpence,—THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA, with faithful descriptions of those affecting and interesting Scenes of which the Author was an eye-witness, translated from the French of EUGENE LA BAUME, Captain of the Geographical Engineers and Officer of the Ordnance of Prince Eugene Beauharnois.—Though this work is an octavo volume of 400 pages, and sells for Half-a-Guinea, the whole of it, without any abridgement whatever, will be comprehended in this Half-Crown number. The works published by us this month are—the 41st number of the Greek Historians, being Diodorus Siculus; the 24th of the Roman, being Livy; the fifth of the Ancient Chronicles, being Froissart; and the 12th number of D'Anville's Atlas, containing two maps. A second edition of the former eleven numbers of D'Anville is now ready for delivery, having been long out of print.

ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS IN THAT COUNTRY.

(Continued from p. 112.)

BESIDES the services of this friendly guest, the perpetual evaporations of the Mediterranean, and the alpine snows, contribute greatly to the enjoyment of the inhabitant, by maintaining an agreeable freshness in the air, and performing the same kind office at an early hour in the morning that Zephyr accomplishes during the middle of the day. If the traveller wishes to clearly distinguish the slight fogs of the sea and the vapours that collect around the mountain tops, he must rise at an early hour, and ascend a rising ground, where he will see them gradually disperse, seldom reaching the upper regions of the air to be compressed and converted into rain. It would undoubtedly be more salutary for man, and more propitious to vegetation, if these vapours oftener became condensed, and terminated in showers; for a great deal of heterogeneous matter, which renders the air impure, and frequently does harm to the constitution, would by this means be precipitated to the earth.

Hail storms, so common behind the chain of mountains opposite the sea, and so disastrous, as I have already mentioned, to vegetation, do not frequently happen on the plain of Nice. The sky is often clear and serene here when it is cloudy and troubled over other parts of the same department.

Another delightful spot, not at all inferior to Nice, and blessed with an equally clear sky and agreeable temperature, is Menton, situated at the distance of three leagues from the former town. Before the revolution in France, the celebrity of the climate of Nice attracted strangers from most parts of Europe, and the inhabitants accumulated small fortunes by the residence of English, Germans, Russians, Poles, Italians, &c. All these quitted their native soil to spend six months of the year in a place where the pleasures of an agreeable society, joined to the mildness of climate, restored the valetudinarian to health, and afforded a source of amusement to him whose pursuit was pleasure.

Sick people should be circumspect in the choice of a house, or the various currents of air met with in most, and arising from an ill distribution of the apartments, and imperfect workmanship, will be very perplexing to those whose irritable lungs require a gentle succession of air, but which cannot endure a variety of drafts. The Nissards have not so much constructed their houses against the chills of winter as the heats of summer, for which reason they have adopted a light manner of building, and paid little attention to the complete exclusion of air within. Many of the apartments have no chimneys in them, but this defect is supplied by a vast number of doors, which easily allow the cold to enter.

I am sensible that a few cursory observations made upon the climate of a country during a residence of a few months, are insufficient to decide

upon its merits. The most exact statement of the elevation and depression of the barometer and thermometer, with accurate remarks on the meteors, cannot afford a just criterion of climate, unless continued for several years : one season seldom or never resembles another ; it is colder or hotter, more moist or dry, owing to a variety of phenomena concealed in the secrets of nature : and if it be true that a revolution has taken place in the elements within a period of twenty years, it proves in a still stronger manner the difficulty of ascertaining a true knowledge of the quality of climate. Neither a season unusually cold, nor particularly warm, can be chosen as a standard for the weather. Extraordinary circumstances, originating in the meteors, intervene between one season and another, and though they probably render a particular state of climate inexplicable, we are not less sensible of their effects. A thick fog spread itself in the summer of 1782 over a great part of Europe and the Northern part of America, which was followed by a great diminution of heat in the earth, and severe frost the ensuing winter. Conjectures have been made respecting the cause of this event, but I doubt whether they satisfy the philosophic mind.

The winter of 1802, which I spent at Nice, was very cold, and so it was every where on the continent of Europe. The frosts were severe, and a great deal of snow fell in Languedoc, Provence, and other southerly departments, but we were little incommoded by them at Nice. It would not be impartial, therefore, to give that year as a criterion of the weather, though if my meteorological tables were compared with others made in various parts of France and Italy, I have no doubt but the temperature of Nice would be found equal to that of Italy, and superior to that of any of the departments of France.

I have no doubt but that Pisa, Genoa, Hyères, and Montpellier, have all certain advantages for the residence of invalids, but the exhalations from the plains of one, and exposure to the north wind of another, are inconveniences which do not accompany an abode at Nice. If you made choice of Pisa or Genoa to reside at, you could remain there during the depth of winter only, as the excessive heat of the sun would oblige you to decamp to the northward at the commencement of spring, whereas you may with pleasure remain at Nice till the month of May. You would, at least, be glad to quit Genoa long ere this ; and, as far as regards a comparison of climate with Montpellier and Nice, I do not hesitate to say the latter has an infinite superiority.

The country, for an extensive tract around Montpellier, is very level, and consequently exposed to the influence of winds coming from every point of the horizon. The air there is commonly too sharp for consumptive persons, and the extreme damp that prevails during the winter months would be found highly detrimental to many constitutions. Where the atmosphere is loaded with vapour, as in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, and exceedingly cold at the same time, we must allow that a residence in it is not likely to favour the removal of a pulmonary complaint.

Those who quit Nice to pass a short time at Montpellier, always express the sense of cold they experience by the transition.

If, for the sake of discussion, we were to place the two spots in the same geographical position, one open at all sides, as Montpellier, the other closely encircled by mountains, as Nice, we should have no difficulty in declaring in favour of the latter country for the abode of the valetudinarian.

I am aware that not every season at Nice has been equally favourable to invalids, who have gone thither in the anxious hope of seeing their health restored : but, if some have not found the benefit from a change of climate, which their expectations formed, there are certainly many that have derived great advantages from it, and even warded off a disease that bade fair to strike deep root in a less auspicious clime.

Topography of Villa-Franca, now called Ville-Franche, and its Environs.

From Nice to Ville-franche the distance is a league. As the road is bad it is preferable, in calm weather, to go by water. The passage is made in half an hour. In the way thither the eye is fatigued with the continued glare of rocks, bleached and worn by the waves. The harbour is spacious, deep, and of safe anchorage. It is only exposed to southerly winds ; to the west it is sheltered by Mont-Alban, to the north by very high mountains, and to the east by a neck of land covered with beautiful olive, and every kind of fruit trees. At the entrance of the harbour there is a light-house, defended by the cross fire of formidable batteries. Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, ordered the fort to be built, which commands the port that is situated below it, and is about three hundred yards from the town. The King of Sardinia lately kept two frigates here to protect the commerce of Nice against the pirates who infested this coast. There is also a prison where the galley slaves are confined.

The town contains about two thousand inhabitants. It is situated at the bottom of the harbour, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre. No place on the coast of Provence or Italy enjoys milder winters. The climate in general is said to be as mild as that of Naples, which is much farther to the south. It is even supposed that the anana would grow here if pains were taken to cultivate it. The Olivula of the ancients was situated on the extremity of the peninsula. It existed until the end of the thirteenth century. At that period the incursions of the pirates forced the inhabitants to take refuge at Villa-franca, which had just been founded by Charles II. Count of Provence and King of Naples.

To go from hence to Monaco or Menton by sea, which is the most agreeable way, the traveller must embark at *Beau-lieu*. Along the beach are several caverns, which bring the fabled grottoes of the Nereides to recollection. To travel by land it is necessary to depart from Villa-franca, by which the road from Nice to Menton passes. In consequence of orders given in 1802 this road is to be altered. It was once in contemplation to follow the Aurelian road, which led from Rome to Em-

purias, in Catalonia. This road passed along the declivity of the north side of the mountain from Cimiez to Turbia: the new road is to pass by the declivity of the south side, and afterwards over the summit of the mountain as far as Eza. The neck of land already mentioned, which forms a peninsula to the east of Villa-franca, is a delightful spot, and is very properly called *Beau-lieu*. Its southern extremity, where it stretches a little towards the east, is defended by a tower. There was formerly a fort here, demolished by Catinat.

This point is considered famous in the country for the virtues of the hermit called Hospitius, who predicted the invasion of the Lombards. He died towards the end of the fifth century, and the place now bears his name. It forms a creek, where tunny is caught.

In order to protect Villa-franca, the Duke of Savoy had a citadel constructed on a rock commanding the sea. The precipice was so rough that both iron and fire were required to destroy its irregularities. He planted many pieces of artillery there, and appointed a governor. Fort-Alban, of which we have already spoken, also contributed to the defence of the town. The subsequent Dukes of Savoy made a free port of Villa-franca, for general advantage, in commemoration of which the inhabitants of Nice erected a monument with this inscription:

“ Magno Carolo Sabaudia Ducis,
Et Victori Amedeo invictissimo filio,
Quod immensa Regalium animorum amplitudine,
Non suos tantum populos,
Sed universum terrarum orbem complexi nationes omnes,
Gratuita portuosi littoris immunitate
Magnis aucta commodis recipi voluerint,
Eternum grati animi monumentum
Ab omnibus ubique populis debitum
Nicæa fidelis collocavit.”

It was at Villa-franca that Honoré d'Urfé died, who was formerly so celebrated, and whose memory is now almost buried in oblivion. He rendered the banks of the Lignon famous, and his passionate love for Diana of Château-Morand, gave origin to the romance of *Astrée*. It is well known that his attachment was succeeded by the coldest indifference, to say the least of it, when Diana became his wife. He quitted her, and retired to the court of Charles Emanuel, to whom he was related on his mother's side, who was daughter of Claudius of Savoy, Count of Tenda, and Governor of Provence. He sometimes travelled in the states of Emanuel, and was at Nice when he was taken ill. He went afterwards to Villa-franca, where he died in 1625. Besides the romance of *Astrée*, which was finished by Baro, his secretary, he wrote several other works. Among the rest is a poem in stanzas, the subject of which is the departure, absence, and return of *Sirène*, that is the author himself, who under that name sung his amours with Diana.

Topography of Monaco.

At a few miles from Turbia Monaco is seen. It is situated on a rock joined to the continent by a neck of land, which gives it the appearance

of a peninsula. The descent from Turbia to Monaco is so steep as to be dangerous, even for foot passengers. Virgil alluding to this rock, says in the *Æneid*,

“ Aggeribus socer alpinis, atque arce Monæci
Descendens.”

Cæsar, father-in-law of Pompey, descended from the Alps and rock of Monaco to attack his son-in-law. Lucan, in his *Pharsalia*, makes the legions of Cæsar pass by Monaco, when ordered, at the commencement of the civil war, to march to the banks of the Rubicon. There was formerly a temple dedicated to Hercules, from which it has been concluded he must have passed that way in the course of his travels. All fables are not pure fictions. It is certain there were several Hercules. Cicero, in his treatise “*de Naturâ Deorum*” reckons six, and if we can believe Varro, there were forty-four warriors to whom antiquity gave the same name. It is very probable that one of them, named Monæcus, or the solitary, passed from Greece into Italy, France and Spain, not as *Æschylus* represents it in his tragedies, to fight the Ligurians with the flint stones which Jupiter rained for that purpose, nor to separate Mount Calpe from Abyla, in order to join the Mediterranean to the ocean, but for some other purpose with which we are unacquainted. At a time when boats, like the American canoes, were employed for the purposes of navigation, this Hercules might have been forced by a storm to take shelter under the rock of Monaco, and perhaps may have erected a monument in testimony of his gratitude to the gods.

Ammianus Marcellinus says, the inhabitants themselves consecrated a temple to the Theban Hercules. If this be true, it would be difficult to account for the rock being called by the name of Hercules Monæcus.

Lucian, who resided some time in Gaul, where he exercised the profession of an orator, says, that the painters of that country represented Hercules with a long white beard, a bald head, and a tawny wrinkled skin, which gave him the appearance of an old sailor, or rather of Charon himself. In short, he had nothing of Hercules but the lion's skin, the club, and the bow and quiver. “At first,” adds Lucian, “I imagined they represented him thus, in order to ridicule the Greeks, or to revenge the incursions he made into their country on his way to Spain; but when I saw a multitude of people tied by the ear with a number of little gold strings to the tongue of the figure, I requested one of the learned men of the country to explain the enigma. He replied, “We do not believe with the Greeks that Mercury is the god of eloquence, but we think it is Hercules, who is much more powerful. We think he has achieved all that attracts our admiration, not by the force of arms, but by that of his eloquence. We therefore represent him by an old man, because reason does not arrive at perfection till that period of life. The tongue by which the people are held is the instrument of their captivity, and their being tied to him by the ear is emblematic of his reason. The darts represent its force, and are feathered because it is supposed to have wings.”

The rock itself has undergone no changes for many ages, although it is constantly washed by mountainous waves. The dreadful tempest of 1773 is still spoken of at Monaco with horror. It was supposed to be the consequence of an earthquake.

The marine of Monaco consisted of about twenty small barks, which belonged to the inhabitants, who employed them to export oils and lemons to Nice and Marseilles. There is reason to suppose the population formerly occupied the grounds where the enclosure and gardens of Condamine now are.

The ruins of ancient buildings are sometimes found, which renders the supposition more probable. All this coast was cruelly ravaged by the Lombards and Saracens.

This little principality has been in the possession of the house of Grimaldi since the tenth century. They held it till 1715, under the protection of Spain, afterwards under that of France, which kept always from five to six hundred men in garrison at Monaco. That year the heiress of the house of Grimaldi having married, it passed to the house of Matignon, who held it till the revolution. The inhabitants had nothing to complain of, yet this did not prevent the revolutionary spirit which reigned in France from reaching them.

They formed a convention, which was engaged in drawing up a constitution to render them happy, and to establish a republic next in rank to that of St. Marino, when one morning some troops arrived from Nice, planted the tree of liberty, made them vote their union to the department of the Maritime Alps, and thus ended the operations of the convention of Monaco.

The late principality was composed of three communes, which contained about five thousand inhabitants. The revenue of the prince was considerable, and arose from the duties of the ports of Menton and Monaco. This however did not form the whole of his revenue. The prince when he was in the country resided in a castle near Menton, which from the beauty of its situation recalls to mind the fabled gardens of the Hesperides. It is now the property of a citizen of Menton, who knows as little of Hesperides as of their golden apples.

Description of Turbia, a Monument erected by Order of Augustus, to transmit to Posterity the Names of the Inhabitants of the Maritime Alps, whom he had subdued.

Here are seen the ruins of the monument erected by Augustus, to transmit to posterity the names of the inhabitants of the Maritime Alps, whom he had subjugated. The efforts must have been astonishing that this work required. In the first place, the Romans must have levelled a large piece of rocky land to make an area of an hundred and fifty feet square. But this was the least of the difficulties, for they had afterwards to bring from a considerable distance a great quantity of stones of an enormous weight, to lay the foundation. The edifice is

composed of four concentric circles, and the walls included by them are so solidly built, that antiquarians suppose they have been cemented with the mortar called *pozzolana*. There is also the base of a pillar of a square form built with the same care. In the middle of the building is a round tower, terminating in battlements. This circumstance has made some authors think it is of modern date; but as the workmanship is exactly of the same kind as the rest of the monument, it is impossible it can be less ancient. The battlements perhaps may have been added in later times as an ornament.

It is said there was a statue of Augustus on the top of the tower, which was raised up on the west side by means of two stairs supported by columns of the Doric order, and that on the north and south sides there were trophies resembling those of Marius at Rome. If this was the case, the names of the people that inhabited the mountains which extend from the sources of the Adige to the bishoprick of Trent, to the Durance and the Var, must have been engraved on the west side. The name of the *Triumplinii* is still seen on a stone which forms the archway of a gate belonging to a house at Turbia.

Three parts of the tower are now destroyed, and the remains have suffered so much, that it is necessary to consult the authors who have spoken of it, or the people of the country, in order to ascertain its dimensions. It still gives in its ruinous state a good idea of that sovereign people, who seemed only to work for posterity, or with the intention of overawing the nations they conquered. They undoubtedly had some interested view in fixing on that spot for erecting a trophy. The armies that the Romans sent by Liguria into France and Spain went that way; hence it is not surprising they should erect at this place a splendid and permanent monument, to commemorate the conquest of these savage tribes, and their submission to the dominion of the Romans.

The trophy must have been destroyed when the Lombards invaded the country. The inhabitants in their barbarous fury made use of the materials to form an enclosure, which served them as a kind of fortified camp. With these same materials they built their houses when tranquillity was restored to the country. Inscriptions are still seen on several of the houses of Turbia. The spot on which the stones were cut is about a mile to the west of the village, where there still are columns eight or ten feet high, and two or three feet in diameter, on which the scaffolding was supported.

Topography of Espel, or Sospello.

This town is named *Hospitillo* in the ancient maps, though the modern have entitled it *Lespitulum*, or *Souspetelum*. It was probably so denominated from some inn built for the convenience of strangers. In succeeding ages the proprietors of the neighbouring castles having established themselves there, built a town honoured by the name of *Urbs*; it is about fifteen miles to the north of Nice, and is divided into two parts by a small stream.

This river has a stone bridge, and often inundates the country in its vicinity. The town, surrounded by mountains and fertile meadows, terminates in a plain: it contains churches, monasteries, and one or two castles, tolerably well built. The public places are adorned with fountains, where there are abundant and good springs of water; there is likewise a venerable cathedral, near which is the bishop's palace. The town has been long the capital of a county, and the principal residence of the Counts of Vintimiglia. There was a judge, and an appeal to the senate of Nice from his decision. The population, which amounted to four thousand persons, was enlightened: many have distinguished themselves in the study of civil and canonical law, many in war. The country around produces all which is necessary for subsistence; corn, oil, wine, vegetables, and a great variety of fruits are to be met with in abundance.

Topography of Saorgio.

This town is considerable by the number of its inhabitants; enterprising and industrious, they pursue principally arms and commerce. It is situated on the summit of a rock enclosed by the Roia, a river which Lucan and Pliny have mentioned as forming a peninsula with the Bendola. There are near four thousand inhabitants, whose industry fertilizes a sterile soil, so that there are some excellent meadow grounds, and an abundance of cattle, milk, and wool, the latter of which is exported to Piedmont.

The Roia precipitates itself in cascades into a frightful valley, where nothing is heard but the noise of its waters, and the cries of birds of prey. Near this is the road from Nice to Piedmont, which Charles Emanuel I. ordered to be made two hundred years ago. The traveller cannot pass it without feeling a sentiment of horror, caused by the sight of huge masses of rock which overhang the road, several of which being separated by wide gaps from the mountains threaten him with immediate destruction. There were formerly two well-merited inscriptions here, in honour of the princes who caused this road to be built. Although the monuments cannot be suspected to be the offspring of flattery, they have not at times been respected, and a barbarous hand has erased the most honourable of them. Opposite this defile is situated the fort of Saorgio. It would be impossible to attack it from this side. It may with much propriety be compared to the pass of Thermopylæ, and the situation of the French army to that of the Persians, who had not artillery to force their way. They were obliged to take another road.

(To be concluded in our next.)



*ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF HANAU.**(Continued from page 101.)*

OTHER reports gave out that Prince Schwartzenberg had likewise pushed forward with the whole Austrian army as far as the wood of Lamboy. Yet all this good news was insufficient to cheer our town; we were still mute with despair; we were still fearful of some future evil. At eight o'clock we were informed that the Austrian General-in-Chief, in order to save the town from further mischief, had withdrawn his troops. The French now marched into our town at the *pas de charge*, under an heavy fire of their small arms, and rushed through the burning streets. The inhabitants, who were then employed in saving their houses, began to fly in all directions, and what might otherwise have been saved was now consigned without redemption to the flames. While all this was passing in the inner part of our town, and whilst the French kept up a fire with their howitzers and grenades, they likewise commenced a brisk attack on the bridge of Lamboy, in order to secure their passage over the river Kinzig, and thereby establish a communication with this side of the town. The order of battle of the allied troops was formed further up the Kinzig, toward the hills called the Freigerichter, so that their line crossed the road to Aschaffenburg: the left wing was posted with our town, Hanau, in front, at the distance of eight hundred paces; and the right at the bridge of Lamboy, about two English miles farther off. The French threw their principal force upon the right wing of the Austro-Bavarian army, and pressed it hard towards the borders of the Mayn. The fire of the contending parties appeared to me brisker than it had been on the preceding day. The incessant roaring of cannon and musketry convinced us that they were now closely engaged, and in a short time after we observed the Allies drive the French before them, and with their right wing and centre even pass the position they had before occupied. On this occasion, the left wing remained in their position, and were not engaged; but the skirmishing of the cavalry continued before the gates towards Aschaffenburg and Steinheim. So far did the right wing and centre maintain themselves till towards noon, and even a part in the afternoon. The centre was then still engaged: they fought like furies, and the cannonade was continual and tremendous. The Emperor Napoleon, who had bivouacked in the wood of Lamboy, and from thence forwarded his orders to his Generals, dispatched his Adjutant at eight o'clock in the morning to Hanau, to inform the Prefect and the Municipality, that the Emperor was surprised they had not come to him before, to pay their most humble respects, and convince His Majesty of the entire submission of the inhabitants of the town. The magistrates replied, that they had been entirely ignorant of his Majesty's residence in the wood, and excused themselves with many submissive expressions. The Adjutant, however, did not admit of any parley, but desired the Prefect, his Chief Secretary, and his Counsellor, to put themselves that moment on their march, escorted by a *gens d'armes*, in order to appear in the

presence of his Emperor. On their way, they found the road to Gelnhausen covered with retreating Frenchmen, who marched along in throngs, without the least order or regularity. The marching deputies now drew near their place of destination. They observed at a distance in the Pappenwald the Emperor, seated on a field-stool, covered with red Morocco, between two blue tents, warming himself by a watch fire : he was moreover surrounded by his Marshals, Generals, and other great officers of his court : around them stood a body of officers with drawn swords, and further on the grenadier guards.—The Prefect and his companions were introduced with great formality, and thus addressed by Napoleon : “ You are the Prefect of Hanau.—This town is the worst of all Germany.—Your citizens have encouraged the Austrians and Bavarians with their huzzas and vivas ! I know I cannot force them to love the French ; but I conceived that policy and prudence would have dictated them to prefer the French to the Russians.—My empire lies nearer, and can therefore assist and protect them better. As a punishment, I caused last night the town to be saluted with grenades. Has the fire done much damage ? ” He was informed that the conflagration had caused much mischief. The Emperor then continued—“ It was in my power to burn half the town.”

Upon this, the Prefect most humbly stated, that Hanau, for seven years past, had treated the French troops with the greatest hospitality, and the inhabitants sustained the burthens imposed on them with patience ; and that in testimony of his asseverations he should wish to refer to any of his Marshals, who might be perhaps better acquainted with the former conduct of their town. The Emperor then called Augereau, who immediately made his appearance with a respectful bow.—“ You have lately had the government of this part of the country,” said Napoleon ; “ what can you say in favour of its inhabitants ? ” Augereau then spoke at length, and with warmth, in praise of Hanau, and by name mentioned the good conduct of the magistrates : “ C’est bon,” finished Napoleon, “ je sais, que les Magistrats sont de braves gens, mais la Bourgeoise est de la canaille, and so let their punishment for this time be sufficient. I now leave the town in the power and under the yoke of the Cossacks, and if the inhabitants do not alter their conduct I will punish them hereafter.”

The Emperor now entered his tent, and the Grand Master of the Horse, Caulaincourt, continued to ask of what force the enemy consisted, and the name of the General who commanded the Bavarians. He in particular wished to be informed, if, in the battle of yesterday, any of the staff-officers had been wounded, and whether Wrede (mentioning his name) were of their number. Having been satisfied on this subject, he immediately entered the Emperor’s tent and reported. Napoleon then came out, and leaning carelessly on his field-stool, Caulaincourt proceeded in his questions, in German, which by desire, were answered in the same language. After many inquiries, and in particular concerning the force and condition of the Allied Army, an Adjutant came galloping

with the news that Frankfort had been surrounded by the Austro-Bavarians.—“*Tant mieux,*” said Berthier: but the Emperor replied with warmth, and ordered him to march a division immediately forward. The Prefect was now discharged, but before he made his last obeisance, he intreated the Grand Master of the Horse to recommend the town to his Majesty’s favour. This petition was carried by Caulaincourt in the most humane manner to Napoleon, who did not reply, and the Prefect and his companions then returned to Hanau.

During the battle, which still continued on the East side of the town, the French filed off the whole day, in strong columns, over the Kinzig Bridge. They retreated partly by way of Wilhelmsbad, and partly by the main road.—The French light cavalry reached Frankfort as early as eleven o’clock in the morning, and having some sharp-shooters with them, immediately beset the bridge of the Sachsenhausen suburb.—The cannonade commenced, and lasted until the next morning, during which, one of the mills on the bridge was reduced to ashes, and the other greatly damaged. After this, three batteries fired on Sachsenhausen, and much shattered that part of the town.—A part of the advanced guard, composed of two French regiments, mostly Italians, the remaining troops of two whole divisions, took this day possession of a part of Hanau, namely, the Hospital-Street, the Nuremberg and Steinheim Gates, and the New-Town Market. The Nuremberg road was barricaded with waggons, and in this manner our town remained in the power of the enemy for seven hours. In every street were found some straggling parties, indulging themselves in no less disgraceful excesses than those which had before been practised by the Polish lancers. The vigilance, however, of some of their officers, namely, the Adjutants of Oudinot, the Duke of Reggio, as well as the constant patrolling of the *gens d’armes*, in order to prevent marauding, ought to be remembered with thanks, as by their assistance many houses escaped being plundered. Several French officers, who formerly were quartered here, found out their landlords, and protected them out of gratitude for past favours. A General cut a plundering soldier to pieces. A lady lost her work-bag, in which she had her purse: a soldier picked it up, which being observed by an officer, he brought the soldier to the lady, and made him return it. Yet, notwithstanding all those precautions used by the officers, the insubordination of the retreating army was every where visible, and even an Adjutant of Marshal Macdonald’s, who stayed behind in the suburbs, wishing to prevent the soldiers from plundering, was himself considerably mal-treated. The Emperor Napoleon, whom I not long ago left in the wood of Lamboy, in the mean time put himself and his guards in motion. He left the main road not far from Hanau, pursuing his route by a bye-road leading to Wilhelmsbad, and then came out on the Frankfort high-road, in the neighbourhood of Main-anker. He arrived at Frankfort at three o’clock in the afternoon, and fixed his head-quarters in the suburbs at the country-house belonging to Mr. Betham. All the French troops passed by the town, and bi-

vouacked in its environs, except a part of the advanced guard, the Marshals, Generals, the wounded and sick, the equipage of the Emperor and its escort, the gendarmes elites, and a battalion of infantry. After halting about an hour and a half, Napoleon left Frankfort for Höchst, a little town belonging to Nassau, about ten English miles beyond the city on the road to Mayence. About three o'clock some unusual movements were observed in the lines of the Allies, who were then on the field of battle by Hanau. The single columns closed, the artillery moved forwards, and we had no longer any doubt but that those preparations were intended for an assault on our unfortunate town. We were not mistaken, nor were we left in long suspense; for almost immediately the Austrian jagers and grenadiers, with a most murdering fire, and frightful noise of huzza! huzza! stormed the Murenberg Gate, and their possession of Hanau was but the work of a few minutes. The Allies now pushed forwards with fixed bayonets, in strong columns, which appeared to me one solid mass of steel. That instant they divided; some towards the Nürenberg, some to the Frankfort streets, and others to the bridge of the Kinzig. During this time, the firing of great guns and small arms continued without intermission: it was dreadful: the strongest houses were shaken to their foundations. Every corner, every alley was beset by jagers, who seldom missed their mark. Not only the men, but even the animals in the town trembled with alarm. The suburbs, where a terrible havoc ensued, ran with blood like a slaughter-house, all around was heaped with the dead or the dying. The French still held the bridge, and heavy columns of their troops were posted behind it, playing at the same time from a battery with howitzers erected on the Bruckhöbel road, at the end of the Chesnut Alley. In fact, all was smoke, fire, thunder, and destruction. Just at this moment, the Allies, who were fast advancing in their glorious career, met with a great misfortune: their leader, the brave Wrede, who had been at the head of his grenadiers in the storm close by Margaret's tower, fell, to all appearance mortally wounded, by a musket shot, which entered his side. The bridge was literally covered with the slain, and the enemy still threw their howitzer shot like hail into the suburbs, which were half in flames.—Thus continued this general havoc. In a few minutes the Bavarians fixed their bayonets: with fiery eyes, like lions after prey, and led on by the spirit of their wounded leader, they stormed the bridge. They took it; for nothing could resist their valour. The French troops now retreated, but not before they had set fire to the wood-work of the bridge, which circumstance prevented materially the pursuit of our infantry; the Austrian hussars, however, crossed the river Kinzig, and harassed the enemy as much as possible. During this time the fire in the suburbs was increasing, and the French still fired from their battery on the other parts of the town. It was soon in a blaze in different directions. The moment was now arrived when utter despair seized every living creature: the alarm and oncry of fire in all quarters were no more regarded; the conflagration continued unin-

interrupted; and, in fact, to attempt saving any thing, was only to run headlong into the jaws of death. Every house and all the windows were full of sharp-shooters, whose balls flew in all directions. Many inhabitants saw their all, the produce of the labour of a whole life, consumed in one rapid blaze. They were stunned,—they were motionless; they expected each moment themselves to be involved in the chaos of destruction! The night had now spread its wings over our unhappy town, perhaps sooner to hide those bloody deeds which the day had been doomed to witness. At eight o'clock the firing of the cannon ceased, and the first part of the night was quiet.

It will not be amiss now to inform our readers of what passed most remarkable, not only in our town, but in the neighbourhood, after the Emperor had marched with the main body of his army through Gelnhausen. On the 30th of October, the inhabitants of that town witnessed a repetition of those scenes they had previously experienced. What had not been already plundered, was carried off or destroyed: and it was either good luck or the casual interference of some officers, that here and there a house escaped from being entirely gutted. Their retreat still continued in the most complete disorder, and presented the distressing spectacle of a ceaseless succession of pale, dirty, half-starved spectres, alert only for the purposes of plunder, and individually employed in loading their wallets and pockets with food and other spoil. Many of the inhabitants, however, afterwards took courage, and finding themselves borne out in their resistance by the officers of the marauders, for the most part stood at their doors, and with cudgels, or other weapons, kept them at a distance. During this time, the rear-guard, commanded by Marshal Mortier, about 10,000 men strong, arrived at Gelnhausen. They were broken regiments of different descriptions, and carried with them 30 pieces of cannon. After the last troops, on the 31st, at noon, had passed over the bridge at Hochster, they broke it down, and left two companies of jagers and sharp-shooters, with two cannon, to defend it. They also posted about 200 men to guard the Brickhausen bridge, as well as the one behind the borough; but they could not long maintain themselves in that situation, as some corps of Austrian hussars, besides Prussian and Russian regular Cossacks, who had just arrived, attacked them in front, whilst others swam through the river Kinzig, to take them in the rear. The French retreated with precipitation into the town, by which means the bridges which they had set on fire were preserved. Some skirmishing took place in the town itself, which ended in driving the enemy out of Gelnhausen. Their retreat, however, was not without interruption: they were beset by Cossacks and jagers, and, in several instances, their flying columns were either destroyed or taken. In order to get rid of their implacable assailants, the Cossacks, the French set on fire the new bridge by Rothenbergen. However, Prince Biron, of Courland, arrived in the mean time at Meerholz, and causing the bridge by the mill over the Kinzig to be repaired, he, from the other side, with great effect cannonaded the rear-guard of the

French, and annoyed them in no small degree.—It is now time to return for a moment to our field of battle. After the Allies were in full possession of Hanau, the right put itself likewise in motion, and in a most spirited manner attacked the left wing of the enemy, and forced it with great loss, over the bridge of Lamboy. Thus we were rid of them at last, and our town, on one side, was once more in the enjoyment of repose. The rear-guard of the French, under the command of the Duke of Treviso, reached Frankfort in the evening; passed by the town, and pursued its march the next morning towards Mayence. All this time the fire in the suburbs raged to an alarming degree, and so much so, that the Bavarian Lieutenant-Colonel who had the command there, ordered that speedy preparations should be made to extinguish it, his troops being thereby much inconvenienced. Not having sufficient hands to perform this office, in which every inhabitant was so materially interested this humane warrior, whose name I could not learn (or it should have found a place in this narrative), ordered some of his Bavarian troops to their assistance, and ultimately succeeded in quelling a fire which had threatened a general conflagration. In the middle of the night another fire broke out in the neighbourhood of the parade, but luckily it was soon subdued.—The French made good use of this night in their retreat. On the 1st of November, very early in the morning, we could distinctly observe the skirmishing with the rear-guard of the French forces, then on their march to Frankfort. Our pursuing troops were now reinforced, and in a short time brought in 4000 prisoners. At eleven o'clock at night, on the 31st of October, 6000 French cavalry entered Bergen. They remained in that place until the 1st of November, and then pursued their march, at three o'clock in the morning, through Breungesheim towards Bonamees. Every moment we observed some small detachments, in a very forlorn condition, pass through Bergen, and follow the rest of their cavalry, or take the road towards Frankfort. In the meantime, some stragglers, who dispersed at the report of a few muskets, betook themselves towards the hills close by Bergen; but the Cossacks, always on the alert, gave them no rest, and brought them in as sportsmen would their game. At twelve, at noon, we were convinced of another instance of their vigilance; for a body of thirty Cossacks had amused themselves with driving together, like a herd of cattle, all the wandering Frenchmen in our neighbourhood. This neighbourhood appeared to have been the appointed rendezvous of all those stragglers, as at three o'clock from five to six hundred of them took possession of a village at no great distance from our town. The Cossacks, as usual, were not long ignorant of this event, and three of them, with their accustomed boldness, rushed upon them in the village; but being fired at, for that moment retreated! It was but a short time, however, before they were joined by sixteen more, and these nineteen men actually renewed the attack, dispersed them, and took half of them prisoners. The remainder were afterwards soon collected and brought in. In the afternoon, the whole Austro-Bavarian army passed through Hanau, with

colours flying, drums beating, and full bands playing. All moved on. Forwards! forwards! was the word.—Their head-quarters were fixed at Dornheim, where the Imperial Marshal, Lieutenant Count Fresnel, who had now the command of the Allied army, likewise arrived.—It was the first time that we might venture to entertain a more favourable and consolatory opinion with respect to future events. The threatened danger was now past, and the painful recollection of former woes began already to lose its force. We did not find ourselves any more separated as it were from the rest of the world, nor cut off, as we had been, from our nearest connections, even in the immediate vicinity of our town. Tears of joy flowed from every eye. Every shake of the hand bespoke something more than common.—Friends, acquaintances, strangers, all flew into each other's arms. They congratulated themselves on their escape, and indulged in a prospect of happier days.

The wounded General Wrede was brought to the house of Mr. Kaula, at the Council of the Chamber of Commerce. He was here most carefully attended, and through the particular care of the most eminent surgeons, was, in a few weeks, enabled to join his army. During his illness, he had the distinguished honour of being visited by the Austrian and Russian Emperors. His beloved King of Bavaria likewise followed their example, and conversed with our brave General for some time by his bed-side.

Thus ended the bloody scenes in the neighbourhood of our town. During the first days after the battle, when we came to our proper senses, a melancholy picture was presented on all sides to our sight. Every pace led us to some tragical scene. All the gardens were destroyed, the blooming fields laid waste, and the peasant's long and painful labour blasted. In the suburbs alone, nineteen houses, with their out-houses and stables, were completely consumed, and the rest, yet standing, materially injured. In the wood of Lamboy, and in the avenues, with which our town is surrounded, numberless trees were cut down, either by the cannon shot, or the bivouacking troops, in order to light their watch-fires. Thus have we been deprived of that which was the greatest ornament of our neighbourhood, and which cannot be replaced for many years. This devastation extended itself towards the villages of Anheim, Oberissigheim, Kesselstadt, and Dornigheim, which were moreover infected by a pestilential disease. I visited the field of battle, but I wished that I had resisted my curiosity. It was bestrewed in all directions with dead bodies, intermixed with carcasses of horses. An incredible number of wounded horses next met my view, limping about here and there, and most of these died afterwards of hunger. For several days after the battles, many soldiers of both armies were found yet alive and bleeding. The sufferers in this distressing scene claimed all our care. They were that moment brought to town, and comfortably housed. In the wood of Lamboy and others adjacent, several of the French troops were still wandering about in the most miserable and starved condition. Some were found in the company of ravens and

dogs, feasting on the dead carcases of horses; others betook themselves to the houses by the bridge of the Kinzig, which had been forsaken by the inhabitants, and there were found feeding on raw potatoes and turnips, which they had stolen in the neighbouring fields during the night. Several stragglers were brought in eight days after the battle, and these were covered with ulcers and sores. Such was their misery! such was the picture of human woe!

The enemy left, moreover, in the wood of Lamboy, fifteen ammunition waggons, and far more were found on the road to Frankfort. The innumerable arms of all kinds, helmets, cuirasses, balls, &c. which were collected afterwards on the field of battle, was truly surprising, and to these may be added a great many horses and travelling carriages. The burying of the victims fallen in battle lasted for several days, and it was found, that at the entrance of the wood in particular, and on both sides of the main road, the dead bodies laid actually in heaps. Notwithstanding this circumstance, and the number of the unburied slain, the French must have interred many of their dead in the wood of Lamboy, which they held, not only during the battle, but in the night between the 30th and 31st, as we afterwards found many places of fresh ground turned up, and covered with bushes laid across.

In my conclusion, I am happy to state that, although our town has been exposed to imminent dangers, by having battles fought within our walls and neighbourhood, and even some of our fool-hardy inhabitants, prompted by curiosity, ventured to be spectators of the several engagements, not one single life of the inhabitants of Hanau has been lost. Yet, the consequences of our former distresses shew themselves daily. The Hospital Fever, brought by the retreating French army into our neighbourhood, rages most violently, and causes a great mortality. We have not, however, experienced the epidemic disorder, which, after the battle of Dettingen, depopulated all the contiguous villages.

THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete collection of THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

BOOK I.

From his Birth to the Year when he was declared Generalissimo of the Allies, continued from pg. 128.

AFTER this success there was nothing to hinder their erecting batteries on the covert-way, and thence making such a breach as would enable them to take the town by storm. On the 15th, therefore, M. de Blainville beat a parley, and surrendered the place on very honourable terms. The prince of Nassau Saarbruck, lieutenant-general Dopf, the prince of Anhalt Dessau, major-general Dedem, the prince of Holstein Beeck, major-general Rantzau, and the brigadiers Capel, Wilkes, and Carle, distinguished themselves in this siege, and the first especially acquired great reputation.

While this passed on the Rhine, the main army of France, under the command of the duke of Burgundy, assisted by M. de Boufflers, 20 lieutenant-generals, and 30 major-generals, threatened Guelderland, and the rest of the United Provinces, with an invasion like that of the year 1672. We have taken notice that this army was encamped at Santen, where the duke of Burgundy arrived on the 3d of May. The main army of the allies, commanded by the earl of Athlone, was encamped at Clarinbeck, near Cleves, where being joined by a body of English troops, it became 30 or 35,000 strong, that of France being more numerous by a third.

The eyes of Europe were fixed on these two armies, as the fate of it seemed to depend on their respective success. Burgundy was only a scholar to his deputy Boufflers, who, as well as Athlone, was a general of great experience. As the French had failed of surprising count Tilly, the marshal was desirous his pupil should strike a more important blow. He formed a design, therefore, to surprise Nimeguen, or at least to beat up the earl of Athlone's quarters, and to cut off his communication with the town. As he was superior in number, the thing did not appear very

difficult, and the republic thought itself in some danger, on seeing the enemy at her gates.

But the earl of Athlone, having received advice that M. de Boufflers was in full march, and advanced towards Gock, between Niers and the wood of Cleves, resolved in council to move that day, with the whole army. As the horses belonging to the artillery and carriages were at grass, it was eight o'clock at night before they could begin their march. He immediately detached major-general Rhoo, with six squadrons of horse, and two regiments of dragoons, to prevent the enemy, by possessing himself of an eminence near Mooker-Heyde: but the dragoons missing their way in the night, took the road of Grave, from whence they returned the next day. The earl, however, detached afterwards the duke of Wirtemberg and lord Cuts, with ten or twelve squadrons, to support major-general Rhoo: but the duke had the misfortune not to find him, and was forced to take post on another eminence. Athlone followed him with all the cavalry, having directed the infantry to take a shorter road, which led directly to Nimeguen; and scarce had his lordship got out of a narrow pass, at the head of the horse, before he received advice from the duke of Wirtemberg, that some of the enemy began to appear. The earl thereupon sent to the duke to desire him to observe their numbers, and to retire in case he found them too strong; which he did, after discovering that they were 25 or 30 squadrons.

Athlone then drew up his horse in order of battle, and there happened some slight skirmishing between him and the enemy. As he advanced to sustain the duke of Wirtemberg, the French made a halt, and his lordship continued his retreat in good order, till he reached his infantry. The French followed him leisurely, which made him at first apprehend that it was not the whole army, but a detachment only. A little after, however, perceiving they made some signals with powder, the earl, with the advice of the other generals, resolved to march to Nimeguen: he sent also two battalions of the prince of Orange's guards, and two other battalions, to Grave. The French, perceiving his design, and all their cavalry being come up, quickened their march, and came very close to the earl, about the height of St. Anne. They even disordered a little both his horse and foot: but these being quickly sustained, the enemy were pushed in their turn. At last, his lordship finding they were much superior in number, and that both their infantry and artillery were come up, he continued to retire within the works of Nimeguen, and thereby saved his army. He afterwards transported his baggage, and part of his horse, across the Waal, and then posted his infantry in the works, they consisting of 20 battalions only. In this retreat the English brought up the rear, and retired in good order, putting a stop to the household troops of France.

While things passed in this manner on the Rhine and the Waal, all things were in motion in Spanish and Dutch Flanders. The French, who were in possession of the former, busied themselves in casting up lines, in order to cover them from the attempts of the allies; but having

carried them within reach of the cannon of Lillo, the commanding officer there fired upon their pioneers, and obliged them to quit their work. On the other side, the governor of Sas Van Ghent, in the night between the 9th and 10th of April, sent a detachment of his garrison, under the direction of engineers, with proper instruments, and orders to build a fort upon the dike between Sas and the village of Arsene, that he might be able to lay the country under water, in case of necessity, and to cover Sas from a bombardment. They worked with such diligence on this design, that the place, by the 19th, was in a posture of defence.

Between the 8th and 9th of May, in the night, the French made an attempt on certain little forts in the neighbourhood of Hulst. The smallest they seized without trouble, in which were only a serjeant and six men, who abandoned it on their approach: but when afterwards, with 400 men, they attacked the rest, they were repulsed with loss.

Much about this time, general Coehorn, who in the last war had distinguished himself at the siege of Namur, and well supported his reputation in the beginning of this, attacked, took, and razed the lines in Flanders, with all their redoubts, between Fort Isabel and Fort St. Donat. He also took the last-mentioned place, where they had a garrison of 700 men, and laid all the neighbouring country under contribution.

To return to Nimeguen. While the French, under the command of the duke of Burgundy, pillaged the city of Cleves, and destroyed its fine park, M. de Grovestein, colonel of the regiment of Friesland, marched with a detachment from the cavalry of 300 men to reconnoitre the enemy. He met with a party of their horse, consisting of 400 men, and resolving to attack them, ordered his men not to fire, till having received theirs, he fell on sword in hand, put them to flight, and pursued them for half an hour, till he came to a defile: then he caused a retreat to be sounded, having had 76 men killed and wounded, and having himself received six or seven slight cuts. The French lost more than 150 men, and had three officers taken prisoners.

All this was only a prelude to the campaign, and served but to introduce events more considerable. The French, after having been victors so long, were to be vanquished in their turn, and to lose all their conquests. Marlborough takes on him the command, unites the strength of the allies that had hitherto been divided, spreads terror wherever he goes, never engages without defeating the enemy, never besieges without taking the place!

BOOK II.

From his taking upon him the Command of the Confederate Army to his Victory over the French and Bavarians at Hockstedt in 1704.

THE state of the campaign, before the earl of Marlborough took the field, was related at the end of the preceding book. That nobleman being arrived at the Hague, with the character of ambassador from the

queen of England, and generalissimo of her troops, assured the States-General of the affection and support of that princess; upon which the States gave orders to their generals to acknowledge him for commander in chief, and to obey his orders. The earl of Athlone, whose late conduct had brought him into high reputation, was set on by the other Dutch generals to insist on his quality of field-marshal, and to require alternate command with the English captain-general. But the States obliged him to submit; and when the earl of Marlborough arrived at Nimeguen, on the 2d of July, the earl of Athlone and general Dopf came the next day to compliment him, and to receive his orders. Marlborough assembled there an army of 60,000 men, composed of 19 battalions of the troops which had been employed in the siege of Keyzerswaert, those of Lunenburg and Hesse, and the English forces from Breda under major-general Lumley. With these, and some other bodies which joined him, sixty-two cannon, eight mortars and haubitzers, and twenty-four pontoons, he encamped at Deckenberg. Having held there a council of war of all the general officers, in order to concert the operations for the remainder of the campaign, he caused the army of the allies to cross the Maese near Grave, and encamped within two leagues and an half of the French, who were entrenched between Gock and Genep, and superior in force to the allies.

After several marches, and other motions to provoke the French to a battle, his lordship evidently perceived that they were as desirous to avoid, as he was to come to an engagement, which they shewed by retreating continually, or by posting themselves in inaccessible places. He therefore resolved, in concert with the deputies of the States-General, to drive the enemy from such places as they had on the Maese, in order to secure the navigation of that river, and the communication with Maestricht. At Gravenbroeck, during these marches, they took a castle, seated in a morass, and surrounded by a double moat, with good palisadoes. Lord Cuts commanded the attack. Soon after general Schultz, with a small detachment, six cannon, and two haubitzers, took the town and castle of Wert.

It would be tedious to relate all that passed in this campaign, while marshal Boufflers retreated to shun, and the earl of Marlborough pursued to force him to, a battle. This inglorious conduct so lost the marshal with his master, that he never was cordially trusted after, though he had before very great reputation. At last, when Marlborough sat down before Venlo, on the 29th of August, the duke of Burgundy, who did not come under the tuition of M. Boufflers to see the French towns taken, immediately set out on his return to Paris. Venlo is situated on the banks of a little isle, which is formed by the junction of the Maese with the rivulet of Staven. In the year 1558, the first bombs were thrown against this place; and in a little time after they were with greater success made use of at the siege of Watchtendonck. It was now defended by six battalions of foot, two squadrons of horse, 38 cannon, and 12 mortars, all furnished with plenty of ammunition. The troops

employed in the siege were 32 battalions, 36 squadrons, 64 cannon, 24 mortars and haubitzers, and a great number of cohorts. This place being invested by the Dutch and Prussian horse, and a sufficient number of foot being arrived, they began to break ground on the 29th of August. The English, under the command of lord Cuts, opened the trenches in the quarters of baron Obdam, general of the horse; and the troops of the king of Prussia did the same on the other side of the Maese, without the loss of a man. The prince of Nassau Saarbruck commanded the siege, and general Coehorn had the direction of the attacks.

The batteries being got ready, they fired upon the place on the 5th of September, with all the fury imaginable. They began on the 6th the attack of Fort St. Michael, which is on the other side of the river; and the English, under lord Cuts, carried it by assault on the 8th, having entered it together with the French, after driving them from the covert-way. The garrison was conducted to Bois-le-duc and Nimeguen, and they immediately erected a battery in the fort, from whence they played with great fury on the town, which was taken on the 12th by a very singular accident. The besiegers, having received news of the taking of Landau, were drawn up in order of battle, to make three general discharges of the artillery and small-arms, according to custom. The besieged, who were already in distress, observing this, and conceiving they were about to make a general assault, immediately beat a parley; and hostages being given on each side, the capitulation was signed on the 13th, and the garrison conducted to Antwerp.

Lord Cuts, on this occasion, behaved with a great deal of prudence, as well as bravery, in which latter he never was deficient. The earl of Huntingdon, the prince of Hanover, (afterwards duke of York, and bishop of Osnaburg) colonel Blood and M. de Martinerie, both engineers, and the prince of Anhalt, were all taken notice of by the journalists of those times, for their gallant and intrepid behaviour.

While the allies were besieging Venlo, the French attempted to surprise Hulst in Flanders. The marquis of Bedmar, having assembled all the forces under his command, and made great preparations at Ghent, marched towards the place, and immediately made himself master of some little forts which covered the sluices: but on his attempting the fort of the Great Kykuyt, general Dedem, who commanded there, made such a terrible fire upon the enemy, that the French were obliged to retire, after four ineffectual assaults, which cost them more than 600 men. At last a considerable reinforcement having entered Hulst, the marquis of Bedmar abandoned his enterprise, and re-entered his lines, after having caused the forts he had possessed himself of to be demolished.

Soon after the taking of Venlo, the count de Noyelles was detached with a body of troops to besiege Stevenswaert, and the prince of Nassau Saarbruck to invest Roermonde. The officer who commanded in Stevenswaert did not wait till a breach was made before he surrendered the

place: he capitulated on the 1st of October, and on the 3d he and his garrison marched out, in order to be conducted to Namur.

There was now nothing wanting but the taking of Roermonde, (a place of more importance, though not so strong as Venlo) to render the navigation safe from Grave to Maestricht. The trenches were opened before that city in the night, between the 2d and 3d of October. As the siege was carried on with great vigour, it was brought to capitulate on the 7th, and the garrison marched out on the 9th with four pieces of cannon, and were conducted to Louvain.

Though the season was now pretty far advanced, the allies, animated by the success of their arms, resolved to finish the campaign with the conquest of some other place, of as great importance as any they had yet taken. M. Boufflers had some apprehension of their design, and was in pain for Liege. He went twice to that city, on the 27th of September, and the 2d of October; visited very carefully the citadels, and all the advantageous posts from thence to Maestricht, as if he intended to encamp between those cities: but no sooner was he informed that the earl of Marlborough was in motion, and marching directly to Liege, than he quitted precipitately his camp at Tongeren, and retired behind the lines of Brabant, in order to cover the places in that province which had not hitherto been attacked.

It has been observed, in regard to this march, how much the earl of Marlborough's intelligence and conduct were superior to the marshal's, whom he circumvented in every respect. Having notice one day where the marshal intended to be at noon, his lordship marched so early, and posted himself in such a manner, that Boufflers, with his army, came within shot of the confederate troops, before he knew where they were, and in all probability would have been ruined, if the two cautious Dutch generals, influenced by the deputies of the States, could have been prevailed on to venture a battle; but that being prevented, the marshal escaped out of the snare, by favour of a dark night.

On the 13th of October, the army of the allies appeared before Liege, and soon after their troops entered the town, which the French had abandoned in the morning, in order to retire to the citadels. As this city is a member of the empire, they took possession of it in his imperial majesty's name. It was agreed by the allies, that they would not make any use of the town in attacking the citadels, to the intent that it might escape ruin.

The batteries being in order, they began on the 20th in the morning to fire on the great citadel; and the same evening the trenches were opened in two places, that two attacks might be made, one by the English on the right, and the other by the Dutch on the left. They pushed their approaches that night within 40 paces of the counterscarp. The next day the hereditary prince of Hesse, lieutenant-general, relieved the trenches which were enlarged and perfected; and on the 22d they were relieved by lieutenant-general Scholten, and the electoral prince of Hanover, afterwards king of Great Britain. The allies had hitherto

been so fortunate as to lose only a small number of men in this siege, notwithstanding the prodigious fire made by the French : and as the fire made by M. de Coehorn, general of the artillery, was far greater, his cannon and bombs overturned every thing in the citadel, and made a sufficient breach. All things were immediately put in order for an assault, which was made on the 23d, between four and five in the evening ; and though nothing more was designed than to secure a lodgment on the counterscarp, yet in half an hour it was carried, and the soldiers having pushed the enemy to the breach, and made themselves masters of it, entered the citadel on every side, which they likewise carried sword in hand, and gained therein a very considerable booty. Mr. de Violaïne, the governor, was taken in the breach, with several other officers ; and, after some slaughter, which could not be prevented in the first shock, the garrison, amounting to eight battalions, were made prisoners, without any capitulation. The company of cadets in the Dutch guards performed wonders in this attack, and it was chiefly owing to the valour of these young heroes that they carried the covert-way. This company was composed of none but the children of French refugees, out of whom many excellent officers have been taken, and some advanced to very considerable commands in the Dutch troops. This company distinguished itself on every occasion which offered during the war, till the battle of Malplaquet in 1709, wherein they were entirely cut to pieces, in forcing an intrenchment.

The taking of the charter-house followed soon after that of the great citadel. Bad weather obliged the allies to defer the attack to the 29th, and the hereditary prince of Hesse commanded the Dutch troops at this siege. As soon as the batteries were in order, and they began to fire from them, the commandant, fearing that he and his garrison should have the same fate with those in the other citadel, beat a parley the same day, and demanded to capitulate. The capitulation being concluded, the garrison, composed of five battalions, marched out with two pieces of cannon, and were conducted to Antwerp.

While the allies were thus pursuing their conquests, in a manner superior to their hopes, the prince of Nassau-Saarbruck finished his days gloriously at Roermonde, after having taken Keyzerswaert, and driven the French from all the places on the Maese. He was field-marshal of the armies of the States-General, whom he had served thirty-eight years, and their high mightinesses gave his command to the earl of Athlone, who had rendered himself worthy of it. Thus ended the first campaign of this war ; of which we may justly say, that its events equally surprised the allies and the French, being such as neither of them expected.

The armies separated for some time after, in order to go into winter quarters, and the earl of Marlborough set out for the Hague with Mr. Geldernaalsen, escorted only by a lieutenant and twenty-five men. At Roermonde they joined general Coehorn, and continued their voyage together, under an escort of sixty horse, besides sixty men who were with Coehorn in his yacht. Their excellencies arrived on the 4th of No-

venber at Venlo, where they were furnished with a fresh escort. But coming in the night to a place two or three leagues below Venlo, where the cavalry were obliged to march at a considerable distance from the river, and the two yachts being separated from each other, a party of thirty-five men, from the garrison of Gelders, issued from an ambuscade, and attacked the vessel wherein the earl was. They presently laid hold of the rope, dragged the yacht towards the shore, making at the same time a general discharge, throwing into it several grenades, and at last boarding and making themselves masters of the yacht, in spite of the twenty-five soldiers who were therein. The commander of the party having demanded if they had any passports, M. d'Obdam and Mr. Geldermalsen produced theirs, which were according to form. The earl of Marlborough had one, which had been granted in the late war to his brother general Churchill, and was long expired: this he tendered with so much calmness, and such presence of mind, that the partisan took it for a good one; and having searched their baggage, seized what silver plate they found, and made the escort of twenty-five men prisoners, they left their excellencies to pursue their voyage in peace.

The governor of Venlo had no sooner news of the surprisal of this boat, than he marched out to invest Gelders, in order to recover the illustrious prisoners; and the States-General immediately assembled thereupon, and were under an inexpressible concern, while the people condoled each other on their common loss in a general. In a word, they were in a manner overwhelmed with despair, till they heard the news of his escape, which made the multitude crowd the streets to see him safely returned.

Though the earl of Marlborough had no immediate concern in what was done this year on the Rhine, yet as his campaign in the empire two summers after was a consequence of the commotions stirred up there by the elector of Bavaria, in this and the following year, it is necessary we should take a view of this part of the war; and indeed the success of different armies, in a general war, have so much effect on each others actions, that it is impossible to relate clearly the exploits of one commander, without taking some notice of others concerned.

The emperor had assembled on the Rhine this year an army of 40,000 men, commanded by prince Lewis of Baden, under the king of the Romans, afterwards the emperor Joseph. Marshal de Catinat commanded the army of France, which was not strong enough to act offensively. The prince of Baden opened the campaign by the siege of the important fortress of Landau. M. de Melac, a lieutenant-general, commanded in that place. Being apprised of the design of the Imperial general, he took all imaginable precautions, in order to render it abortive, by causing several outworks to be raised to impede the progress of the Germans, and to give time to the marshal de Catinat and lieutenant-general d'Uxelles, who commanded in Alsatia, to come to his relief.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,
SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS AHDICATION.

IT is the well-known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806—1807.

THIRTY-SECOND BULLETIN

(Continued from p. 136).

The corps of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo, and Marshal Soult, are on their way to Berlin. The corps of Marshal Soult will arrive there the 20th, that of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo a few days after.—Marshal Mortier, is arrived, with the eighth corps, at Hamburgh, to close the Elbe and the Weser.—Gen. Savary has been charged to blockade Hameln with the Dutch division.—The corps of Marshal Lannes is at Thorn.—The corps of Marshal Augereau is at Bremberg and opposite Graudentz. The corps of Marshal Davoust is on its march from Posen towards Warsaw, whither the grand Duke of Berg is repairing with the other part of the reserve of cavalry, consisting of the division of dragoons of Generals Beaumont, Klein and Beker, the division of cuirassiers of General Nansouty, and the light cavalry of General Milhaud.—Prince Jerome, with the corps of the allies, is besieging Gros Glogau; his siege equipage was formed at Custring. One of the divisions is investing Breslau. He is taking possession of Silesia.—Our troops occupy the fort of Lenczye, half way between Posen and Warsaw. Magazines and artillery have been found there. The Poles show the best disposition; but as far as the Vistula this country is difficult, it is very sandy. It is the first time that the Vistula sees the Gallic Eagle.—The Emperor desired that the King of Holland should return to his kingdom, to defend it in person.—The King of Holland has caused the corps of Marshal Mortier to take possession of Hanover. The Prussian Eagles and the Electoral arms were taken down together.

THIRTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 17, 1806.—The annexed suspension of arms was signed yesterday, at Charlottenburg. The season is rather advanced. This suspension of arms settles the quarters of the army. Part of Prussian Poland is thus occupied by the French army, and part of it is neuter.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, in consequence of negotiations opened, since the 23d of October last, for the re-establishment of the peace so un-

happily interrupted between them, have judged necessary to agree upon a suspension of arms; and, for this purpose, they have appointed for their plenipotentiaries, to wit, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the General of division, Michel Duroc, Grand Insignia of the legion of Honour, Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and Red Eagle of Prussia, and of Fidelity of Baden, and Grand Marshal of the Imperial Palace: and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Marquis of Lucchesini, his Minister of State, Chamberlain and Knight of the Orders of the Black Eagle and Red Eagle of Prussia, and General Frederic William de Zastrow, Chief of the regiment, and Inspector General of Infantry and Knight of the Orders of the Red Eagle and of Merit; who after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—Art. I. The troops of his Majesty the King of Prussia, who are at present upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall assemble at Königsberg and in Royal Prussia from the right bank of the Vistula.—II. The troops of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, shall occupy the part of Southern Prussia which is on the right bank of the Vistula as far as the mouth of the Bag, Thorn, the fortress and town of Graudentz, the town and citadel of Dantzic, the towns of Colberg and Lenczye, which shall be delivered to them for security; and in Silesia, the towns of Glogau and Breslau, with the portion of that province which is on the right bank of the Oder, and the part of that situated on the left bank of the same river, which will have for limit a line bordering upon that river, five leagues above Breslau, passing through Ohlau, Tobson, three leagues behind Schweidnitz, and without comprising it, and from thence to Freyberg, Landshut, and joining Bohemia to Leiban.—III. The other parts of Eastern Prussia or New Eastern Prussia, shall not be occupied by any of the armies, either French, Prussian or Russian, and if the Russian troops are there, his Majesty the King of Prussia engages to make them fall back to their own territory; as also not to receive any troops of that power into his states, during the time of the suspension of arms.—IV. The fortresses of Hameln and Nienberg, as well as those mentioned in article II. shall be delivered up to the French troops, with their arms and stores, of which an inventory shall be made out within a week after the exchange of the ratifications of the present suspension of arms. The garrisons of these fortresses shall not be made prisoners of war, they shall be allowed to march to Königsberg, and they shall be allowed the necessary facilities for that purpose.—V. The negotiations shall be continued at Charlottenburg, and should peace not follow, the two high contracting parties engage not to resume hostilities until having reciprocally given notice to each other ten days beforehand.—VI. The present suspension of arms shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties, and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Graudentz, at farthest by the 21st of the present month.—In faith of which, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have signed the present, and have set to it their respective seals.—Given at Charlottenburg, Nov. 16, 1806.

(Signed) DUROC, LUCCHESINI, ZASTROW.

THIRTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—We have as yet no advices that the armistice concluded on the 17th inst. has been ratified by the King of Prussia, or that any exchange of the ratification has yet taken place. Mean time hostilities continue, nor will any suspension of them take place until the exchange of the ratification.—General Savary, to whom the Emperor had entrusted the siege of Hameln, had, on the 20th instant, a conference with the Prussian generals belonging to the garrison and has made them sign a capitulation. Nine thousand prisoners, amongst whom are six generals, magazines for 10,000 men, with six months provisions, and all kinds of military stores, a company of flying artillery, and 300 cavalry, have fallen into our hands.—The only troops which General Savary had, consisted of a regiment of

light infantry, and two Dutch regiments under General Dumonceau.—General Savary has this instant set off for Nienburg, in order to force that place to a capitulation. Its garrison is calculated at between 2 and 3000 men. A battalion of Prussians, 800 strong, who formed the garrison of Caentoschow, on the frontiers of Polish Prussia, capitulated, on the 18th, to 150 chasseurs of the 2d regiment, united with 300 Poles, who had taken up arms and advanced to that place. This garrison are prisoners of war, and the place contains large magazines.

THIRTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

POSEN, Nov. 28, 1806.—The Emperor left Berlin at 2 in the afternoon of the 25th, and arrived at Custrin on the same evening about six. On the 26th, he was at Mezeritz; and on the 27th, at 10 at night, he arrived at Posen. The next day his Majesty gave audience to the various states of the Poles.—Marshal Duroc continued his journey to Osterode, where he found the King of Prussia, who declared to him, 'that a part of his states were in the possession of the Russians; that he was dependent upon them; consequently he could not ratify the armistice which had been concluded by his envoy, because it was not in his power to fulfil the stipulated conditions.'—The grand Duke of Berg, with a part of the cavalry of the reserve, and the corps under Marshals Davoust, Lasnes, and Augereau, have entered Warsaw. The Russian General Bennigsen, who occupied the place before the French arrived, evacuated it on hearing of the approach of the French, and that they intended to give him battle.—Prince Jerome, with a corps of Bavarians, is at Kalitsch. All the rest of the army had arrived at Posen.—The surrender of Hameln was marked by some particular circumstances.—Besides the garrison, it seems that after the battle of the 14th, some Prussian battalions had taken refuge there. Disorder reigned among the numerous garrison. The officers were exasperated against the generals, and the soldiers against the officers. Scarcely was the capitulation signed, when General Savary received a letter from the Commandant, General Van Scholer, which he very properly answered. In the mean while the garrison was in a state of insurrection, and the first act of the mutineers was to break open the magazines where the brandy was deposited, and with which they were soon intoxicated. In consequence of this situation, they soon began to fire upon each other in the streets—soldiers, citizens, and officers, pell-mell, all together. Disorder was at its height. General Van Scholer sent courier after courier to General Savary, to request him to take possession of the place, even before the appointed time. To this the general consented; advanced, and entered the place through a shower of bullets. He drove all the soldiers of the garrison through one of the gates into a neighbouring meadow, where he assembled the officers, and gave them to understand that this behaviour was owing to their relaxed discipline.

THIRTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

POSEN, Dec. 1.—The head-quarters of the grand Duke of Berg were, on the 27th of November, at Lowicz. General Bennigsen, who commanded the Russian army, had, in the hope of anticipating the French, entered Warsaw, and pushed forward an advanced guard to take positions along the river Drizura.—On the 26th the out-posts of the respective armies fell in with each other, and the Russians were thrown into confusion. General Beaumont passed the Drizura to Lowicz, killed and wounded several Russian hussars, and made a regiment of Cossacks prisoners, and pursued the enemy to Blonie.—On the 27th some skirmishing took place between the advanced posts of the cavalry of both armies, when the Russians were pursued, and some taken prisoners.—On the 28th, towards evening, the Archduke of Berg entered Warsaw with his cavalry, and on the 29th the corps of Marshal Davoust advanced to the capital. The Russians had retreated over the Vistula, and had burnt the bridge after they had passed. It would be difficult to describe the enthra-

siasm of the poles. Our entrance into the capital was quite a triumph, and it is impossible to form an idea of the zeal which the Poles of every rank display. Patriotism and national spirit have not diminished in the hearts of this people, but have acquired new force amidst misfortune. The most fervent desire, the only wish of the Poles, is to become again a nation. The powerful abandon their castles, and come to implore with earnestness the restoration of their nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence towards accomplishing that end. This spectacle is indeed interesting. They have already every where resumed their ancient dress, and their former customs.—Shall the Polish throne be re-established, and shall the great nation secure for it respect and independence? Shall she recal it to life from the grave? God only, who directs all human affairs, can resolve this great political question. But certainly never did more memorable, more important events, arise. From a congeniality of sentiment, which does honour to the French, the few stragglers, who were guilty of excesses in other countries, have experienced so good a reception from the people here, that no severe regulations have been necessary to make them conduct themselves with propriety.—Our soldiers often observe, that the solitary wildernesses of Poland are very different from the smiling fields of their own country—but they immediately add, that the Poles are good. Indeed, the people of this country exhibit themselves in such a light, that it is impossible not to take an interest in their destiny.—The day after this Bulletin was published, namely, the memorable 2d of December, there was addressed, in the name of the Emperor, to the grand army, the following proclamation:

Imperial Head-Quarters at Posen, December 2, 1806.

Soldiers!—A year ago, at this same hour, you were on the memorable field of Austerlitz. The sacred cohorts of Russia fled defeated before you, or, surrounded, laid down their arms at the feet of their conquerors. To the moderation, and the (perhaps) blameable generosity, which overlooked the criminality of the third coalition, is the formation of a fourth to be ascribed. But the ally on whose military skill their principal hope rested is already no more. His principal towns, his fortresses, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 standards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor the Warta, the Desarts of Poland, nor the rude season of winter, have been capable of arresting for a moment our progress. You have braved all dangers, have surmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Russians wish to defend the capital of ancient and illustrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Vistula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the celebrated legions of the great Sobieski returning from a military expedition. Soldiers! We shall not lay down our arms until a general peace has confirmed and secured the power of our allies; until it has restored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our colonies. On the Elbe and on the Oder we have re-conquered Pondicherry; all our possessions in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spanish colonies. What right has Russia to hope that she shall hold the balance of destiny in her hand? What right has she to expect she should be placed in so favourable a situation? Shall there be a comparison made between the Russians and us? Are we not then the soldiers of Austerlitz? (Signed) NAPOLEON.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 2.—The following are the particulars of the capitulation of Fort Czentoskaw: 600 men of the garrison, 30 pieces of cannon, and some magazines, have fallen into our hands. A treasure has been found, consisting of a number of valuables which had been dedicated by the Poles to the Holy Virgin, as the tutelary guardian of the country. This treasure the Emperor has ordered to be given up to the original proprietors.—The part of the army at Warsaw remains fully satisfied

with the patriotism of the people of that city.—This day the city of Posen gave a ball in honour of his Majesty, who remained present an hour. *Te Deum* was also performed to day, in consequence of its being the anniversary of his Majesty's coronation.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 5.—Prince Jerome, who commands the army of the allies, after having closely blockaded Glogau, and caused batteries to be constructed around that place, proceeded with the Bavarian divisions of Wrede and Deroi towards Kalitsch, to watch the Russians, and left General Vandamme and the Wirtemberg corps to continue the siege of Glogau. The mortars, and several pieces of cannon, arrived on the 29th of November; they were immediately placed in battery. After a few hours bombardment, the place surrendered, and a capitulation was signed.—The allied Wirtemberg troops have displayed great gallantry. 2,500 men, considerable magazines of biscuit, corn, powder, nearly 200 pieces of cannon, are the results of this conquest, which is so important, particularly on account of the excellence of the works and the situation of the fortress. It is the capital of Lower Silesia. The Russians have refused battle on this side of Warsaw, and have repassed the Vistula. The grand Duke of Berg has passed that river in pursuit of them, and has taken the suburb of Praga. The Emperor has consequently given orders to Prince Jerome to advance on his right, towards Breslau, and to invest that place, which must also soon fall into our power. The 7 fortresses of Silesia will be successively attacked and blockaded. When the temper of the troops which are in those places is considered, no one can expect them to make a long resistance.—The little fort of Culmbach, called Plassenburg, has been blockaded by a battalion of Bavarians. Being furnished with provisions for several months, there was no reason to expect that it should have surrendered soon. The Emperor ordered artillery to be prepared at Cronach and Forchein for battering this fort. On the 24th of November 22 pieces of cannon were placed in battery, which determined the governor to surrender the place. M. De Beckers, colonel of the 6th Bavarian regiment of the infantry of the line, who commanded the blockade, displayed much skill and activity in the situation in which he was placed. By the articles of capitulation of Plassenburgh, the Prussian garrison were to remain prisoners of war, at the disposal of the King of Bavaria. The officers to be released on their parole. The sick soldiers to remain till recovered. The invalids to retain their allowances, and to be removed to Bayreuth. All the pictures and genealogical tables relative to the royal family of Prussia, were to be preserved in the depot for the King of Prussia.—There were found in Plassenburg, 68 pieces of cannon, 64 quintals of powder, 600lb. of salt-petre, 400 quintals of lead, 40 quintals of bar iron, 1144 muskets of different kinds, 700 old muskets, 74 carbines, 200 pistols, 200 sabres, 29 pair of old colours, 29 old standards, 46 new standards, 150 cartouche boxes, 5000 flints, 2,700 hedge bills, 8 caissons, 14 trains, 9 forges, 9 kettle drums, &c. &c.—The troops consisted of Major-general Baron d'Uttenhosen, 4 majors, 7 captains, 7 lieutenants, 600 privates of the line, and 150 invalids.

THIRTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 7.—A courier has arrived with intelligence to the Emperor, that the Russians have declared war against the Porte; that Choczim and Bender are surrounded by their troops; that they have suddenly passed the Dniester, and advanced as far as Jassy. It is General Michelson who commands the Russian army in Wallachia. The Russian army, commanded by General Bennigsen, has evacuated the Vistula, and seems inclined to bury itself in the interior.—Marshal Davoust has passed the Vistula, and has established his head-quarters before Praga. His advanced posts are on the Bug. The grand Duke of Berg remains at Warsaw. The Emperor still has his head-quarters at Posen.

FORTIETH BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 6.—Marshal Ney has passed the Vistula, and entered Thorn on the 6th. He bestows particular encomiums upon Colonel Savary, who, at the head of the 14th regiment of infantry, and the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the 96th, and the 6th light infantry, was the first to pass that river. At Thorn he came to action with the Prussians, whom, after a trifling affair, he compelled to evacuate the place. Some were killed, and twenty made prisoners.—This affair gave occasion to a very singular exploit. The river, 200 roods in breadth, was covered with ice; the vessel occupied by our advanced guard stuck fast and could not be moved, when a number of Polish seamen from the other side of the river evinced a disposition to venture through a shower of balls, in order to get the vessel afloat. In this intention they were opposed by some Prussian sailors, and a battle with fists ensued between them. The Poles succeeded in throwing the Prussians into the water, and brought the French vessel to the other side. The Emperor has enquired respecting the names of these brave fellows, to reward them. This day the Emperor received the deputation from Warsaw, consisting of M. Gutakonski, grand Chamberlain of Lithuania, Knight of a Polish Order; Gouzenski, Lieutenant-General, and Lubenski, Knights of the same Order; and Alexander Potocki, Knight of the Orders of St. Stanislaus and Lusweski.

FORTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 14.—The General of Brigade Belair, of the corps of Marshal Ney, left Thorn on the 9th, and advanced upon Galup. The 6th battalion of light infantry, and Captain Schoeni, with 60 men of the third regiment of hussars, met a party of 400 cavalry belonging to the enemy. The two advanced bodies immediately came to an engagement. The Prussians lost an officer and five dragoons taken prisoners, and had 30 men killed, whose horses we took. Marshal Ney praises highly the conduct of Captain Schoeni on this occasion.—On the 11th, at 6 in the morning, a cannonade was heard on the side of the river Bug. Marshal Davoust had ordered General Gauthier to pass that river at the mouth of the Urka, opposite the village of Okunin. The 25th of the line and the 89th having passed, were already covered by a tête-du-pont, and had advanced half a league farther, to the village of Pomikuwo, when a Russian division presented itself, for the purpose of storming the village. Its efforts were useless, and it was repulsed with considerable loss. We had about twenty men killed or wounded.—The bridge of Thorn, which is constructed upon wooden piles, is re-established. They are now busied in re-establishing the fortifications of that town. The bridge from Warsaw to the suburb of Praga is completed: it is a bridge of boats. They are forming an entrenched camp at the suburb of Praga. The General of Engineers Chasseloup, has the chief direction of those works.—On the 10th, the Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula, between Zakroczym and Utrata. His detachments are employed upon the right bank, in covering themselves by entrenchments. The Russians appear to have forces at Pultusk.—Marshal Bessieres advances from Thorn with the second corps of reserve of the cavalry, composed of General Tilly's division of light cavalry, of the dragoons of Generals Grouchy and Sanue, and of the cuirassiers of General Hautpoult. Messrs. Lucchesini and de Zastrow, plenipotentiaries of the King of Prussia, passed through Thorn on the 10th, to join their Master at Koningsberg. A Prussian battalion, of the regiment of de Klock, has deserted in a body from the village of Brok: it arrived at our posts by different roads. It is composed partly of Prussians and Poles. All are indignant at the treatment that they receive from the Russians. 'Our Prince,' they say, 'has sold us to the Russians, we will not go with them.'—The enemy has burned the fine suburbs of Breslau: many women and children have perished in the flames. Prince Jerome has given succour to those unfortunate inhabitants. Humanity has triumphed over the laws of war, which

prescribe, that one should drive back again into a besieged town those useless mouths that the enemy wish to send away. The bombardment has been commenced. General Gouvion is named Governor of Warsaw.

FORTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Posen, Dec. 15.—The bridge over the Narew, at its confluence with the Bug, is now finished: the *tête-du-pont* is finished, and protected with cannon. The bridge over the Vistula, between Zakroczym and Utrata is also finished: the *tête-du-pont* protected by batteries, is a formidable work. The Russian armies come in the direction of Grodno and Bielock, along the Narew and the Bug. The head-quarters of their divisions were on the 10th at Poltusk, upon the Narew. General Dulauloi is Governor of Thorn.—The 8th corps of the grand army, commanded by Marshal Mortier, is advancing. Its right is at Stettin, its left at Rostock, and its head-quarters at Anclam. The grenadiers of the reserve of General Oudinot are arriving at Custring. The division of cuirassiers, lately formed under the command of General Espagnac, is now at Berlin. The Italian division of General Lecchi is to join at Magdeburgh. The corps of the grand Duke of Baden is at Stettin. In 15 days it may be placed in the line. The hereditary Prince has constantly followed the head-quarters, and was present at every affair. The Polish division of Zayenscheck, which was organised at Haguenau, is 6000 men strong: it is now at Leipzig, to get its clothing. His Majesty has ordered a regiment to be raised in the Prussian states, on the other side of the Elbe, which is to assemble at Munster; Prince Hohenzollern Sigmaringen is colonel of that corps.—Peace with the Elector of Saxony, and with the Duke of Saxe Weimar, has been signed at Posen. All the Princes of Saxony have been admitted into the confederation of the Rhine. His Majesty has disapproved of the levy of contributions in the states of Saxe Gotha and Saxe Meiningen; he has ordered the restitution of what has been raised. Those princes who have not been at war with France, and who have not furnished contingents to Prussia, were not subject to war contributions.—The army has taken possession of the country of Mecklenburg. This is a consequence of the treaty signed at Schwerin, on the 25th of October 1805. By that treaty the Prince of Mecklenburgh granted a passage to the Russian troops commanded by General Tolstoy.—The season is astonishing. It does not freeze; the sun appears every day, and it is quite autumn weather.—The Emperor sets out this night for Warsaw.

FORTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Katno, Dec. 17.—The Emperor has arrived at Katno, at four o'clock in the afternoon, after having travelled all night in the caloches (a sort of carriage) of the country, as the thaw makes it impossible to travel in common carriages. The caloche in which Daroc, grand Marshal of the palace, travelled, was overturned. That officer has been severely hurt in the shoulder, but his hurt is not dangerous. This accident will oblige him to keep his bed for eight or ten days.—The *têtes-du-pont* of Praga, of Zakroczym, of Narew, and of Thorn, are acquiring every day a greater degree of strength. The Emperor will arrive at Warsaw to-morrow.—The Vistula being extremely broad, the bridges are every where 3 or 400 toises in length, which makes the labour very considerable.

FORTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Dec. 21.—Yesterday the Emperor inspected the works of Praga, where 2 fine redoubts, with palisadoes, bastions, &c. inclose a space of 1500 toises, and form, upon the whole, the entrenched camp.—The Vistula is one of the largest rivers in the world. The Bug, though considerably smaller, is still larger than the Seine. The bridge over the Bug is completed. Gen. Gauthier, with the 25th

and 85th regiments of infantry occupies the *tête du pont*, which General Chasseloup has fortified with great skill; so that this *tête du pont*, which is nearly 400 toises in extent, together with the morasses and the river, inclose an entrenched camp which is capable of covering the whole army upon the right bank, and protecting it from any attempt by the enemy. A brigade of the light cavalry of the reserve has skirmishes with the Russian cavalry every day.—On the 18th Marshal Davoust felt the necessity of strengthening and improving his camp upon the right bank of the river, and likewise occupying a small island at the mouth of the Urka. The enemy perceived the conveniency of this post, and a heavy fusillade immediately commenced between the advanced posts; however, the conquest of the island remained with the French. Our loss consisted of a few wounded. The officer of the engineers, Clouet, a young man of great promise, received a ball in the breast.—On the 19th, a regiment of Cossacks, assisted by the Russian hussars, endeavoured to surprise the picquet of light cavalry at the *tête-du-pont* of the Bug; but the picquet had taken such a position as secured it against any surprise. The first regiment of hussars, and a colonel, with a squadron of the 13th, immediately coming to the assistance of the picquet, the enemy were thrown into confusion. In this trifling affair we had 3 or 4 men wounded, but the colonel of the Cossacks was killed and thirty men; 25 horses fell into our hands. There are no men so wretched and cowardly as the Cossacks, they are a scandal to human nature. They pass the Bug, and violate the Austrian neutrality every day, merely to plunder a house in Galicia, or to compel the inhabitants to give them brandy, which they drink with great avidity. But since the late campaign, our cavalry is accustomed to the mode of attack made use of by these wretches, and notwithstanding their numbers, and their hideous cry on these occasions, they await them without alarm, and it is well known that 2000 of these wretches are not equal to the attack of a squadron of our cavalry.—Marshal Augereau passed the Vistula at Utratta. General Laiyvesse entered Plonsk, after drawing out the enemy.—Marshal Soult passed the same river at Vizogrod.—Marshal Bessieres was at Kikol on the 18th, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve. His advanced guard is at Serpez. There have been several affairs between our cavalry and the Prussian hussars, of whom a great number have been made prisoners. The right bank of the Vistula is quite cleared. Marshal Ney, with his light corps, supports Marshal Bessieres; and his right, at the same time, extends to that under the command of Marshal the Prince of Ponte Corvo.—Thus every corps is in motion, and if the enemy remains in his position, a battle will take place in a few days. With God's help the issue cannot be uncertain. The Russian army is commanded by General Kamenskoy, an old man about 75 years of age. The Generals Buxhowden and Bennigsen command under him.—General Michelson has, beyond a doubt, penetrated into Moldavia, and there are accounts that he arrived at Jassy on the 29th of Nov. We are assured that his generals took Bender by storm, and put every one to the sword.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

SUNDAY, *March 20, 1814.*

Downing-street, March 20, 1814.—Major Freemantle has arrived at this Office, bringing dispatches from the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following are copies:—

St. Sever, March 1, 1814.—MY Lord,—I returned to Garris on the 21st, and ordered the 6th and light divisions to break up from the blockade of Bayonne, and General Don Manuel Freyre to close up the cantonments of his corps towards Irun, and to be prepared to move when the left of the army should cross the Adour.

I found the pontoons collected at Garris, and they were moved forward on the following days to and across the Gave de Mouleon, and the troops of the centre of the army arrived.

On the 24th, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill passed the Gave d'Oleron at Villeneuve, with the light, 2d, and Portuguese divisions, under the command of Major-General Charles Baron Alten, Lieutenant-General Sir William Stewart, and Marischal de Campo Don Frederick Lecor: while Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton passed with the 6th division between Monfort and Laas, and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton made demonstrations, with the 3d division, of an intention to attack the enemy's position at the bridge of Sauveterre, which induced the enemy to blow up the bridge. Marischal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo drove in the enemy's posts near Naverrens, and blockaded that place.

Field-Marshal Sir William Beresford likewise, who, since the movement of Sir Rowland Hill on the 14th and 15th, had remained with the 4th and 7th divisions, and Colonel Vivian's brigade, in observation on the Lower Bidouze, attacked the enemy on the 23d in their fortified posts at Hastings and Oyergave, on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tête de pont at Peyrehorade.

Immediately after the passage of the Gave d'Oleron was effected, Sir Rowland Hill and Sir Henry Clinton moved towards Orthes, and the great road leading from Sauveterre to that town: and the enemy retired in the night from Sauveterre across the Gave de Pau, and assembled their army near Orthes on the 25th, having destroyed all the bridges on the river.

The right and right of the centre of the army assembled opposite Orthes; Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry, and the 3d division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, was near the destroyed bridge of Bereus, and Field-Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th and 7th divisions, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and Major-General Walker, and

Colonel Vivian's brigade, towards the junction of the Gave de Pau with the Gave d'Oleron.

The troops opposed to the Marshal having marched on the 25th, he crossed the Gave de Pau below the junction of the Gave d'Oleron, on the morning of the 26th, and moved along the high road from Peyrchorade towards Orthes, on the enemy's right. As he approached, Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton crossed with the cavalry, and Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton with the 3d division, below the bridge of Bereus; and I moved the 6th and light divisions to the same point, and Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill occupied the heights opposite Orthes, and the high road leading to Sauveterre.

The 6th and light divisions crossed on the morning of the 27th at daylight, and we found the enemy in a strong position near Orthes, with his right on the heights on the high road to Dax, and occupying the village of St. Boes, and his left the heights above Orthes and that town, and opposing the passage of the river by Sir R. Hill.

The course of the heights on which the enemy had placed his army, necessarily retired his centre, while the strength of the position gave extraordinary advantages to the flanks.

I ordered Marshal Sir W. Beresford to turn, and attack the enemy's right with the 4th division under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, and the 7th division under Major-General Walker and Colonel Vivian's brigade of cavalry; while Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton should move along the great road leading from Peyrchorade to Orthes, and attack the heights on which the enemy's centre and left stood, with the 3d and 6th divisions, supported by Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Lord Edward Somerset's brigade of cavalry. Major-General Charles Baron Alten, with the light division, kept up the communication, and was in reserve between these two attacks. I likewise desired Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to cross the Gave and to turn, and to attack the enemy's left.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford carried the village of St. Boes with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir Lowry Cole, after an obstinate resistance by the enemy; but the ground was so narrow that the troops could not deploy to attack the heights, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of Major General Ross and Brigadier General Vasconcello's Portuguese brigade; and it was impossible to turn the enemy by their right, without an excessive extension of our line.

I therefore so far altered the plan of the action, as to order the immediate advance of the 3d and 6th divisions, and I moved forward Colonel Barnard's brigade of the light division, to attack the left of the height on which the enemy's right stood.

This attack, led by the 52d regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Colborne, and supported on their right by Major-General Brisbane's and Colonel Kean's brigades of the 3d division, and by simultaneous attacks on the left by Major-General Anson's brigade of the 4th division, and on the right by Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the remainder of the 3d division and the 6th division under Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton, dislodged the enemy from the heights, and gave us the victory.

In the meantime Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill had forced the passage of the Gave above Orthes, and seeing the state of the action, he moved immediately with the second division of infantry under Lieut.-General Sir William Stewart, and Major-General Fauc's brigade of cavalry, direct for the great road from Orthes to St. Sever, thus keeping upon the enemy's left.

The enemy retired at first in admirable order, taking every advantage of the numerous good positions which the country afforded. The losses, however, which they sustained in the continued attacks of our troops, and the danger with which they were threatened by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's movements, soon accelerated their movements, and the retreat at length became a flight, and their troops were in the utmost confusion. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton took advantage of the only opportunity which offered to charge with Major-General Lord

Edward Somerset's brigade, in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles, where the enemy had been driven from the high road by Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill. The 7th hussars distinguished themselves upon this occasion, and made many prisoners. We continued the pursuit till it was dusk, and I halted the army in the neighbourhood of Sault de Navailles.

I cannot estimate the extent of the enemy's loss: we have taken six pieces of cannon and a great many prisoners—the numbers I cannot at present report. The whole country is covered by their dead. Their army was in the utmost confusion when I last saw it passing the heights near Sault de Navailles, and many soldiers had thrown away their arms. The desertion has since been immense.

We followed the enemy the day after to this place; and we this day passed the Adour: Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the light division, and Colonel Vivian's brigade upon Mont de Marsan, where he has taken a very large magazine of provisions.

Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill has moved upon Aire, and the advanced posts of the centre are at Casares. The enemy are apparently retiring upon Agen, and have left open the direct road towards Bourdeaux.

Whilst the operations, of which I have above given the report, were carrying on, on the right of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope, in concert with Rear-Admiral Penrose, availed himself of an opportunity which offered on the 23d of February, to cross the Adour below Bayonne, and to take possession of both banks of the river at its mouth. The vessels destined to form the bridge could not get in till the 24th, when the difficult, and at this season of the year dangerous, operation of bringing them in was effected, with a degree of gallantry and skill seldom equalled. Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope particularly mentions Captain O'Reilly and Lieutenant Cheshire, Lieutenant Douglas, and Lieutenant Collins, of the royal navy, and also Lieutenant Debenham, agent of transports; and I am infinitely indebted to Rear Admiral Penrose for the cordial assistance I received from him in preparing for this plan, and for that which he gave Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope in carrying it into execution.

The enemy, conceiving that the means of crossing the river, which Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope had at his command, viz. rafts made of pontoons, had not enabled him to cross a large force in the course of the 23d, attacked the corps which he had sent over on that evening. This corps consisted of six hundred men of the 2d brigade of guards, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford, who repulsed the enemy immediately. The rocket brigade was of great use upon this occasion.

Three of the enemy's gun-boats were destroyed this day, and a frigate lying in the Adour received considerable damage from the fire of a battery of eighteen pounders, and was obliged to go higher up the river to the neighbourhood of the bridge.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope invested the citadel of Bayonne on the 25th, and Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre moved forward with the fourth Spanish army, in consequence of directions which I had left for him. On the 27th, the bridge having been completed, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Hope deemed it expedient to invest the citadel of Bayonne more closely than he had done before; and he attacked the village of St. Etienne, which he carried, having taken a gun and some prisoners from the enemy; and his posts are now within nine hundred yards of the outworks of the place.

The result of the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship is, that Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, and Navarrenx are invested, and the army having passed the Adour, are in possession of all the great communications across the river, after having beaten the enemy, and taken all their magazines. Your Lordship will have observed with satisfaction the able assistance which I have received in these operations from Marshal Sir William Beresford, Lieutenant-Generals Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and Sir Stapleton Cotton, and from all the General Officers, officers

and troops acting under their orders respectively. It is impossible for me sufficiently to express my sense of their merits, or of the degree in which the country is indebted to their zeal and ability, for the situation in which the army now finds itself.

All the troops, Portuguese as well as British, distinguished themselves: the 4th division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Lowry Cole, on the attack of St. Boes, and the subsequent endeavours to carry the right of the heights. The 3d, 6th, and light divisions, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, Sir H. Clinton, Major-General Charles Baron Alten, in the attack of the enemy's position on the heights; and these and the 7th division, under Major-General Walker, in the various operations and attacks during the enemy's retreat.

The charge made by the 7th hussars, under Lord Edward Somerset, was highly meritorious.

The conduct of the artillery throughout the day deserved my entire approbation. I am likewise much indebted to Quarter-Master-General Sir George Murray, and the Adjutant-General Sir Edward Pakenham, for the assistance I have received from them, and to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal staff, and to the Marischal de Campo Don Miguel Alava.

The last accounts which I have received from Catalonia are of the 20th. The French commanders of the garrisons of Llerida, Mequinenza, and Mauzen, had been induced to evacuate these places by orders sent them by the Baron D'Eroles, in Marshal Suchet's cypher, of which he had got possession. The troops composing these garrisons having joined, were afterwards surrounded in the pass of Maell, on their march towards the French frontier, by a detachment from their Anglo-Sicilian corps, and one from the first Spanish army. Lieut.-General Copons allowed them to capitulate, but I have not yet received from him any report on this subject, nor do I yet know what is the result.

It was expected in Catalonia that Marshal Suchet would immediately evacuate that province; and I hear here that he is to join Marshal Soult. I have not yet received the detailed reports of the capitulation of Jaca. I enclose returns of the killed and wounded during the late operations.

I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp, Major Freemantle, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Total Loss from the 14th to the 17th February, 1814, inclusive.

General Total—1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, killed; 1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 12 serjeants, 4 drummers, 151 rank and file, wounded; 12 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded from the 14th to the 17th of February, 1814, inclusive.

British killed, 15th Feb.—Royal Artillery—Lieut. George Moore.

British wounded, 14th Feb.—3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Charles Cameron (Major), severely.—50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Wm. A. Gordon (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieut. Arthur Pigot Brown, slightly. 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Frederick Peter Blassiere, severely. 93d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Richard M'Donnell, slightly.

15th February.—General Staff—Major-General Wm. Henry Pringle, severely. 3d Guards—Captain Wm. Clitherow, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Byng, severely (since dead). 28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Arthur Gale, severely, Lieut. Stephen Gordon, slightly. 31st Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Edward Knox, severely. 31st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Charles Bruce, severely. 50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Richard Jones, Adjutant John Myles, severely. 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Lieut. Got

Lerche, severely (left arm amputated). 66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. Stepney Saint George, severely. 93d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Seton, severely.

Portuguese wounded.—5th Cacadores—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Pedro Fearon, 31st Reg. severely (since dead); Lieut. S. Jose Correa, slightly; Ensign Jose Perriere, severely (since dead).

British wounded, 16th Feb.—66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. John Lambrecht, slightly.

Portuguese wounded, 16th Feb.—6th Cacadores—Ensign Antonio de Padare, severely.

British wounded, 17th Feb.—50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Charles Brown, severely. (Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj. Gen.

Total British and Portuguese loss from the 23d to 26th February, 1814, inclusive.—2 captains, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 16 rank and file, 1 horse, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 6 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 1 staff, 9 serjeants, 3 drummers, 110 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, from the 23d to the 26th Feb. 1814, inclusive.

British officers killed, 23d Feb.—Royal Engineers—Captain Thomas Pitts. 68th Foot—Captain James W. M. Leith.

24th Feb.—94th Foot—Ensign Richard Topp.

British officers wounded, 23d Feb.—68th Foot—Lieut. Henry Stapylton, severely, (since dead).

24th Feb.—5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain James Culley, severely; Lieut. Rowland Pennington, severely. 37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. Joseph Barry, severely; Lieut. Wm. Wolsley Lamplier, slightly.

British officers missing, 24th Feb.—37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. George Jackson.

Portuguese officers wounded, 23d Feb.—2d Cacadores—Major Francisco Pamplena, Lieut. Gabriel de Carmo Lima, Ensigns Antonio Figuera, Francisco de Prado, and Antonio de Prado Tragozo.

24th Feb.—11th Cacadores—Lieut. Pedro de Megalhaez Peixoto, Ensign Jose Antonio Beboxo, Adjutant Joze Teixeira de Mosquito.

Total loss on the 27th of Feb.—British—1 major, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 staff, 21 serjeants, 2 drummers, 169 rank and file, killed; 2 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 7 majors, 30 captains, 49 lieutenants, 14 ensigns, 1 staff, 1 quartermaster, 67 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1203 rank and file, 33 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 27 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 serjeants, 59 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 11 ensigns, 20 serjeants, 6 drummers, 452 rank and file, wounded; 3 serjeants, 36 rank and file, missing.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th Feb. 1814.

British officers killed.—Royal German Artillery—Captain Frederick Lympher (Major). Royal Engineers—Captain Parker. 5th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. H. L. Hopkins. 6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieuts. Wm. Pattulo and Henry Scott. 26th Foot—Major James Bent, Capt. J. de St. Auriu. 42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Adjutant-Lieut. J. W. Innes. 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. John Metcalf. 37th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. James Fitzgerald. 88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. H. McDermott, Lieut. James Moriarty. Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain Charles Millins. Brunswick Light Infantry—Capt. Ernest de Brexeim, Lieut. Ernest Kosbenahr.

Portuguese officers killed.—21st Regt. of the Line—Capt. Samuel Germin. 11th Cacadores—Lieut.-Col. — Kilshaw, Capt. Antonio Re du Silva.

British officers wounded.—General Staff—Major-General George Walker, slightly; Major-General Robert Ross, severely. 6th Foot—Brigade-Major Captain Edward Fitzgerald, severely. 77th Foot—Brigade-Major Captain George J. Westcott, se-

verely. 58th Foot—Captain — Brook, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Gen. Sir H. Clinton, severely. 1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Capt. George Dukin, Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Cotton, severely. 7th Hussars—Major W. Thornhill, severely; Captain P. A. Heyliger, severely; Lieut. Robert Douglas, slightly. 13th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Robert Nesbit, slightly. 6th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Henry Rogers, slightly; Captain James Thompson, severely; Capt. Samuel de la Cherois Smith, slightly; Lieutenant Alexander Jones, severely; Lieuts. Matthew Wm. Gelder and John Crawford, slightly; Ensign Thos. Blood, severely; Ensign Henry de Chain, slightly. 7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieuts. Patrick Burke, Richard Nantes, Charles Lorentz, and Donald Cameron, slightly. 20th Foot—Captain John Murray (Major), severely; Captains Robert Tilford and D. A. Smith, Lieut. Charles Connor, severely; Lieut. E. L. Godfrey, slightly; Lieut. James Murray, severely. 23d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains Henry Wynne and Charles Jolliffe, severely; Lieut. Wm. Harris, severely. 24th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain Wm. Le Messurier, slightly; Capt. James Ingram, severely; Lieut. George Stack, severely. 27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut. Alexander Nixon, slightly. 32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wm. Cowell, severely; Captain James Walker, slightly; Lieut. Duncan Stewart, severely; Lieut. James Brander, slightly. 45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Forbes, and Major L. Greenwell (Lieut.-Colonel), slightly; Captain James Lester, Lieut. James Mac Pherson, Lieut. P. S. Crosby, Lieut. James Coghlan, Lieut. Ralph Stewart, severely; Lieut. H. Middleton, slightly; Ensign Arman Lowry, severely. 52d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain Patrick Campbell (Major), slightly; Captains Charles Earl of March and Charles Yorke, severely; Lieut. James Price Holford, slightly; Lieutenants William Richmond Nixon and John Leaf, severely. 55th Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain John Charles Wood, Ensign Nesbit Wood, severely; Ensign Charles Alexander M'Donnel, slightly. 60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain Ignace Franchini, Lieut. John Carrie, slightly. 68th Foot—Ensign Thomas Shelden, severely. 74th Foot—Capt. George Lester, Lieut. Daniel Ewin, severely; Lieut. George Edward Ironside, slightly; Ensign Thomas Shore, severely; Ensign Jonathan Luttrell, slightly. 82d Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Chas. Edward Conyers, Lieutenant John M'Gregor Drummond, severely. 83d Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Wm. Henry Carr (Lieutenant-Colonel) severely; Major John Blaquiere, slightly; Captain Gilbert Elliot, Lieut. J. Baldwin, severely; Lieut. A. Stevenson, slightly; Ensign Pierce Nugent, severely; Adjutant and Lieut. Joseph Swinburn, slightly. 87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Joseph Frederick Desbarres, Lieuts. Wm. Montgarret and James Doyne Thompson, severely; Lieuts. Richard Greedy and Wm. Maginniss, slightly. 88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Col. John Taylor (Colonel), Captain James Oates, severely; Capt. R. Bunworth, slightly; Lieuts. — Fitzpatrick, John Davern George Faries, George Cresswell, R. Holland, C. G. Stewart, Ensign B. Reynolds, severely; Ensign D. M'Intosh, slightly; Adjutant Lieut. Mitchell, severely. 91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. Wm. Gunn, severely; Lieutenants Alexander Campbell, (1) and John Marshal, severely; Ensign John Taylor, severely. 94th Foot—Lieut. Archibald Robertson, slightly. Chasseurs Britanniques—Capt. Felix Prevost and Charles de Cueille, severely; Lieut. Charles Duplatel, slightly; Ensigns John Geulanis and Aylmer Dalton, severely. Brunswick Light Infantry—Capt. Charles Schoenfeldt, severely; Lieut. Charles Thiete, slightly; Ensign Lewis Brander, severely; Lieut. Otto Brocemben, slightly. 88th Foot, 1st Batt. Volunteer — Walpole, severely.

British officer missing.—20th Foot—Captain George Tovey.

Portuguese officers wounded.—9th Regt. of the Line—Lieut. P. J. F. Portella, and Ensign Beuro Pereira, slightly. 11th Regt. of the Line—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel), David Donohue, Major Joas Covreira Geudes, Captain Jose Maria du Costa, severely; Captain Ignacio Pereira de Sourda, Lieut. Antonio de Gouveia, slightly; Ensign Thomas de Magalhaens, severely; Ensign Joaquim Maria, slightly; Ensign Antonio de Cavalho Savedra, severely; Ensign Valentine de Al-

vida, slightly. 12th Regt. of the Line—Ensign Jose Ferreira, slightly. 21st Regt. of the Line—Lieut. William Galbraith, slightly. 23d Regt. of the Line—Lieut.-Col. Jose Coimbra de Mello, Capt. John Grant King, severely. Lieutenant Jose Paulo Morato, slightly; Lieut. Pedro Antonio Rebocca, Ensign Antonio Luis da Fonseca, Ensign Jose Rodriguez Meduros, Ensign Joachim Roberto, severely. 1st Cacadores—Lieut.-Col. K. Snodgrass, severely; Lieut. Antonio Victorino, slightly; Ensign Manuel Ferreira, severely. 7th Cacadores—Capt. Pedro Celestino de Barros, severely. 11th Cacadores—Capt. Jose Bento de Magalbas, severely; Ensign Francisco Duarte, slightly.

Total of the Supplementary Return of the 27th of February, 1814.—4 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 4 sergeants, 30 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers wounded in the Supplementary Return of the 27th of Feb. 1814.—56th Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign James Sweeney, slightly. 71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. George Wm. Horton, slightly.

(Signed) E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

St. Sever, March 4, 1814.—MY LORD,—The rain which fell in the afternoon of the 1st swelled the Adour, and all the rivulets falling into that river, so considerably, as materially to impede our further progress, and to induce me on the next day to halt the army till I could repair the bridges, all of which the enemy had destroyed. The rain continued till last night, and the river is so rapid that the pontoons cannot be laid upon it.

The enemy had collected a corps at Aire, probably to protect the evacuation of a magazine which they had at that place. Sir Rowland Hill attacked this corps on the 2d, and drove them from their post with considerable loss, and took possession of the town and magazine. I am sorry to have to report, that we lost the Hon. Lieut. Col. Hood on this occasion, an officer of great merit and promise. In other respects our loss was not severe.

I enclose Sir Rowland Hill's report, which affords another instance of the conduct and gallantry of the troops under his command. I have, &c.

The Earl Bathurst.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Aire, March 3, 1814.—MY LORD,—In pursuance of your Lordship's instructions I yesterday advanced with the troops under my command upon the road leading to this place, on the left bank of the Adour. Upon the arrival of the advanced guard within two miles of this town, the enemy was discovered occupying a strong ridge of hills, having his right flank upon the Adour, and thus covering the road to this place. Notwithstanding the strength of his position, I ordered the attack, which was executed by the 2d division under Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, (which advanced on the road leading to this place, and thus gained possession of the enemy's extreme right), and by one brigade of the Portuguese division under Brigadier General La Costa, which ascended the heights occupied by the enemy at about the centre of his position.

The Portuguese brigade succeeded in gaining possession of the ridge, but were thrown into such confusion by the resistance made by the enemy, as would have been of the most serious consequence, had it not been for the timely support given by the 2d division under Lieutenant General Sir William Stewart, who, having previously beaten back the enemy directly opposed to him, and seeing them returning to charge the Portuguese brigade, ordered forward the first brigade of the 2d division, which, led by Major-General Barnes, charged the enemy in the most gallant style, and beat them back, throwing their column into the greatest confusion. The enemy made various attempts to regain the ground, but Lieutenant-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, having now been joined by Major-General Byng's brigade, was enabled to drive them from all their positions, and finally from this town.

By all accounts of prisoners, and from my own observations, at least two divisions of the enemy were engaged. Their loss in killed and wounded has been very great, and we have above one hundred prisoners. The enemy's line of retreat seems to have been by the right bank of the Adour, with exception of some part of their force, which being cut off from the river by our rapid advance to this town, retired in the greatest confusion, in the direction of Pau. These troops have left their arms in every direction.

I cannot omit this opportunity of expressing to your Lordship the gallant and unremitting exertions of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir W. Stewart, and the General and other officers of the 2d division; of Major-General Fauc's brigade of cavalry, and Captain Bean's troop of horse artillery, throughout the whole of the late operations; and I must, in justice, mention the gallant charge made yesterday by Major-General Barnes, at the head of the 50th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, and the 92d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, in which he was ably seconded by his staff, Brigade Major Wemyss and Captain Hamilton. Major General Byng's brigade supported the movement of Major-Gen. Barnes, and decided the advantage of the day. Captain Macdonald, of the horse artillery, distinguished himself much in attempting to rally the Portuguese troops.

I trust our loss, considering the advantageous position occupied by the enemy, has not been severe; but I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Hood, Assistant Adjutant-General to the 2d division, who was unfortunately killed during the contest of yesterday. I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen.

Total British Loss from the 28th Feb. to 2d March 1814, inclusive.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, 5 horses killed; 1 general-staff, 1 major, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 2 drummers, 112 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

(Signed)

E. M. PAKENHAM, Adj.-Gen.

Names of the Officers Killed and Wounded from the 28th February to the 2d March 1814, inclusive.

Killed, 2d March.—3d Guards.—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Frederick W. Hood, (A. A. G.)—50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Duncan M'Donnell—71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. James Anderson. *Wounded*, 28th February.—10th Hussars—Captain Benjamin Harding, severely. 2d March.—General Staff.—Major-General E. Barnes, slightly. 3d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. William Woods, slightly.—50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capts. John W. Henderson and V. Robert Lovett, severely; Lieutenants Holman Custance and Henry Tyge Jauncey, slightly.—66th Foot, 2d Batt.—Major Daniel Dodgen (Lieut.-Colonel), severely.—71st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Hector Munro, slightly; Lieut. H. T. Lockyer, severely.—92d Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain William Tyfe, severely; Lieutenants J. A. Durie and Richard M'Donnell, slightly.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, March 22, 1814.

Downing-Street, March 22, 1814.—*Dispatches of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received, addressed to Earl Bathurst, by the Marquis of Wellington, dated Aire, 13th and 14th March, 1814.*

Aire, 13th March, 1814.—The excessive bad weather and violent fall of rain, in the beginning of the month, having swelled, to an extraordinary degree, all the rivers, and rendered it difficult and tedious to repair the numerous bridges, which the ene-

my had destroyed in their retreat, and the different parts of the army being without communication with each other, I was obliged to halt. The enemy retired after the affair with Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill on the 2d, by both banks of the Adour towards Tarbes, probably with a view to be joined by the detachments from Marshal Suchet's army, which left Catalonia in the last week in February. In the mean time I sent, on the 7th, a detachment, under Major General Fane, to take possession of Pau; and another on the 8th, under Marshal Sir William Beresford, to take possession of Bourdeaux. I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the Marshal arrived there yesterday, (the small force which was there having in the preceding evening retired across the Garonne), and that this important city is in our possession. Lieut.-General Don Manuel Frere joined the army this day, with that part of the 4th army under his immediate command, and I expect that Major General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry will join to-morrow. I learn from Major-General Fane, who commands Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill's out-posts, that the enemy have this day collected a considerable force in the neighbourhood of Couchez, and I therefore conclude that they have been joined by the detachment of the army of Catalonia, which, it is reported, amounts to 10,000 men. Nothing important has occurred at the blockade of Bayonne, or in Catalonia, since I addressed your Lordship last.

Aire, March 14, 1814.—I enclose Marshal Sir William Beresford's private letter to me, written after his arrival at Bourdeaux, from which you will see that the Mayor and people of the town have adopted the white cockade, and declared for the House of Bourbon. Marshal Sir W. Beresford's private letter, to which Lord Wellington's dispatch refers, is dated Bourdeaux, 12th March, 1814. It states, in substance, that he entered the city on that day. That he was met a short distance from the town, by the civil authorities and population of the place, and was received in the city with every demonstration of joy. The magistrates and the city guards took off the eagles and other badges, and spontaneously substituted the white cockade, which had been adopted universally by the people of Bourdeaux. Eighty-four pieces of cannon were found in the city; and an hundred boxes of secreted arms had been produced already.

Admiralty Office, March 22, 1814.—Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. the following return of the casualties in the passage of the Bar of the Adour, an account of which was inserted in the Gazette of the 15th inst; *A Return of the Casualties in the Passage of the Bar of Bayonne, on the 24th day of February, 1814.*

His Majesty's Brig Martial.—Captain Elliot, drowned; Surgeon (Mr Norman), killed; four seamen, drowned.

His Majesty's Brig Lyra.—Mr. Henry Bloye, master's mate, leading the passage of the Bar, drowned; five seamen drowned.

His Majesty's Ship Porcupine.—Two seamen drowned.

Three transport boats lost, number of men unknown.

Gun-boat, No. 20.—One seaman and one artilleryman badly wounded.

One Spanish chasee mance, the whole of whose crew perished in an instant.

(Signed) D. O'REILLY, Commander of the Naval Detachment on the Adour.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, March 26, 1814.

Admiralty Office, March 26, 1814.—Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Caledonia, off Toulon, February 13, 1814.

Vol. II. No. 9. N. S.

2U

A few minutes after day-light this morning, a detachment of three sail of the line and three frigates, under a Rear-Admiral's flag, was discovered under all sail, standing to the southward to which general chase was given. A little after eight A. M. they tacked together and stood towards Porquerolles, with a strong wind at east, just then sprung up: half an hour after the fleet tacked also. The enemy then visible from our tops, was pressing to get within the islands through the Grand and Petit passes to Toulon. The fleet crowded all sail to cut them off.

The Boyne leading in the most handsome manner followed by the Caledonia, could only with every exertion bring the Romulus, the sternmost of the line of battle ships, to action; which she closely engaged in a very superior style, receiving the fire of the other ships crossing her a-head. The enemy was running before the wind at the rate of ten knots, and so close to the rocks, that perceiving he could not be stopped, without the inevitable loss of the Boyne and Caledonia, I waved to Captain Burlton to haul to the wind, deeply mortified that his persevering gallantry could not be rewarded. The fire of the Romulus had been repeatedly silenced, and in her disabled state was evidently much pressed.

I enclose a statement of the casualties on board the Boyne; many of the wounds are inconsiderable.

The able manner in which that ship was handled, in a very critical position, called from me a public expression of my approbation.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, March 29, 1814.

Admiralty Office, March 29, 1814.—Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Michael Seymour, of his Majesty's ship Hannibal, addressed to Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's ship Hannibal, at sea, March 27.—SIR, I have the pleasure to acquaint you of the capture of La Sultane French frigate, of 44 guns, and 330 men, at a quarter past three P. M. yesterday, after an ineffectual endeavour to disable this ship. When spread on the look-out from the Hebrus, at ten A. M. Isle de Bas S. E. twelve leagues, with a light breeze from the S. W. it became very thick weather, and guns were heard in the N. N. E. and on its clearing up, proceeded under all sail, I found the Hebrus near me, the Sparrow in the N. W. and two enemy's frigates E. by N. five or six miles distant, one with jury topmasts and sails, and the other with double reefed top-sails, apparently having suffered from tempest or action. We neared them fast, but on the wind's changing at eleven to the N. N. W. very fresh, one hauled S. E. and the other E. by N. and I directed the Hebrus, as the best sailing ship, and the Sparrow, to pursue the seemingly most perfect frigate; and I lost sight of them, going above ten knots, at two P. M. when the Hebrus was closing the enemy very fast, and afterwards about three or four guns were heard.

The other ship is L'Etoile, which, with La Sultane, lost each twenty killed, and about thirty wounded, in action with the Creole and Astrea, off Isle of Mayo, two months since, and each had three hundred and fifty men on sailing from the Loire. I have given charge of the prize to Lieutenant Crouch, an able officer, who has served many years with me; and I have the honour to be, &c.

MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Captain.

To Sir R. Bickerton, Bart. Admiral of the
Blue, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. Portsmouth.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY April 2, 1814.

His Majesty's ship Hebrus, Plymouth, March 29, 1814.—Sir,—When the Hannibal and his Majesty's ship under my command separated on the morning of the 26th, in chase of the two French frigates we had fallen in with, we continued in pursuit of the one you were pleased to detach us after, the whole day, with all our canvas spread. About midnight he reached the Race of Alderney, and the wind scanting, we began to gain upon him fast; by the time he had run the length of Point Joboerg, leading into the bay of la Hogue, he was obliged to attempt rounding it almost within the wash of the breakers; and here, after an anxious chase of fifteen hours, and running him upwards of one hundred and twenty miles, we were fortunate enough, between one and two in the morning, to bring him to battle; we crossed his stern, our jib-boom passing over his taffrail, and shot in betwixt him and the shore, in eight fathoms water; and it falling calm about this time, the ships continued nearly in the same spot until the conclusion of the action.—At its commencement we suffered considerably in our rigging; the enemy firing high, he shot away our foretop mast and fore-yard, crippled our main mast and bowsprit, and cut away almost every shroud, stay, and brace we had. Our fire from the first and throughout, was directed at our opponent's hull, and the ships being as close together as they could be without touching, he suffered most severely, every shot which struck passing through him. About four o'clock his mizen mast fell by the board, and his fire ceased, when after an obstinate contest of two hours and a quarter, he hailed us, to say that he had struck his colours. The moment we could get possession it became necessary to put the heads of both ships off shore, as well from the apprehension of grounding as to get them clear from a battery which had been firing at both of us during the whole action, those on shore not being able, from the darkness, to distinguish one from the other; fortunately the tide set us round the point, and we anchored soon afterwards in Vauville Bay, in order to secure our masts as well as we were able.

I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) EDMUND PALMER.

Captain of his Majesty's ship Hebrus.

Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. His Majesty's ship Hannibal.

13 killed, 25 wounded, on board the Hebrus.—40 killed; 71 wounded on board l'Etoile.

The Gazette contains a letter from Captain Hayes, of the Majestic, dated at Ser, Feb 5, giving the particulars of the capture of a French frigate, the *Terpsichore*, of 44 guns, and 320 men.

A Letter from Captain Rowley, of the Eagle, dated at Malta, Feb. 6, reports the destruction of a French frigate, the *Uranie*.

A letter from Captain Hoste, of his Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, reports the surrender of the fort of Cattaro.

Supplement to the London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1814.

Downing-Street, April 1, 1814.—A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been this day received at Earl Bathurst's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G.

Tarbes, March 29, 1814.—**MY LORD,**—The enemy collected their force at Couches on the 13th, as I reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of that date, which induced me to concentrate the army in the neighbourhood of Ayre. The various detachments which I had sent out, and the reserves of cavalry and artillery moving out of Spain, did not join till the 17th. In the mean time the enemy not finding his situation at Couches very secure, retired on the 15th to Lembege, keeping his advanced posts towards Couches. The army marched on the 18th, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill drove in the enemy's out-posts upon Lembege. The enemy retired in the night upon Vic Bigorre; and on the following day, the 19th, held a strong rear-guard in the vineyards in front of the town. Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton, with the 3d division, and Major-General Bock's brigade, made a most handsome movement upon this rear-guard, and drove them through the vineyards and town; and the army assembled at Vic Bigorre and Rabestens.

The enemy retired in the night upon Tarbes. We found them this morning with the advanced posts of their left in the town, and their right upon the heights near the windmill of Oleac; their centre and left were retired, the latter being upon the heights near Angos. We marched in two columns from Vic Bigorre and Rabestens; and I made Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton turn and attack the right, with the 6th division, through the village of Dous, while Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill attacked the town by the high road from Vic Bigorre.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton's movement was very ably made, and was completely successful: the light division, under Major-General C. Baron Alten, likewise drove the enemy from the heights above Orleix; and Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill having moved through the town, and disposed his columns for the attack, the enemy retired in all directions. The enemy's loss was considerable in the attack made by the light division—our's has not been considerable in any of these operations.

Our troops are encamped this night upon the Larzet and Larroz; Lieut.-General Sir H. Clinton with the 6th division, and Lieut.-General Sir Stapleton Cotton with Major-General Pousonby's and Lord Edward Somerset's brigades of cavalry, being well advanced upon their right. Although the enemy's opposition has not been of a nature to try the troops, I have had every reason to be satisfied with their conduct in all these affairs, particularly with that of the third division in the attack of the vineyards and town of Vic Bigorre yesterday, and with that of the 6th division and light division this day.

In all the partial affairs of the cavalry, ours have shewn their superiority; and two squadrons of the 14th dragoons, under Captain Miller, of the 14th, and one squadron of the 15th, on the 15th, conducted themselves most gallantly, and took a great number of prisoners. The 4th Portuguese dragoons, under Col. Campbell, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well in a charge on the 13th.—I have not received any recent intelligence from Catalonia.—I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Downing-Street, April 2, 1814.—A dispatch has been received by Earl Bathurst from Viscount Castlereagh, wherein his Lordship states that the negotiations which have been held at Chatillon between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers and the Plenipotentiaries of the French Government, were broken off on the 18th ult.

Foreign-Office, April 2, 1814.—Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been this day received at this Office.

Arcis, March 18, 1814.—**MY LORD,**—In consequence of successes obtained by Marshal Blücher's army near Laon, Prince Schwartzenberg carried his head-quarters on the 15th to Pont-sur-Seine, and, with the view of assuming the offensive, directed the 4th, 5th, and 6th corps to pass the Seine, and endeavour to establish themselves at Villeneuve, Provins, and Bray, while the 3d corps, established itself at

Sens. Before these movements, however, were carried into complete execution, the news of the defeat of a part of General St. Priest's corps on the 14th, and the occupation of Rheims by the enemy, arrived.

Prince Schwartzberg determined to suspend the movement he had commenced; he brought his head-quarters on the 16th to this place, and collected his army within reach of it.

The details of the affair of General St. Priest have not yet been received; I fear that officer was most severely wounded, he retired in the direction of Berri au Bac, and is supposed to have formed his junction with Gen. D'Yorck.

By the direction of this retreat, Rheims was left open to the French, who immediately occupied it. From thence they moved upon Chalons and Epernay, which they took possession of on the 16th, the small garrisons which occupied them having retired upon their approach.

The enemy yesterday made no movement in advance from those places. It has however to day been reported from General Kutusoff, that Buonaparte was last night at Epernay, and that he is advancing upon Fere Champenoise.

In the contemplation of such a movement, and in the determination in any case to march upon Chalons, to support the movements of General Blucher, Prince Schwartzberg had yesterday directed the different corps of his army to move into a position, the guards and reserves between Donnemont and Dommartin; the 5th corps between Rammerci and Arcis; the 6th corps between Arcis and Charny; the 4th to form the left at Mery; the 3d to assemble between Nogent and Pont-sur-Seine.

General Bubna waited the arrival of a corps of Austrians, which was advancing upon the road of Nantua, to assume the offensive; he would then co-operate in the attack on Lyons.

I have the honour of reporting to your Lordship that the fortress of Castrin has surrendered to the Allies.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) BURGHERSH, Lieut.-Colonel 63d Regiment.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1814.

Admiralty-Office, April 4, 1814.—LIEUTENANT Collins, Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Penrose, arrived here this morning, with a letter from Admiral Lord Keith to John Wilson Croker, Esq. transmitting one to his Lordship from the Rear-Admiral, dated in the Gironde, Point of Talmont, E. S. E. about three miles, the 27th of March, giving an account of his having that day entered the river, and proceeded up to that anchorage with his Majesty's ship Egmont, the Andromache, and Belle Poule frigates, and some smaller vessels, after receiving the fire of some forts and batteries at the mouth of the river, but without sustaining any loss from it. On approaching Point Coubre, the enemy's line of battle ship Regulus, with three brigs of war, and some chassees marces, were discovered preparing to weigh from off Royan. The squadron gave chase to these vessels as high as the shoal of Talmont, where the Regulus and the brigs passed up through the narrow channel to the north, apparently buoyed for the purpose, under protection of the strong batteries on each side the bay of Talmont, and the British squadron anchored outside the shoal.—The Rear-Admiral highly commends the exertions of the officers under his orders, in unsuccessfully passing through the dangers of the navigation.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1814.

Foreign-Office, April 5, 1814.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been this day received at this Office, from the Right Hon. Lord Burghersh, and Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, K. B.

Fere Champenoise, March 26, 1814.—MY LORD,—In considerable doubt whether this dispatch will reach you, I am still anxious to seize the first opportunity of informing you of the events which have taken place since my last letters, and which, up to the present moment, have been attended with the most brilliant successes. In the morning of the 23d, the different corps of this army were assembled in positions, from whence the whole were directed upon Vitry. The Russian light division of cavalry of the guard, under General Count Augercowsky, advanced from Metterclin to Sommepeuis, where they attacked a considerable body of infantry, killed and made prisoners a great number of them, and took twenty pieces of cannon. This attack was conducted with so much talent and rapidity, that the loss on the part of the Russians was inconsiderable. The enemy immediately after began to desile from all their positions near Arcis, directing themselves upon Vitry. Count Wrede endeavoured to intercept their march, but was unable to do so. The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg followed them, and did them considerable mischief. By a French courier taken at the charge of the Russian cavalry at Sommepeuis, it was ascertained that the corps of Marshals Ney and McDonald were in our front, filing to join Buonaparte, who was already at St. Dizier. The Commandant of Vitry had been summoned by Marshal Ney, and threatened with the massacre of the whole garrison if he did not surrender; he had, however, refused; Vitry was still in our possession. By an intercepted letter of Buonaparte's, the objects of his movements were discovered. Prince Schwartzenberg, in consequence, halted his army on the Marne during the night of the 23d, the French having entirely passed to the other bank of that river. Buonaparte having placed himself upon our line of communication with the rear, and our junction with the army of Marshal Blücher being formed by the arrival of General Winzingerode from Chalons at Vitry, it was determined that the whole of the two great Allied Armies should march upon Paris. With this object the whole army broke up yesterday, and had advanced in one column upon this place. The corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier appear to have received orders to join Buonaparte; they arrived within two leagues of Vitry on the night of the 24th. The advanced guard of the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg fell in with them soon after he had commenced his march in this direction. The enemy perceiving a considerable force advancing upon him, retired; the cavalry of the 4th and 6th corps pursued. The light cavalry division of Russian Guards again distinguished itself; it charged first the enemy's cuirassiers, next his masses of infantry; in both it succeeded; a great number of killed and wounded were left on the field of battle, ten pieces of cannon taken, and near one thousand prisoners. Several other charges were made by the Austrian cuirassiers and the Wirtemberg cavalry; the enemy suffered from them considerably, and was pursued, with the loss of above 30 pieces of cannon, to Sezanne. The results of these affairs are not yet completely known; I will transmit them to your Lordship by the first opportunity. Upon the arrival of Prince Schwartzenberg at Fere Champenoise, a cannonade was observed upon our right; soon after a body of infantry was seen moving upon the head-quarters. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia immediately directed a train of artillery which belonged to the 6th corps, and which was passing at the time, to place itself in position against this corps. The cavalry

which was in the rear of this body was soon after discovered to belong to the army of Marshal Blücher, which had been pursuing it during the greater part of the day. Prince Schwartzberg immediately brought up a considerable portion of cavalry from the corps that were pursuing Marshals Marmont and Mortier; the Emperor of Russia directed the advance of the Russian guns: the whole body of French infantry was surrounded, they were charged on all sides, under the immediate direction of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzberg; after resistance, which does honour to the enemy's troops, the whole of his two masses, amounting to four thousand eight hundred infantry, with twelve pieces of cannon, were taken. Such have been, my Lord, the triumphant results of yesterday. The troops are already in advance this morning; the cavalry will arrive to-day at La Ferte Gaucher. Gen. Winzingerode, with ten thousand cavalry, is in observation of Buonaparte's army, on the side of St. Dizier; its direction is not as yet known. It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your Lordship, that Colonel Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack. Colonel Campbell, continuing that gallant distinguished course which has ever marked his military career, had charged with the first cavalry which penetrated the French masses; the Cossacks who came to support this cavalry mistook him for a French officer, and struck him to the ground.—From the appearances this morning, I am, however, in considerable hope of his recovery. Colonel Rapatel, late Aide-de-Camp of General Moreau, was also unfortunately killed. I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHESH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Fere Champenoise, March 26, 1814.—MY LORD,—Buonaparte, having failed in his attempt to debouche from Plancy and Arcis, across the Aube, and having abandoned his idea of attacking Prince Schwartzberg in his position at Menil-la-Comptesse, seems to have been guided in his next operations by the desire of preventing the junction of the armies of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blücher. Did he not succeed to the utmost in this object, it was evidently his best policy to force their union, and their communications as far to the rear, and make it as circuitous as possible. It is further manifest, by intercepted letters, that Buonaparte was of opinion, that the movement he determined on, on the right of Prince Schwarzenberg, might induce him to fall back towards the Rhine, for fear of losing his communications—that he thus would be able to relieve his places, and be in a better situation to cover Paris. It generally occurs, that manœuvres are made with the advance, or the head of an army; but Buonaparte, in his present undertaking, seems to have pushed his object so far, by the passage of the Aube with his whole army near Vitry, as to have left himself completely open to that bold and magnificent decision which was immediately adopted. Buonaparte put his whole army in motion on the evening of the 21st for Vitry. That night he remained at Sommepeux; on the following day the advanced corps of his army arrived at Vitry, and summoned the place. It had been placed by Col. — in a very tolerable state of defence, and it had a garrison of between three and four thousand Prussians. Marshal Ney endeavoured, by every menace, to obtain a surrender; but the brave Prussian Colonel resolutely refused, and held the town, which reduced the French Commander to cross the Marne by bridges constructed near Trignicourt. Buonaparte here passed his whole army on the 23d and 24th, and was immediately ascertained to have taken the direction of St. Dizier. Three objects might be now in his view, by the movements round our right,—to force us back; if this failed, to operate upon our communications, and even proceed to form a junction with Marshal Angereau; or finally, by moving to his fortresses of Metz, &c. prolong the war by resistance on a new line, while he placed us in the centre of France, having taken the best precautions in his power for the defence of the capital. The Allies on the 22d having crossed to the right of the Aube, lost

no time in adopting the bold resolution of forming the junction of the two armies to the westward, thus placing themselves between the French army and Paris, and proceeding with a united force of at least of 200,000 men to the capital of the French empire. In order the better to mask this movement, the march of the Allied Army was made from Pougy, Lesmont, and Arcis, on Vitry, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, by two extraordinary marches of eighteen and twelve leagues, established his head-quarters with those of the Field-Marshal at Vitry, on the 24th instant. A very brilliant capture of several pieces of cannon, fifteen hundred prisoners, and a large number of caissons, was made by General Augerauski, of the cavalry of the Russian guard, on the 23d; and on this day and the preceding several advanced guard affairs took place between General Wrede's corps, the Prince of Wirtemberg's, and the enemy.

So soon as the Marshal took this decision, he made his dispositions accordingly, by forming a corps on the Bar-sur-Aube line, which he has committed to the care of General Ducca, to protect the head-quarters of the Emperor of Austria, his supplies, &c. and carry them, if necessary, towards the army of the south, and also, by vigorously pressing forward in his operations towards the capital, to secure his rear, while he pursues his objects in front. The combined army marched in three columns to Fere Champenoise on the 25th. All the cavalry of the army formed the advance, and were to push forward to Sezanne. The 6th and 4th corps formed the advance of the centre column. The 5th was on the right, and the 3d corps, and the reserves and the guards on the left. Marshal Blucher was reported to have arrived with a great part of his army at Chalons. General Winzingerode and General Czernicheff, with all their cavalry, entered Vitry on the 23d, and were immediately detached to follow up Buonaparte's march to St. Dizier, threatening his rear. General Winzingerode's infantry had remained at Chalons with Marshal Blucher, together with General Woronzoff's and Sachon's corps. General Bulow had marched to attack Suissons, and Generals Torck and Kleist had moved on the line of Montmirail. By these general movements your Lordship will perceive, that had Buonaparte even not crossed the Aube, and passed between our two armies, he probably would have found himself in a similar position to that at Leipzig, and the result would have been, I have no doubt, of the same nature. The army was to have bivouacked on the 25th, at Fere Champenoise. It appears that the corps of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who had been retiring from before Marshal Blucher, were moving down towards Vitry to connect themselves with Buonaparte's operations, ignorant of his intentions, which may not have been fully formed until he found himself too far committed: these corps of his army were much perplexed on finding themselves close to Prince Schwartzberg's army when they expected to meet their own. It is a singular but a curious fact, that Marshal Marmont's advance was within a very short distance on the night of the 24th to Vitry, without the enemy's knowing it was in the occupation of the Allies. On the morning of the 25th the 6th corps, under General Reusske fell in with their advance, drove them back to Connastray and through Fere Champenoise: in the former place, a large number of caissons, waggons and baggage were taken. In the mean time, on the left, the Russian cavalry of the reserves, under the Grand Duke Constantine, was equally successful, charging the enemy, taking eighteen cannon, and many prisoners. But the principal brilliant movement of this day occurred after the allied troops in advance had passed through Champenoise; a detached column of the enemy, of 5000 men, under the conduct of General Ames, had been making its way under the protection of Marmont's corps, from the neighbourhood of Montmirail, to join Napoleon with his grand army. This corps had in charge an immense convoy, with 100,000 rations of bread and ammunition, and was of great importance, by the force attached to it. It had left Paris to proceed to Buonaparte, and the cavalry of Marshal Blucher's army were the first to discover and observe this corps on their march from Chalons. My Aid-de-Camp, Captain Harris, was fortunate

enough, looking out with some Cossacks, to give the first intelligence to Marshal Blücher of their position. The cavalry of Generals Kort and Basitchikoff's corps were immediately detached after them, and they were driven upon Fere Champenoise, as the cavalry of the grand army was advancing. Some attacks of the cavalry were made on this corps, who formed themselves in squares, and it is but justice to say, defended themselves in the most gallant manner, although they were young troops and gardes nationales; when they were completely surrounded by the cavalry of both armies, some officers were sent to demand their surrender, but they still kept marching on and firing, and did not lay down their arms; a battery of Russian artillery opened upon them, and renewed charges of artillery completed their destruction; and Generals Ames and Pathod, Generals of Division, five Brigadiers, five thousand prisoners, and twelve cannon, with the convoy, fell into our hands; Marmont and Mortier's rear guards seem to have drawn off in the direction of Sezanne, and it is difficult to say whether they will be able to effect their escape.

Every disposition is making to harass and surround them. But the moment is so eventful, and every intelligence gives rise to such new conjectures, that I can only beg your Lordship to excuse the very imperfect manner in which I am obliged to detail. The grand army marches to-day to Mailletot: head-quarters at Treffau, and the advance is to push as far as La Ferte Gaucher. Marshal Blücher, who was last night at Etayes, is to advance against Montmirail. Your Lordship will, I am sure, lament to learn, that that very deserving officer Colonel Neil Campbell was unfortunately wounded by a Cossack, in the *mêlée* of the cavalry, not being known: the pike was run into his back, but he is doing well. I am also particularly sorry to report the death of Colonel Rapatel, who was shot going up to one of the columns with a flag of truce. The loss of an officer so much and so justly beloved in this army, from his attachment to General Moreau, his excellent qualities, and his devotion to the good cause, has occasioned a general regret.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

*Head-quarters, Colomiers, March 27, 1814.—MY LORD,—*The reports from the different corps not having been received when I sent off my dispatch of the 26th, added to the hurry of the moment in which it was written, must be my apology for having much under-rated the success of the 25th instant. Upon the retreat of Marmont's, Mortier's and Arrighi's corps before the several columns of the armies, whose junction had been effected between Fere Champenoise and Chalons, above eighty pieces of cannon, besides the convoy alluded to in my dispatch of the 26th, and a great number of caissons, fell into our hands. The guns were abandoned in all directions by the enemy in the rapid retreat, and were captured not only by the cavalry of the Grand Duke Constantine and General Count Pahlen, but also by the corps of General Reisky and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg. Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, who had moved from Montmirail on La Ferte Gaucher, where they arrived on the 26th, very greatly augmented the enemy's discomfiture; Gen. D'Yorck's was very seriously engaged with the enemy, and took fifteen hundred prisoners at the latter place; and it may be fairly estimated that this part of Bonaparte's army has been so roughly handled as to have lost one third of its efficiency in point of numbers, with nearly all the artillery belonging to it. Nothing but continued forced marches could have enabled any part of the corps above alluded to to elude their victorious pursuers; and when I detail to your Lordship, that Marshal Blücher's army was at Fismes on the 24th, and was fighting at La Ferte Gaucher on the 26th, making a march of 26 leagues, it will be evident that no physical exertions can exceed those that the present unexampled crisis brings into action. The grand army was in position at Mailletot on the 26th. The march was continued in three columns from Fere Champenoise; the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia and Prince Schwartzberg were at Treffau; the cavalry of Count Pahlen were pushed

on beyond La Ferte Gaucher, joining Generals D'Yorck and Kleist; the cavalry and the reserve were bivouacked at La Vergiere on the right of the great road; the 6th and 4th corps were in the centre, the 5th on the left, and the 3d remained in the rear to cover all the baggage, artillery, parks and train, and to make the march of the whole compact. Generals Kaiseroff and Ledavin's partizan corps occupied and observed the country about Arcis and Troyes, between the Marne and Seine rivers. Intelligence was received from Generals Winzingerode and Czernicheff, who continued following Bonaparte's rear with ten thousand cavalry and forty pieces of cannon, that he was marching by Brienne to Bar-sur-Aube and Troyes, hastening back to the capital with the utmost precipitation; a plain demonstration (if any were wanting) that superiority of manœuvring, as well as superiority of force, were in his adversaries' scale. The Prince Field-Marshal continued his march this day without interruption; the head-quarters were established at Colomiers; the 6th corps arrived at Monson; Count Pahlen's cavalry, and the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, who were sent to turn the enemy's right, followed one part of the corps before us, which seemed now to have separated to Crecy; while Generals D'Yorck and Kleist pushed the other by advancing from La Ferte Gaucher to Meaux, where they will secure the passage of the Marne for Blucher's army; the 5th corps took up its ground near Chailly; the 3d at Meveillon; and the cavalry of the guard, the guards, and reserves in front of this place. Marshal Blucher's head-quarters are to night at La Ferte Jouarre, and to morrow his army will pass the Marne, which, I apprehend, the grand army will do at Lagny; thus concentrating nearly their whole force on the right bank of the river, and taking position on the heights of Mont Martre. I am as yet ignorant of the motives that may have directed the corps of the enemy in our front; whether a part has fallen back to form a noyau to the national guards, at Paris; and whether with some of these they will dispute momentarily the passage of the Marne to morrow, and whether the other part is moving by Provins to join Bonaparte remains to be seen, but in neither instance to be apprehended. Whatever may be the ultimate result of the operations in progress, however brilliant they appear, the Sovereigns who are present, and the Prince Field-Marshal who leads their armies, will have the proud and consoling reflection, that by their intrepid manœuvres, they have acted right, by their countries, their people, and the great cause. I have, &c. (Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Foreign Office, April 5, 1814.—Since the receipt of the preceding intelligence, Captain Harris has arrived with dispatches from Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir C. W. Stewart, K. B. and Lord Burghersh, of which the following are copies.

Head-quarters, Bondy, March 29, 1814. On the 28th the Grand Allied Army and that of Silesia continued their advance to Paris. The 6th corps, the Austrian grenadiers, the guards, and reserves, and the cavalry of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, took up their ground in the neighbourhood of Couilly, and Manteuil. The 3d corps was this day at Mouron, the 5th remained at Chailly with the advanced guard in the direction of La Ferte Gaucher, observing the routes of Sezanne and Provins. The head-quarters of the army were established at Cuency. The passage of the Marne at Meaux was effected by the 6th corps with little resistance. A part of Marshal Mortier's corps, under the immediate command of the French General Vincent, who retired through the above place, broke down the bridge in his retreat, and detained the Allies in their advance. About ten thousand of the National Guards, mixed with some old soldiers, endeavoured to make a feeble stand before the Army of Silesia, between La Ferte Jouarre and Meaux; but General Horne attacked them, and placing himself gallantly at the head of some squadrons, he pierced into a mass of infantry, taking himself the French General prisoner. The passage of the river was also disputed at Triport, where the army of the Marshal passed; but notwithstanding the fire of the enemy,

the bridge was soon completed, and the whole of this army passed the Marne to-day. The French, on their retreat from Meaux, caused a magazine of powder, of an immense extent, to be blown up, without the slightest information to the inhabitants of the town, who thought themselves, by the monstrous explosion, buried in the ruins of the place; not a window of the town that was not shivered to atoms, and great damage was done to all the houses, and to the magnificent cathedral. The corps of D'Yorck and Kleist advanced this day to Claye; the corps of Gen. Langeron was on their right, and General Sacken's in reserve; the corps of Woronzoff was in the rear at Meaux. Different bridges were constructed on the Marne to enable the grand army to file over in various columns. Buonaparte's rear towards St. Dizier seems to have been assailed on the evening of the 25th, and morning of the 27th, by a very preponderating force of the enemy, especially as to infantry. The details of the affair are not arrived, but it appears the General was obliged to retreat in the direction of Bar le Duc. From the most recent reports Buonaparte was himself at St. Dizier on the 27th, and it is said his advanced guard is at Vitry. It would thus appear that he is marching after the Allies, or directing himself on the Marne; but it is to be hoped this is now too late. On the 29th, the army of Silesia, having a corps on the Marne, was directed to its right, to advance on the great road of Soissons to Paris; General Count Langeron was on the right, near the village of La Villette; Generals D'Yorck and Kleist moved from the Meaux route into that of Soissons, to make room for Prince Schwartzberg's army; Generals Sacken and Woronzow were in their rear. On the 28th in the evening a very sharp affair occurred at Claye between Gen. D'Yorck and the enemy's rear; the ground they were posted on was very favourable for defence; and in a very severe tirailade General D'Yorck lost some hundred men; but the enemy were driven back at all points. The 6th corps passed at Triport, and reached Bondy at night, and the heights of Pantin. The 4th corps crossed at Meaux, with the guards and reserves and cavalry; the former was immediately directed to gain the high road from Lagny to the capital, and to take post on the heights of Chelle. The 3d corps was to support the 4th. The 5th moved to Meaux, and remained on the left of the Marne, having their cavalry at Cressy and Colomiers. On the advance of the 6th corps some slight resistance was made at Villaparis; and as it was necessary to relieve Generals D'Yorck and Kleist, and move them more to the right, a cessation of hostilities for four hours was agreed on by mutual consent, which delay prevented the march forward being so rapid as usual. The army this night may be stated to have their right towards Montmartre, and their left near the wood of Vincennes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG TO THE INHABITANTS OF PARIS.

INHABITANTS OF PARIS!—The Allied Armies are before Paris. The object of their march towards the capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and lasting reconciliation with France. The attempts made to put an end to so many misfortunes have been useless, because there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses you, an insurmountable obstacle to peace. What Frenchman is there who is not convinced of this truth? The Allied Sovereigns seek, in good faith, a *salutary authority in France*, which may cement the union of all Nations, and of all Governments with her; it is to the city of Paris that it has fallen, under the present circumstances, to accelerate *the peace of the world*. The wish of this city is looked for with that interest which a result of such importance must inspire. Let her declare herself, and from that moment the army before her walls becomes the support of her decisions. Parisians, you know the situation of your country, the conduct of Bourdeaux, the friendly occupation of Lyons, the evils brought upon France, and the real dispositions of your fellow-citizens. You will find in these ex-

amples the termination of foreign war and of civil discord; you cannot search it elsewhere. The preservation and tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and measures which the Allies are ready to take, in conjunction with the Authorities and the Notables, who possess the largest share of public estimation. No troops shall be quartered upon you. In these sentiments, *Europe in arms* before your walls addresses you. Hasten to reply to the confidence which she places in your love for the country, and in your discretion. The Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies,
 Marshal Prince of SCHWARTZENBERG.

Heights of Belleville, above Paris, March 30, 1814, Seven o'clock in the evening.

—MY LORD,—I seize an opportunity, which offers at this instant, to transmit to you an account of the successes of this day. After the affair of Fere Champenoise, the details of which I had the honour of giving to your Lordship in my last dispatch, the united army of Prince Schwartzberg and Marshal Blucher, passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th, at Triport and Meaux. The enemy opposed a feeble resistance to the passage of the river, but on the 28th in the evening, General D'Yorck was severely engaged near Clay; he drove the enemy, however, at last from the woods about that place with very considerable loss. Yesterday the whole army (with the exception of the corps of Marshal Wrede and General Sacken, which were left in position at Meaux), advanced upon Paris. Continual skirmishing took place with the enemy, but he retired, giving up Pantin on his right, and the ground in front of Montmartre on his left.

It appears that during last night the corps of Marshals Mortier and Marmont entered Paris. The garrison which previously was assembled in it, was composed of a part of General Gerrard's corps under General Compans, and a force of about eight thousand regular troops, and thirty thousand national guards under General Hulin, the Governor of the town. With this force the enemy, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, took up a position this morning, the right on the height of Belleville occupying that town, the centre on the canal de l'Ourque, the left towards Neuilly. This position was strong, from the intersected nature of the ground on its right. The heights of Montmartre commanded the plain in rear of the canal of l'Ourque, and added strength to the position of the enemy. The disposition of attack for this morning was, the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, forming the left, marched upon Vincennes; General Reissky upon Belleville; the guards and reserves upon the great chaussee leading from Bondy to Paris. Marshal Blucher was to march upon the chaussees from Soissons, and attack Montmartre. All the attacks succeeded: General Reissky possessed himself of the heights of Belleville; the troops under his orders particularly distinguished themselves in the different attacks made by them. The village of Pantin was carried at the point of the bayonet; the heights above Belleville were carried in the most gallant manner by the Prussian guards; these corps captured forty-three pieces of cannon, and took a great number of prisoners. Nearly at the time these successes had been obtained, Marshal Blucher commenced his attack upon Montmartre. The regiment of Prussian black hussars made a most brilliant charge upon a column of the enemy, and took twenty pieces of cannon. At the moment of these decisive advantages, a flag of truce was sent from Marshal Marmont, intimating a desire to receive any propositions that it might have been intended to make to him by a flag of truce which had previously been refused admittance. An armistice was also proposed by him for two hours, to obtain which he consented to abandon every position he occupied without the barriers of Paris. Prince Schwartzberg agreed to these terms. Count Nesselrode, on the part of the Emperor of Russia, and Count Par, from Prince Schwartzberg, were sent into the town to demand its surrender.

An answer is just arrived: The garrison will evacuate Paris by seven o'clock to-morrow morning. I may therefore congratulate your Lordship on the capture of that capital. The allied troops will enter it to-morrow. Your Lordship will excuse

the hurry in which this letter is written ; I have only time to give you the general details of the great events which have taken place ; at such a moment it would be difficult to repress a feeling of exultation. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were present in all the actions. Prince Schwartzemberg, by the decision with which he determined to march upon the capital of France, as by the mode in which he had conducted its advance, has obtained universal admiration.

I have the honour to be, &c. **BURGHERSH**, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.
The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Heights of Belleville, March 30, 1814.—**MY LORD**,—After a brilliant victory, God has placed the capital of the French empire in the hands of the allied Sovereigns, a just retribution for the miseries inflicted on Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, and Lisbon, by the desolator of Europe. I must very imperfectly detail the events of this glorious day at such a moment as the present, and therefore throw myself on your Lordship's indulgence. The enemy's army, under the command of Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Mortier and Marmont, occupied with their right the heights of Fontenoy, Romainville, and Belleville ; their left was on Montmartre, and they had several redoubts in the centre, and on the whole line an immense artillery of above one hundred and fifty pieces. In order to attack this position, the Silesian army was directed on Montmartre, St. Denis, and the village of La Villette and Pantin, while the grand army attacked the enemy's right on the heights before alluded to at Romainville and Belleville. Marshal Blucher made his own dispositions for his attack. The 6th corps, under General Reiffski, moved from Bondy in three columns of attack, supported by the guards and reserves, and leaving the great route of Meaux, attacked the heights of Romainville and Belleville. These are very commanding, as well as Montmartre, the ground between being covered with villages and country seats, and the possession of them commands Paris and the whole country round. Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg's division of the 6th corps commenced the attack, and with the greatest spirit endured for a long period a very galling fire of artillery, being supported by the reserves of grenadiers ; his Serene Highness, after some loss, carried the heights of Romainville, the enemy retiring to those of Belleville behind them. The 4th corps supported this attack more to the left, and was directed on the heights of Rosny, and on Charenton by their gallant Commander the Prince Royal of Wirtemberg.—The 3d corps of the army was placed in *echelon* near Neuilly in reserve, as well as the cavalry. The attack of the grand army had commenced some short time before that of the Silesian, delayed by some accident ; but it was not long before Generals D'York and Kleist debouched near St. Denis on Auberville, and here and at Pantin a very obstinate resistance was made. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, with his brigade, together with the Prussian guards, were much distinguished. The enemy's cavalry attempted to charge, but were brilliantly repulsed by the Brandenburg and black hussar regiments. A strong redoubt and battery of the enemy's in the centre kept General D'York's corps in check for some part of the day, but their right flank being gained by the heights of Romainville, as well as their loss in every part of the field, and finally, the complete discomfiture on all sides, reduced them to the necessity of sending a flag of truce to demand a cessation of hostilities, they giving up all the ground without the barrier of Paris, until further arrangements could be made.

The heights of Montmartre were to be placed, by the generosity of a beaten enemy, in our possession (Romainville and Belleville) being carried at the moment when Count Langeron's corps was about to storm them, and had already taken possession of the rest of the hill. Count Woronzow's division also carried the village of La Villette, charging with two battalions of chasseurs ; and possessing themselves of twelve pieces of cannon, were also stopped near the barrier of Paris by the flag of truce. However, his Imperial Majesty the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwart-

zenberg, with that humanity which must excite the applause, while it calls for the admiration of Europe, acceded to entertaining a proposition to prevent the capital from being sacked and destroyed. Count Par, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Field-Marshal, and Colonel Orloff, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the Emperor, were sent to arrange the cessation of hostilities; and Count Nesselrode, his Imperial Majesty's Minister, went in at four o'clock this evening, when the battle ceased, to Paris. The result of this victory cannot yet be known; numerous pieces of artillery taken in the field, and a large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The number of guns in the margin* are already reported. Our loss has been something considerable; but we may have the consoling hope, that the brave men who fell will accomplish the work of the downfall of despotism, and rear the standard of renovated Europe under a just equilibrium, and the dominion of its legitimate Sovereigns.

I take the liberty of sending my Aide-de-Camp, Captain Harris, with this dispatch being with me during the day; he will make his way, I hope, with the Cossacks, whom Lieut.-General Count Woronzow has given him, and will acquaint your Lordship verbally with details I can but imperfectly enter into. When I receive Colonel Lowe's report, as well as Colonel Cooke's, I shall not fail to dispatch again, to put you in possession of all further information in my power of this interesting and wonderful day.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. STEWART, Lieut.-General.

* Blücher, 16; Prussian guards, Baden ditto, 14; General Reiffski and Russian grenadiers, 21; Prince Royal of Wirtemberg, 6; Lieutenant General Count Woronzow, 12.—Total 69.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, April 9, 1814.

Foreign Office, April 9, 1814, Two A. M.—DISPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received from his Excellency General Viscount Cathcart, and Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Charles Stewart, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh.

Paris, March 31, 1814.—MY LORD,—The Emperor Alexander, with the King of Prussia, marched into Paris this morning, where they were received by all ranks of the population with the warmest acclamations.—The windows of the best houses were filled by well dressed persons waving white handkerchiefs and clapping their hands; the populace, intermixed with many of a superior class, were in the streets pressing forward to see the Emperor, and to endeavour to touch his horse. The general cry was, "*Vive l'Empereur Alexandre*," "*Vive notre Libérateur*," "*Vive le Roi de Prusse*."—Very many persons appeared with white cockades, and there was a considerable cry of "*Vive Louis XVIII.*" "*Vive les Bourbons*," which gradually increased. Their Imperial and Royal Majesties proceeded to Champs Elysees, where a great part of the army passed in review before them, and, as usual, in the most exact order. His Imperial Majesty is lodged in the house of M. Talleyrand, Prince of Benevento.

It is impossible to describe the scenes of this day in the compass of a dispatch; the most striking were, the National Guard in their uniform and armed, clearing the avenues for the troops of the Allies passing through, in all the pomp of military parade, the day after a severe action; the people of Paris, whose political sentiments have at all times been manifested by the strongest indication, unanimous in their cry for peace, and a change of dynasty, enjoying the spectacle of the entry into the capital of France of an invading army, as a blessing and a deliverance. A rope

placed round the neck of the statue of Napoleon, on the Colonne de la Grande Armée, and the people amused with pulling it, and crying "*a bas le Tyran.*" Much was said in the crowd, of their wish for the restoration of amicable relations with Great Britain. The occupation of Lyons and of Bourdeaux was known to all the people, as also the circumstance of the declarations at the latter place in favour of Louis XVIII. and the display of the white cockade; but not the independence of Holland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Paris, April 1, 1814.—MY LORD,—I have the honour to annex herewith a copy of the capitulation of the city of Paris. I feel it impossible to convey to your Lordship an accurate idea, or a just description of the scene that presented itself yesterday in this capital, when his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, and Prince Schwartzemberg made their entry at the head of the allied troops. The enthusiasm and exultation that was exhibited must have very far exceeded what the most sanguine and devoted friend of the ancient dynasty of France could have pictured to his own mind, and those who are less personally interested, but equally ardent in that cause, could no longer hesitate in pronouncing that the restoration of their legitimate King, the downfall of Bonaparte, and the desire of peace, has become the first and dearest wish of the Parisians, who have, by the events of the last two days, been emancipated from a system of terror and despotism impossible to describe, while they have been kept in ignorance, by the arts of falsehood and deceit, incredible for an enlightened people, and incomprehensible to the reflecting part of mankind.

The cavalry under his Imperial Highness the Grand Archduke Constantine, and of the Guards of all the different allied forces, were formed in columns early in the morning on the road from Bondy to Paris. The Emperor of Russia, with all his staff, his Generals and their suites present, proceeded to Pantin, where the King of Prussia joined with a similar cortege. These Sovereigns, surrounded by all the Princes in the army, together with the Prince Field Marshal and the Austrian Etat Major, passed through the Fauxbourg St. Martin, and entered the barrier of Paris about eleven o'clock, the Cossacks of the guard forming the advance of the march. Already was the crowd so enormous, as well as the acclamations so great, that it was difficult to move forward; but before the Monarchs reached the Porte de St. Martin, to turn on the Boulevards, there was a moral impossibility of proceeding, all Paris seemed to be assembled and concentrated in one spot; one animus, or spring, evidently directed all their movements; they thronged in such masses round the Emperor and the King, that with all their condescending and gracious familiarity, extending their hands on all sides, it was in vain to attempt to satisfy the populace. They were positively eaten up amidst the cries of "*Vive L'Empereur Alexandre,*"—" *Vive le Roi de Prusse,*"—" *Vive nos liberateurs:*"—nor did the air alone resound with these peals, for with louder acclamations, if possible, they were mingled with those of "*Vive le Roi,*"—" *Vive Louis XVIII,*"—" *Vive les Bourbons,*"—" *a bas la Tyran.*"—The white cockade appeared very generally; many of the national guards whom I saw wore them. The clamorous applause of the multitude was seconded by a similar demonstration from all the houses along the line to the Champs Elisees, and handkerchiefs, as well as the fair hands that waved them, seemed in continued requisition. In short, my Lord, to have an idea of such a manifestation of electric feeling as Paris displayed, it must have been witnessed—my humble description cannot make you conceive it. The Sovereigns halted in the Champs Elisees, where the troops defiled before them in the most admirable order, and the head-quarters were established at Paris.

I have the honour to annex the declaration of the Emperor Alexander. Buonaparte, it now appears, moved his army from Troyes by Sens, towards Fontainebleau,

where, I suppose, the debris of Marshals Mortier and Marmont's corps will join him. He arrived at Froment the day before yesterday, and would have been in Paris had it not been in the possession of the Allies. On hearing what had occurred, he retired to Corbeil, and from thence has probably collected his army in the neighbourhood of Fontainebleau, which cannot amount to more than forty or fifty thousand men. That he may make a desperate attempt I think probable, if his army stands by him, which will be questionable, if the Senate and nation pronounce itself. The allied armies march to-morrow, (with the exception of the guards and reserves, who remain here) towards Fontainebleau, and will take up a position, or be regulated by the movements of Buonaparte. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.

Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Capitulation of Paris.

The four hours armistice which had been agreed upon for the purpose of treating of the conditions relative to the occupation of the city of Paris, and to the retreat of the French corps therein, having led to an arrangement to that effect, the undersigned, after being duly authorised by the respective Commanders of the opposed forces, have adjusted and signed the following articles:

Article I. The corps of the Marshals Dukes of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris on the 31st of March, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Art. II. They shall take with them all the appurtenances of their corps d'armée.

Art. III. Hostilities shall not recommence until two hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say, on the 31st of March, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Art. IV. All the arsenals, military establishments, work-shops, and magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were previous to the present capitulation being proposed.

Art. V. The national or city guard is entirely separated from the troops of the line. It is either to be kept on foot, or disarmed, or disbanded, according to the ulterior dispositions of the allied powers.

Art. VI. The corps of the municipal gendarmerie shall, in every respect, share the fate of the national guard.

Art. VII. The wounded and the stragglers remaining in Paris after seven o'clock shall be prisoners of war.

Art. VIII. The city of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the High Allied Powers.

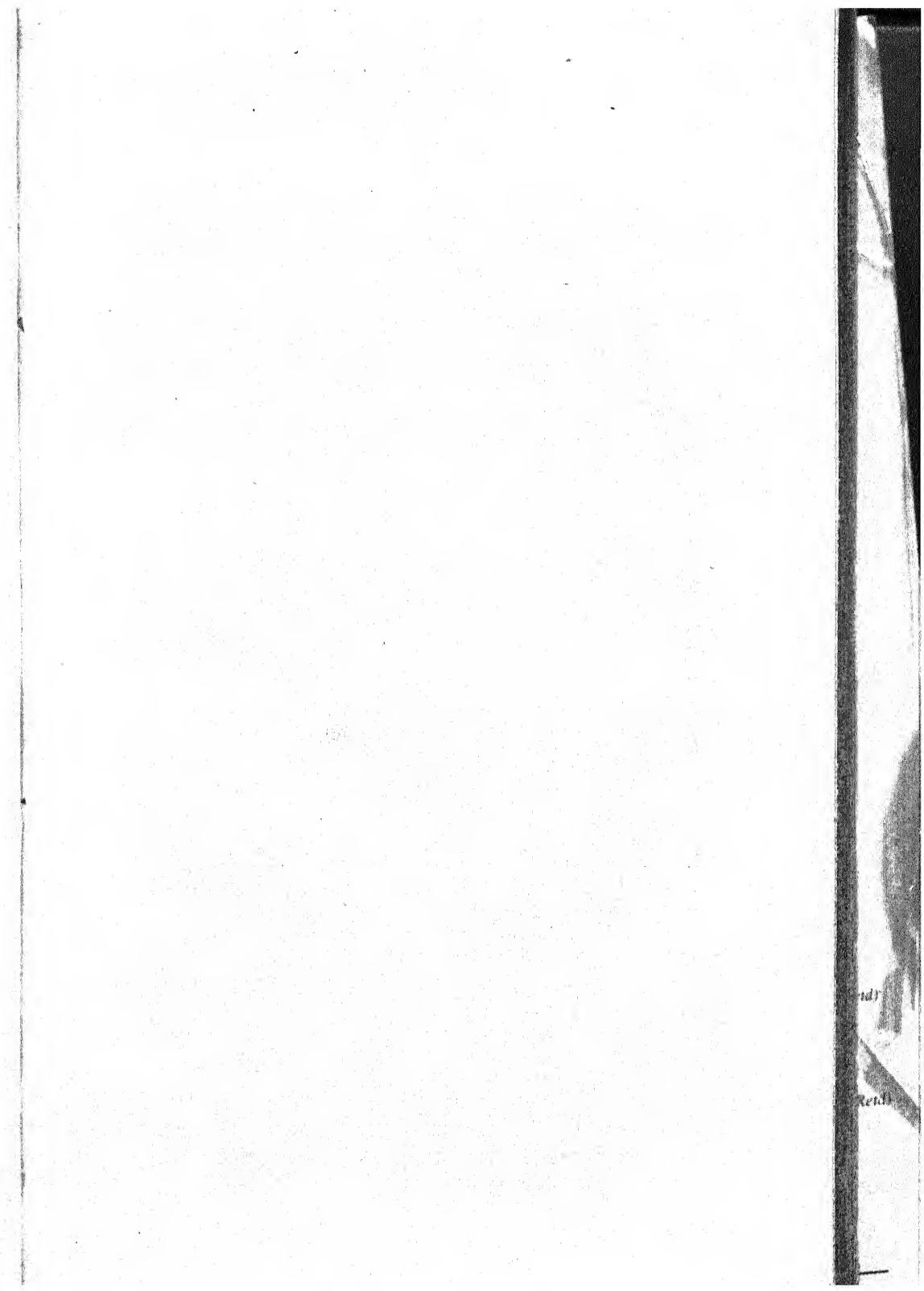
Done at Paris, the 31st of March, at two o'clock in the morning.

(Signed) Colonel ORLOFF, Aide-de-Camp of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Colonel COUNT PAAR, Aide-de-Camp General of Marshal Prince Schwartzberg.

(Signed) Colonel BAROY FABRIER, attached to Etat Major of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

Colonel DENYS, First Aide-de-Camp of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa.





HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.] NEW SERIES, FEBRUARY, 1815. [No. 10.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Queen of Portugal and Court of the Brasils.

JOURNAL of a CAPTIVITY and SHORT ABODE in BRASIL.

HAVING always a mercantile turn of mind, I availed myself of the interval of the peace of Amiens to purchase a brig, and load her for the Mauritius and the river Plate. I was sufficiently master of navigation to undertake the command of my own vessel and cargo, and every officer may obtain the same knowledge by at least two voyages across the Atlantic. Every thing being duly arranged, I commenced my voyage, and in the beginning of March, 1802, arrived at St. Helena. My stay there was about three weeks, when I again put to sea. A few days after our departure, we encountered a severe squall of wind, which obliged us to bear away for the nearest port in Brazil, and we arrived at St. Salvadore towards the middle of April.

We staid here a month to repair our vessel, and then sailed for Rio Janeiro, but were scarcely at sea, when a gale from the westward blew us directly upon a lee shore, from which we were not more than five miles distant. We found that we were directly off Porto Seguro, and deemed it prudent to enter it, and there wait for more favourable weather.

The day after my arrival, Sen. Gaspar, the son of the governor, mentioned to me, in the presence of his father, the immense quantity of Brazil-wood in the province, and the high price it bore in Europe; and offered to barter a portion with me for goods, if it suited my views. I immediately accepted the offer, and the young man departed with the purpose of executing the contract. He returned to me, however, upon the following day, informed me that the article was contraband, and that the obstacles were so many, and so great, that he found it impossible to get any on board. The thing, therefore, was given up, but I was compelled to remain a few days to finish the repairs of my vessel. This business was going on, and the carpenters had nearly finished, when on the morning of the second of July, I was surprised by an officer and soldiers coming on board, with orders to take possession of the brig, and to send the crew to the prison of Porto Seguro.

We were accordingly ordered into the boat, and conducted along the beach, and up the hill to the common prison. They shewed us to an upper room, in the floor of which a small trap door was opened, a ladder put down, and we were ordered to descend. We obeyed, and entered a

dungeon, many feet below the surface of the ground. A solitary bench of two planks formed the bed, and was the only furniture. Seeing that this prison, however, was too small to contain the whole of us, they left me, and one companion, in possession of it, and conveyed the crew to another quarter. From this day I kept a journal, from which I shall now continue my narrative.

July 15.—This morning opened very melancholy to us. Sleep had been a stranger to our eyes, the dungeon was miserably hot, and the air little better than putrid. The massy-barred windows, the cob-webs on the roof and walls, all added to our gloomy apprehensions.

19.—Finding that we were apparently forgotten, and the suspense continuing miserable, I wrote to the minister Claudio on the 19th, for a hearing; to which I had an insulting answer returned, that when he wanted he should send for me. On the three following days saw my crew pass the window for examination, which led me to hope mine was near.

24.—Had the satisfaction to see the ladder once again lowered; was summoned to the regions above, and conducted, under a guard, to the house of the commission. They interrogated me from three to eight o'clock, merely respecting the Brazil-wood transaction; when they informed me I should soon be called again. I was retaken to my prison, where I found my companion much alarmed by my long absence. I now felt hope once more relume my breast, and my frame was considerably invigorated by the fresh air.

27.—My examination was this day finished: after which I strongly represented our horrid situation, and got a promise of removal from the dungeon. At four in the afternoon, we were conducted above to a small deal-partitioned apartment, with liberty of walking in a larger one adjoining: each has a window without bars, and free circulation of that invaluable blessing, fresh air. An armed sentinel is stationed over us.

28.—Slept very ill; being obliged to keep our door partly open for the soldier to have an eye on our window; which is accommodated with a shutter to keep out the night air, but has no other fastening than a button to it. We find the air as superfluous here as it was deficient below; our apartment being simply a square plank-work, about eleven feet high, open to the roof, which is supported with massy beams: many of the tiles are wanting; and the chill wind, penetrating through, whistled over us very disagreeably. A number of bats, who find refuge in the building, also darted along, and completed the nocturnal *agreements* of our new abode.

29 to 31.—Still much disturbed in the nights with officers at play, change of sentinels, &c. &c.: in fact, the constant noise and confusion are shocking. Thank Heaven! I feel myself rapidly recovering: my companion is not so fortunate.

August 1.—At the time of seizure, the commission found in my writing desk a paper containing a small quantity of grain gold intermixed with gold-coloured sand, which had been brought to me by an inhabi-

tant of Porto Seguro as a sample. This strongly attracted their curiosity, and I was most closely questioned respecting it. I made no secret of whence I had obtained the article, but declared I was ignorant of the name or residence of the individual from whom I had it, although I believed him to belong to a distant settlement. The commission declared they were resolved to discover the man, and insisted on my taking a journey with them for that purpose. I made no objections (knowing these would be useless); but predetermined it should avail them nothing had we met the poor devil, which fortunately was not the case. This evening the linguist came to inform me I must accompany the minister, &c. in the morning, and be ready by five o'clock.

2d.—At six mounted our horses, altogether seven of us, and took the beach to the south. After an hour's ride, abruptly turned to the west into the country; and, ascending a steep height, soon arrived at the chapel of Nossa Senhora de Judea, on its summit. The prospect from hence is grand indeed, not only of the surrounding country, but commanding the adjacent ocean, upon which the white walls of the chapel form an excellent sea-mark; and its patroness, the Virgin, is particularly invoked by the neighbouring coasting vessels and fishing smacks, in cases of distress or contrary winds. The inside of the building is decorated with rude drawings of vessels in distress; and of sick chambers, having inscriptions under each, of the different cases which they are intended to commemorate.

After eating a biscuit and drinking some of the good vicar's *water*, we visited several plantations and *ingenios* in the neighbourhood, at one of which we procured an Indian guide. Taking the course of the river, we had a beautiful ride over a champaign country, wanting only cultivation to form the best meadow land; the soil black mould, at times gravelly, clay patches, and sandy flats.

Leaving the open land, we entered the woods of ages through a narrow path, which admitted only one horseman abreast, and was impenetrably defended from the sun's rays by overhanging branches, which sometimes were so low as to be very inconvenient. After two hours smart ride, the country again opened; and we passed several plantations of sugar-cane, mandioc, &c. with pieces of ground partly cleared, and numberless other spots capable of being converted into fine land, either for pasture or tillage. The scene now changed to a range of low hills, lying east and west, in the direction of the river, to which the land gradually descended; but on the opposite bank it rose precipitately to a high cliff, coloured with never-fading verdure. Riding parallel to these hills, about one o'clock arrived at the plantation and *ingenio* of Joao Furtado. Here we alighted, expecting better accommodation than we might meet with at the Villa Verde, a little further: which, being an extreme settlement, is inhabited only by the vicar (a missionary), three whites, and a few converted Indians.

Our host was an old bachelor of seventy, who resided with a maiden sister of nearly the same age. The old man he told me he was born near

the spot; that his life had been a series of industry; and the *ingenio*, (sugar estate) building, furniture, &c. were almost entirely the work of his own hands. I found him very conversant in the natural history of the country around him, particularly in ornithology; and I was sorry our momentary stay enabled me not to obtain more information.

I found the accomodation of the house far superior to what I had expected from the general poverty of Porto Seguro; and, in fact, the best I met with in this part of Brasil: our welcome was free, provision well cooked (for the country), and tolerably clean. We dined on the ground, mats being first laid, and a clean cloth spread over them. There were plenty of earthenware (a rarity here), silver spoons, and knives and forks hafted with the same metal. At night, the bedding was decent and comfortable.

3d.—I arose with the sun, and was charmed with the country surrounding the plantation. The house itself was encircled with bannanas, cotton shrubs, cocoas, and orange trees; diverging from them, inclosures of canes, mandiok, &c.: to the westward lay a large tract of herbage, reserved for grazing, irregularly fenced with native woods; on its descent to the river, the ground, unequal, formed some beautiful hollows, patched with groups of trees, which, with the stream itself, and cattle on its banks, pictured the most delightful scene.

As I skirted the woods, I saw birds of the most brilliant plumage, one nearly the size of a turkey. Of these the *moutou* was particularly rich, of a deep blue, nearly approaching black, with a head and eye strikingly beautiful: toucans were numerous, and many others elegant indeed. Marmozets, both of the grey and silver lion colour, were in every bush; but their piercing shriek is disagreeable, and, if near you, penetrates to the very brain. I fancy I heard the distant growl of ounces, which are numerous, and fatal in their ravages; forming, with snakes, the chief scourge of the planters.

After dinner, we began our return by the same route, passing several scattered plantations, situate near the river for the better transporting their products to Porto Seguro, &c. The whole land besides (extending both ways to the next sea-ports) is entirely neglected; although finely watered with small streams in every part, where the cane, cotton, and mandiok, would grow with scarcely any labour, as well as the immense variety of other tropical produce: in short, where nature spontaneously offers her gifts, and invites the hand of man. But this beautiful country, one of the finest in the world, is entirely lost through want of inhabitants, of cultivation, and of industry; mines of wealth being buried, far exceeding all their mineral or metallic ones.

Absorbed in these reflections, I rode along, our party returning very silent, probably chagrined at their want of success in discovering the *presumptuous vassal* who had dared to touch or think of so prohibited an article as gold; but though the bird was flown, his rich nest remained. They found out the stream on whose margin the gold had been discovered: guards were directly appointed over it, and all approach to its banks interdicted.

Late in the evening we arrived at Porto Seguro, and I was remanded to prison, completely exhausted.

I was compelled to make complaints in favour of my crew, who have hitherto received an allowance of provisions by no means sufficient to support life. The commandant directly gave orders that the quantity of provisions should be increased, and jerk beef or salt fish regularly distributed; but they are, generally, such a set of villains, that I am afraid they will easily contrive to elude or frustrate this salutary regulation.

August 13.—The commandant sent to request me to visit a sick man in the village below the town. I went, accompanied by a soldier; and the patient proved to be Sr. Rodriguez de Founta, of whom I had some knowledge. He was yesterday seized with an apoplectic fit, and I found him now very ill; in short, his end seemed nearly approaching. On the top part of the bedstead were placed several small images, a leg and foot, a small sword, with other relics, and a twisted wooden wreath was suspended constantly over him: the whole forming a most curious mixture of sickness, stupidity, and superstition. The chamber was immensely hot and close; and I was happy to get away.

August 14.—Rodriguez died before midnight; and the bells this day have kept a constant noise, preparing for his interment. About eight it took place. The banner of the church, surmounted with a large silver cross, went first, followed by smaller silver crosses, and the principal inhabitants of the town (about a hundred and fifty), each carrying a wax light, with three priests, church choristers, music, &c. The body lay open in the coffin, with the face exposed; and dressed in the grey habit of a Franciscan, with his cord, &c. At intervals the procession stopped, and mementoes with full chorus were sung.

The stillness of the night; the solemn dirge, stealing on the ear, and responding from the vale and hanging hill of St. Francis; made the scene particularly interesting.

August 15.—Solicited permission to take the air with my companion. At four in the afternoon, the linguist came to accompany us, as a guard. We took a walk to the sweet valley, once of the Franciscans; which from every point of view is elegantly delightful. Returning by the sea cliff, we passed the town, and crossed to the hill which descends to the interior village; where we sat admiring the almost unbounded scenery of the distant country around, and the vale below. The departing sun's rays were reflected on the windings of the river; which was strongly contrasted with the dark impenetrable woods through which it rolled its course, losing itself in the west.

16th.—Our centinels have been sometimes soldiers, and sometimes inhabitants, both regularly relieved. This day we had for guard an ancient of full ninety years, but whose faculties were the most vigorous and lively of any old man's I ever saw: his eyes retained all their fire, his step was tolerably strong, and his pulse full and regular (which is not always found even in the youth of this relaxing clime!) He was cheerful,

and chatted with me, though forbid ; repeating many anecdotes of the town and settlement in his younger days ; and, like most old people, crying, how much superior they were to the present : though, in justice to the old man, I must declare his remark is not unfounded respecting Porto Seguro, there being evident marks of neglect and decay.

17th.—Information came from Pranquoso, of the Indians having yesterday been in the skirts of the woods near the village, and shot two Mulattoes : one, with an arrow, in the thigh ; and another in the breast, who fell, and was instantly massacred. His companion was wounded in the arm and back, but escaped ; though it was for the moment only, as he died the same day. Ten musquets, with powder and ball, were directly sent, for the inhabitants to defend themselves.

The bows of these Indians are similar to the English long bow ; about six feet six inches in length, strong made, of a ponderous wood, but particularly elastic, and strung with the dried sinew of an animal, or sometimes a prepared cotton cord. Their arrows are three and four feet in length, well feathered, and consist of one piece of light wood : the points of the larger sort are simply the arrow tapered, and afterwards notched for about eight inches, to prevent its easy extraction ; the shorter have a broad scoop head, about four inches long, and one broad in the centre part of it, tapering each way to its point, and where it joins the stem ; this head is concaved to a sharp edge, and is a fatal weapon. They harden both heads in the fire ; and though the whole arrow feels very light, and appears insufficient to pierce at any distance, yet it kills at nearly as great a distance as an European musket.

August 18 to 24.—The commission, at seizure of the brig, were accompanied by a guard of about twenty soldiers ; probably conceiving it a dangerous business, although our only arms were two rusty musquets. These soldiers have since been employed in guarding the prison ; which has filled so rapidly, that a reinforcement was ordered, together with dried beef, and other provisions, the sudden influx of such a number of people having caused a temporary famine in the town.

On the 20th, a vessel arrived with forty soldiers, and supplies ; and the second day after, the whole military marched to mass, preceded by a drum. Men, women, and children, flocked from all quarters, as these passed. Not even the finest procession could have attracted a greater number than this novelty ; such a sight never being remembered in Porto Seguro by the oldest inhabitant.

The commandant having violently sprained his thigh on horseback, sent for me ; and I took the opportunity, while out, of endeavouring to convey a letter (which I found means to write) to my friends in Britain ; but I am very doubtful of its ever arriving in safety.

25th.—The ignorance and rudeness of the inhabitants are amazing. The captain, Mor, who has superior apartments in the prison, takes the liberty of running into mine, without excuse ; not considering the situation of my companion and myself, confined to a small room, and who do not at all hours chuse such visitors. The judge ordinary, or ma-

gistrate of the town, daily visits the prison, and uses the same freedom : this morning he presented us with a basket of eggs, begged a silk handkerchief in return, and, whilst talking on the subject, reached a clothes brush from the wall, and, *sans cérémonie*, brushed his hat in our faces.

The very dress of the men (particularly in the morning) is shocking to a person of the commonest delicacy. They promenade the prison in a thin pair of calico drawers that scarce reach the knee, with the shirt loose over them, and no stockings or hat ; if cool or rainy weather, they sometimes have the addition of a cloak or bed-gown loosely wrapt round them. In short, maugre every exertion of patience, our situation is miserable ; and most gladly shall I hail the happy day of our arrival in a land of decency.

August 26 to 29.—The minister Claudio arrived with six prisoners from Carevellos, the chief inhabitants ; consisting of the judge ordinary, treasurer, and members of senate : dragged from their homes for disobeying the military orders of a lieutenant, sent, by the governor of Bahia, for the better regulating the export of farinha.

August 30th.—The Carevellos gentlemen have so general an acquaintance, that their extensive room (the largest in the prison) is crowded the whole day, and sometimes nearly all night. The only table is eternally surrounded with card parties ; another group conversing or disputing ; some eating on a chest, and their slaves huddled in a corner. All this creates such a miserable confusion, and perpetual buzzing, that it gives us a constant head-ache. The life of these men is a specimen of the coast in general. In their eating, abstinent to extreme : yet not actuated thereto by appetite or temperance, but sheer avarice. Here they eat scarcely any regular meals, but severally help themselves as their stomach or caprice dictates ; the food being chiefly farinha ; a little soup, or fish liquor, to moisten it ; with a morsel of meat, or salt or fresh fish, when to be procured cheap. In their sleeping, they observe the same irregularity : some of them being on their truckle bedsteads and mats the whole day ; while others are up all night at their only employment, cards.

Sept. 1.—The window of my small apartment opens into a narrow passage, formed by the back of the prison and an adjoining house, which is selected as a place of convenient retirement for the Carevellos prisoners ; so that I shall be obliged to keep my window close shut, and endure a dark room in future. When will the hour of deliverance arrive !

Sept. 2d.—The minister Claudio taking examinations in the prison. It is astonishing to see the fearful awe this man inspires ; all confusion ceases at his entrance, and the prison is completely hushed till his departure. He has been a second Jeffreys here, persecuting the whole country on one pretext or other.

Sept. 3.—Very poorly ; partly through a heavy train of thought, which at times overpowers me, and I find it impossible to avoid. If alone, I might probably stifle my sensations ; but to see the delicacy and feelings of my companion constantly hurt is too severe. Her society

at this moment of trouble is invaluable: yet I still lament the affection that prompted her accompanying me in the voyage, and has thus introduced her to a land of misery.

Sept. 4.—A serjeant brought a request from the commandant, that I would endeavour the recovery of a servant belonging to his suite; who directly after was brought into the room adjoining my apartment, and thrown into a corner like a heap of dirt. I found him in a high fever, apparently near his last gasp: and on inquiry, was informed that he had been ill twenty-seven days, lying about the guard-house, gradually getting worse, and totally neglected till this moment. I accommodated the poor wretch with a mat, &c. and, after giving a restorative, left him to its effect: but he had scarce lain ten minutes, when a priest came to confess him; and, clearing the room, sat down by his penitent. Not content with this exertion, he declared the indispensable necessity of the sacrament, which was administered with all its forms; and, as if determined to give exhausted nature no respite, proceeded with extreme unction, taking from his pocket a small silver box, containing a green ointment (previously blessed), and with a spatula extracted a small quantity, drawing it over the eye-brows, lips, nostrils, ears, fore-head, soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and back, of the sick, repeating a short prayer over each, and finishing the whole with others. On my remonstrating with the ghostly father about being so tedious at such a moment, he declared that, having secured the sinner from all demoniacal influence over his corporeal functions, &c. he could leave him to the effects of his constitution; as now, whether he died or recovered, was perfectly immaterial.

Sept. 11.—The weather has been lately tempestuous to extreme, and a vessel entered in consequence for shelter; the owner of which passed my prison window, and I recognised him for a Portuguese whom I had known before on the coast. I instantly resolved on writing a packet for Europe, and sending it by this stranger in preference to those around me. I have completed my design with some difficulty.

12th.—The happy tidings have this day been announced, that our departure will take place at an early period; merely waiting for some trifling preparations, and a fair wind. This has at once made all bustle and stir: and several sailors were brought into prison, to remain till sailing; which is their only mode of manning vessels on king's duty.

13th.—I was called this morning to visit a sick planter, who chiefly cultivates mandiack, that invaluable root which forms the farinha, or bread of South America, and I had an opportunity of minutely viewing the whole process of preparation. Mandiack is a knotted shrub that runs to the height of six feet and upwards, but without branches; the root, which is the only useful part, somewhat resembles a parsnip, but is much larger. It is planted by cutting the body of the shrub into short lengths, and sticking them into the earth, when they immediately reshoot, and, after growing for about twelve months, the root is perfectly formed, but varies in size according to the fertility of the ground, from one to twenty inches in diameter, and from six inches to two feet in length. The roots

being pulled up, and the exterior bark cut off, a farinaceous substance remains, milky and glutinous; this is rubbed to small pieces against a rasping wheel covered with perforated copper, and received into a trough below; it is then dried in shallow pans over a slow fire, till all moisture is evaporated, when it appears a dry granulated substance, and is ready for use. Tapioca is the juice of the root drained from the raspings, and granulated in like manner over a slow fire.

Fariuha was in use among the Indians of South America at the time of its discovery, and imperceptibly adopted by its conquerors, wheat not agreeing with the soil, and mandjock being cultivated at an hundredth part of the labour and expence.

14th.—I am ashamed of recording an instance of the filth and indelicacy of the wretches around us, which would scarcely be credited, could I not refer the incredulous to those who have visited Spain, Portugal, or the southern continent.

With us, a certain cutaneous disorder is thought peculiarly disgraceful, even among the lowest classes; but in Brasil it is a generally avowed distemper, nor is the smallest idea of shame or disgrace annexed to it; perhaps its prevalence is the occasion of this, none scarcely escaping it; even the ladies shew their *delicate* fingers, and complain of the *saarn*. The cure of this disorder is hardly ever attempted, till it settles at last in a scaly leprosy, particularly on the stomachs of the men, who are provided with apertures in the sides of their shirts, when in undress, for the accommodation of scratching, baring their arms to their elbows for the purpose; and this they do before any one, publicly and unblushingly, considering it as a mark of ease, comfort, and being at home!

15th.—There is something in the atmosphere extremely pernicious at this moment. We are all ailing with slight fevers and headaches, one of my crew is very ill, the whole province around us complaining, and the number of burials, in proportion to the population of the place, is incredible.

The small-pox makes dreadful ravages, as do other distempers, chiefly through the unskilful manner in which they are treated; bleeding, being the grand specific. For trifling complaints they take blood from the patient two or three times; in dangerous attacks, eight or ten; and I visited a poor devil that had been bled one-and-twenty times in the space of nine days for a pain in the breast: of course, I found him expiring.

16th to 21st.—The stir hourly increases as our departure approaches; every face bears the mark of anxiety and inquisitiveness for the moment: the reserve of the prison is considerably abated, and the sentinels are negligent, allowing me more liberty of conversation than I have enjoyed since my confinement. I procured an interview with the commission, and find we are to be conveyed in our own brig. I again requested my trunk, and had a promise of its being restored previous to our voyage.

A gentleman residing near the Coroa Vermel, a harbour adjoining to Santa Cruz, gave me an account of a boat arriving there, in extreme dis-

tress, with three Englishmen in it, whose vessel had been lost near St. Helena, and who, after a fifteen-days' voyage, without provision or water reached this shore in an exhausted and dying state. They received immediate relief; but before they were thoroughly recovered, they were marched to Porto Seguro, and thrown in the same dungeon I once occupied, with the most unfeeling inhumanity, under pretence of its being doubtful what countrymen they were. One of them soon expired under this additional calamity; the other two, more hardy, bore it some weeks, when an order arrived from Behia for their immediate removal to that place.

23d.—The morning of departure arrived; a message early announced it, and caused a general bustle, in which I heartily joined, at the prospect of a change. Our embarkation was completed by noon, and about two the signal was made for sailing.

The cabin was crowded nearly to suffocation, and I had great difficulty to keep possession of a small partitioned birth in it.

26.—After a fine run, anchored in the bay of All-Saints. A boat with a naval officer came off, and a report was made to the governor, who returned orders to conduct us to the fort de Mar, in the centre of the bay, facing the city.

As we expected better treatment than hitherto, we passed the sea-port of this fort with alacrity, and walked to the captain's house. We were a little struck with the coldness with which he received us, but inconceivably more so, when he shewed us the dungeon of the fort, and ordered our baggage to be brought there. The captain then ordered us in, and a soldier awaited at the door with an immense key to lock it. My courage for the moment forsook me, and my companion felt the most painful distress. We stood at the entrance of a dark vault, to which we could see no end, and the idea that the doors were to be closed on us in such a place, drowned her in tears; she supplicated a better fate, but to no avail; she begged the trivial favour of the door remaining open for the evening only, and descended to follow the captain with this entreaty, but it was talking to the wind.

During this scene I remained silent, and the most gloomy images filled my mind. I was aroused from this stupor by the return of the captain, who, producing the governor's peremptory order, began harshly to insist on our entrance. I entreated my companion to exert some fortitude, and calm her agitation, which by this time had arisen to so high a pitch, that I could scarcely support her trembling frame down the steps, which we had no sooner descended, than the door was closed upon us, and the massy bolt turned.

My first endeavours were to sooth and console my dear partner in affliction, and reconcile her as much as possible to our horrid fate. In this I partly succeeded; and the first emotions having subsided, I left her to explore our new prison. Through some apertures in the door, a glimmering light was admitted, by which I saw that it consisted of a long arched vault, with a plank work on one side for the repose of its inha-

bitants, on which our baggage was loosely thrown: I shuddered at its damp walls as I passed to the further end, where the atmosphere was so dense and humid, I could scarcely breathe, and I hastened to regain the better air near the door. Notwithstanding the apparent harshness of the captain of the fort (Senr. Joaquin Joze Velozo), I thought he appeared concerned even at the moment that he turned a deaf ear to my companion; and this was confirmed by his presently returning, and advising me to write a *recremento* to the governor on our miserable situation, offering me materials for doing it, and promising it should be forwarded in the morning. I took his advice: I forcibly described our prison and its humidity; I complained of being used as a criminal or murderer; I adverted to my companion, and asked, why a female was included in such severity. After finishing my letters, the near approach of night suggested the necessity of making our bed, which while we were doing on the plank-work I mentioned, we had the satisfaction of seeing a servant approach with a lamp, oil, and a large jar of water; and the door was scarcely closed, before I was again summoned to the grated hole by an officer from the governor, with money for my weekly allowance, at the rate of a crusado each per day, and another entire new lamp, with cotton for supplying it. These appearances again depressed me, and took away the latent hope I had indulged from my written petitions.

Night had now taken place, and by the lamps we discovered a new source of annoyance, that chilled us to the very heart: several centipedes were crawling on the walls, and a number of large spiders came out of their holes, that were apparently venomous, while an immense quantity of brown locusts (the same as the common ones in India, only larger) swarmed over the vault, flying against us in every direction, and dropping from its roof on our bodies. The plank-work and bedding were covered, but we had no remedy, and were fain to lie down in the midst of them. To sleep appeared impossible, and the more so from a number of rats that chased each other, and were very noisy, in seeming resentment of our intrusion into their dismal abode: but in spite of all these inconveniences, the care and trouble of the day bore me down; I bent to my bitter destiny, and towards midnight closed my weary eye-lids. My companion was not so fortunate; in half-slumbers, weary dozes, and frightful dreams, she passed the night, and arose in a slight fever.

Sept. 29.—When I awoke, a few scattered sun-beams entered our grating. Frose in rather better spirits, but I found my breast oppressed with breathing the foul air, and I felt a headach and dizziness. After a slight refreshment, the rays of light becoming stronger, I was tempted to a more accurate survey of the dungeon. It was far below the level of the fort; the door was composed of heavy timber, plated inside and outside with iron bars, strongly bolted through the whole; and adjoining the door, the wall in front of the arch was six feet in thickness. Entering the door, three steps led to the vault, which was about fifty feet long, nine broad, and the same in height; the plank-work extended thirty feet, a narrow passage running along one side to the end of this

work, where the vault was left to its full space for some yards, terminating apparently in the centre of the tower. Beyond its termination was a dark arched recess, in which a large hole led to the sea beneath : a door closed the entrance to this recess ; on opening of which, such a variety of vermin appeared, that I soon closed it again, in shuddering. The dungeon was so damp in every part, that we could already feel it on our clothes and bedding. We certainly cannot exist long in this situation, and we only look to a merciful Providence for relief.

The serjeant who had carried my letters returned about eleven, with information, that the governor had sent my letter for translation. He had scarcely finished his report, when we were most agreeably surprised by seeing the commandant himself enter, with two *orderly* serjeants, and pass to Captain Velozo's house : he almost instantly returned, when the door flew open, and he led us out of the horrid vault.

The captain invited us all into his apartments ; and after mutual congratulations, the commandant informed me that he had gone to the governor's on receiving my letter, and found mine at the palace just translated ; with great intercession and much difficulty he procured an order for our release from the dungeon, to have an apartment, with the liberty of the fort ; and, to prevent mistakes, he had brought the order himself.

I acknowledged his kindness, for my heart felt it, and, in spite of my endeavours, it appeared in my eyes ; when this generous man, this exception and honour to his nation, would stay no longer. He squeezed our hands, begged I would let him know all our wants, recommended us to the good offices of Captain Velozo, and, pleading an engagement, abruptly left us.

Captain Velozo introduced us to his wife and family. He ordered a room to be prepared, and our baggage to be removed, during which time he shewed us the oratory of the fort, adjoining his house, and behaved with the utmost politeness. About mid-day we took possession of our new apartment, which is a white-washed little room, paved with flag stone, and open up to the tiled roof. The door looks on the large platform of the fort, and serves for our only window.

Captain Velozo accommodated us with some dinner, and gave liberty of cooking in his kitchen for the future. In short, we have every appearance of a comfortable change, instead of the misery with which we were threatened.

In the afternoon we walked the ramparts, which command a most elegant view of the entrance into the bay on the south ; the city and country diverging from it on the east, ranging along to the distant point of Montserrat, and charmingly interspersed with seats, convents, &c. To the north appeared a group of distant islands, and west of the fort is the rich isle of Haporiga.

Sept. 30.—Yesterday evening I was favoured with the company of captain Velozo, and find him far more intelligent than most of his coun-

trymen; his abilities are not merely professional, and confined to geometry and tactics alone, but he is well acquainted with astronomy and other sciences, and converses on general subjects with the facility of a well informed man. It is singular that he is a native of this place, scarcely ever out of it,; yet owes his appointment, and also the cross that is suspended from his button hole, to his merit only.

Captain Velozo is well acquainted with the history of his country, and I promise myself a fund of entertainment and instruction from his society. I find my crew are confined in fort Barbalho; the captain (Mor), and sons of the minister of Porto Seguro, in San Pedro; the prisoners from Carevellos, in Montserrat: and the rest, in the city prison.

Oct. 1.—The fort de Mar repeats the signals of all vessels entering the port; which are first made at St. Antonio de Bar, and announced here by a gun, with a tri-coloured jack for three-masted vessels, a red one for brigs, and white for sumacks. To attend this duty, and the other small offices of the fort, there is a serjeant's-guard of twenty men from the regiment of artillery, which is relieved the 1st and 15th of each month: so that a fresh one entered this morning.

Oct. 2.—Several relatives of the captain's yesterday arrived on a visit; we joined them last night at cards, after which the ladies sung several cantatas. We have passed this day again with them *en famille*; and so agreeably, as to forget, for the moment, all our sorrows.

Oct. 3.—Captain Velozo's friends departed after dinner, to which we were also invited. The dishes were plain; but far superior to those at Porto Seguro, and the guests rather more refined: yet even these had that miserable custom of the country, using their hands instead of knives and forks, although here was no want of these articles. They first take in their fingers a little meat (which is always so much over-done, as to be readily separated), then vegetables, and farinha; these they roll in sauce, oil, or soup, with which their plates abound, squeezing the whole in the palm of the hand into the shape, and about the size of a wash-ball; which, when thus prepared, they convey into their mouths at once, and whilst eating form another.

Both sexes equally use this practice, and most classes; even when before strangers, if by chance they take up a knife and fork, yet they are soon tired of a mode so unusual, slow, and tedious, and they involuntarily drop it, and fall to in their old way with redoubled eagerness.

Oct. 4.—The women of all ranks, even to the negroes, adorn themselves with gold chains, suspended round their necks, and down the bosom; these are generally from one to three yards in length, and pass three or four times, having pendant a crucifix, or a saint, and embossed with Cherubim, &c. and opening as a locket.

The workmanship of these chains, and the weight of the ornaments attached, solely mark the difference of their bearers. The lady of captain Velozo yesterday had a complete load, while a poor woman who came on business had merely a simple gold string with two scapularies of silk. It is not merely to religious purposes that these ornaments are

assigned ; they also serve as inclosures for charms to cure or prevent some particular illness, or alleviate a severe affliction.

14th and 15th.—I petitioned Sen. Francisco da Cunha Menezes, the governor-general, for an audience ; wishing, if possible, to know what he means to do with me ; but had no answer.

17th.—Was surprised with a visit from Senr. Germane, clerk of the late commission ; who brought copies of the inventories, &c. taken this week (to be sent for Lisbon) with an order from the minister for my signature to these also. As I had complied, through necessity, in the originals, I thought it inconsistent to refuse in this case. I took the opportunity to inquire how long our imprisonment was to continue, and the eventual termination of it ; Senr. Germane assured me, we were soon to be sent to Lisbon.

17th.—The captain of the fort has mass regularly celebrated each sabbath and saint's-day, at an oratory for that purpose ; and a Franciscan friar attends this duty, at the rate of two shillings each mass ; he is a relation of the family ; and continues here some hours after service, to relax himself ; but is obliged to return to his convent before vespers under pain of expulsion, except when he obtains, from his superior, leave of absence.

On my observing to-day the incumbrance of his ecclesiastical robes, after service, he explained to me that no less than seven parts of dress are indispensably necessary before a priest can go through the function of a mass. First, a *battina* ; or slight robe of black cloth, descending from the shoulders to the feet. Then the *amitto*, of white linnen, that spreads as a shawl around his neck. Over these he puts on an *alva*, or loose white linen robe with sleeves : which he binds around him with a *cingula*, or white twisted linen cord with large tassels. Around the left arm is affixed the *manipulo* ; a slip of silk, about two feet in length and four inches broad, spreading wider to the ends, where is a deep fringe : the colours of the silk are always correspondent to those of the *stola* and *casula*. The *stola* is likewise of silk, worn over the shoulders ; crossing the breast, and fastened on the sides. The *casula* surmounts the whole ; of thick silk damask, fringed with broad gold lace, or rich silk of gold colour : it is about a yard broad, before and behind, worn from the shoulder to the knee, open on each side, and closed at the neck, being put on over the head. The last habit is of various colours, as the mass of the day requires : such as, white for the services of the Virgin ; green for Sundays ; crimson for the Apostles ; purple for the day of Innocents, the Souls of the Dead, and for Lent ; and black for funerals.

This ridiculous sacrifice to form is severely felt in this hot climate. Often have I seen the poor minister in a close chapel, with the big drops of perspiration chasing each other down his forehead, as he unintelligibly hurried over the Latin service.

18th.—In conversation with captain Velozo, he owned the justice of my remark,—that Brasil, considering the number of years it has been colonised, the space it occupies, and the inhabitants it contains, exhi-

bids the greatest deficiency of genius and curiosity, perhaps, on the globe; at least there are no exertions to evince these qualities.

October 22d.—The fort is centrally situated among the shipping; ever presenting a variety of objects to arrest attention, and divert reflection for the moment. Bands of music frequently pass in large launches, playing in their way to the neighbouring villages on the bay, to commemorate the anniversary of some saint, or other particular festivity. It is also a custom with their European merchant ships, to have music on their arrival, at departure, and the first day of taking in cargo; which repeatedly gives us a little concert, and sounds charmingly from the water.

These musicians are entirely black, and are trained by the different barber-surgeons of the city, who are of the same colour, and have been itinerant musicians from time immemorial: they always command a full band ready for service; and a variety of young learners, whose discordant tones are hatefully grating as you pass the doors where they are practising. Numerous as these swarthy sons of harmony are, they find constant employment; not only as above-mentioned, but also at the entrance of the churches on celebration of festivals; where they sit playing lively pieces, regardless of the solemnities going forward within.

23 to 25.—On a retrospect of what I have written lately, I find it has more the appearance of an unconnected collection of essays than a diary. Yet I have penned the remarks that have each day arisen, thinking them more interesting than the insipid trifles that now interperse my existence: under which idea I shall still continue frequently to write, endeavouring to vary the tedium of egotism and personality.

Even severe confinement cannot prevent me from the calumny of an ignorant nation. The last two days have been very stormy; my brig parted her cables, and drifted against the stone ramparts of the dockyard, beating till observed by the sentinel, when it was secured by the royal boats, and brought to its former anchorage. It is *kindly* reported on shore that I have been accessory to parting the cable, it being visibly cut with a knife, &c.

26.—Our expectations have been long excited, of being sent early to Lisbon, from different intimations; and now seeing a Lisbon trader bending sails and preparing for sea, and we still receiving no intelligence whatever, again addressed the governor in a petitionary letter, and sent it this morning. In this I declared the injustice of our detention, briefly recapitulated the facts to prove it, and requested to be sent immediately to Lisbon with my crew, there to lay the whole before the prince, and where I could advise with an ambassador and consul of my own nation.

27 to 31.—Three days elapsed, and no answer to my petition; when the St. Domingo (the vessel in which we confidently expected to sail, it having been named so by Sen. Germane, &c.) saluted, loosed sails, and got under weigh; thus destroying all our hopes. We now despair of any change, till answers arrive from Lisbon to the dispatches which pre-

bably were sent in the above ship. My spirits daily subside into careless apathy, and these repeated disappointments deprive me of all hope.

Nov. 1.—A great day here, being the anniversary of All-Saints, to whom the bay is particularly dedicated.

Feeling for the crew (like myself in a tiresome state of suspense), I wrote a letter to them this morning, and requested captain Velozo to send it by a soldier; who soon returned, with a report from the city, that the English prisoners had broken through the fort they were confined in, and escaped. In the course of the day, captain Velozo convinced himself this was false; but he deferred the dispatch of my note.

Nov. 2 and 3.—Another festival, appropriated to the Souls of the Dead, from the first man inclusive; to relieve them, by prayer and supplication, from fire, torment, and purgatory, and translate them at once to Paradise. Voltaire gives a most ludicrous account of this anniversary in his additions to general History.

Nov. 4.—This morning I was surprised by a summons on shore, brought by a *marino* (a superior constable) of justice, to be confronted with the different parties concerned in the affair of my imprisonment. I went early; and continued walking some hours, in a hall of audience over the prison, for the arrival of the minister Claudio: which interval I employed in visiting the prison, conversing respecting it with the keeper and an European priest (confined here nearly four years for some parochial money transactions), whom I found very intelligent and communicative. My business was only in part ready at a late hour; and I was referred till the morrow to complete it.

5.—A repetition of the unpleasant form of yesterday, which was concluded this day; and I was informed by Sen. Claudio, that all examinations, &c. on my part were finished, and the linguist was dismissed. I solicited a copy of the whole process, which was denied me with the same excuse as a similar request had been before.

6.—I wrote a request to the governor, for permission to pass the city, as I presumed no reasons could now exist for my close confinement. This I sent in a note to the linguist; desiring him to deliver it and obtain me an answer, which I had not received to my last two petitions, transmitted through the public channel.

(To be continued.)

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814 ;

IN WHICH THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF EACH CAMPAIGN ARE RELATED
SEPARATELY AND IN DETAIL.

The Campaign of 1792.

(Continued from page 120.)

CHAP. III.

The Prussians enter France—Surrender of Longwy and Verdun—State of the French Army—Dumouriez calls a Council of War—Takes Post in the Forest of Argonne—Camp at Grandprey—Gallantry of Colonel Laharpe—Situation of the rival Armies—Dumouriez retreats from the Forest of Argonne—Terror and Confusion during the March—The French occupy the Camp of St. Menesould—Siege of Thionville.

SUCH, therefore, were the circumstances under which the King of Prussia and the Duke of Brunswick, in a just alarm for the personal safety of the king, deemed that not a moment was to be lost ; and accordingly, August 19th, 1792, having distributed their army into three columns, passed the French frontier, and advanced direct upon Longwy. The proposed line of march and operation was nearly the same which we saw in the last campaign : commencing at the Rhine, and thence passing to Longwy and Verdun, it was thence to follow the high road from the latter town to Chalons and Paris. Whilst the main army was to force its way along the line in front, detachments from it, and the Austrians when they came up, were to masque or besiege the cities on the rear and flanks. Unfortunately, there were two lamentable deficiencies ; for neither was the Duke of Brunswick sufficiently strong to force his way in front, nor the Austrians to protect the rear and flanks.

The success of the Allies appeared at first to justify the hopes of Europe. In consequence of the irruption of a body of Austrians into French Flanders, Luckner had not been as yet able to form a junction with the forces in the Northern department, and he was afraid to expose an inferior number of troops, wholly destitute of discipline, to the attack of a veteran army. He had thus retreated to take refuge under the cannon of Metz. Part of the frontiers being thus laid open in consequence of his precipitate retreat, Longwy was immediately invested. Had this place been well supplied with provisions, and defended with bravery, it might have arrested for some time the progress of the Allies ; but lieutenant-colonel Lavergne, the *commandant*, after a bombardment of fifteen hours, delivered it up at the second summons. The inhabitants, who were affrighted at seeing a few of their houses in flames, had assembled, and demanded that the gates should be opened to the King of Prussia.

The king of Prussia immediately took possession of Longwy in the name of Louis XVI. ; and not doubting but that all the neighbouring cities would receive him with equal eagerness, after detaching a body of fifteen thousand men to lay siege to Thionville, he himself advanced with great rapidity against an adjacent fortress, while the little army under Clairfait at the same time seized on Stenai.

The Allies next advanced against Verdun, which likewise surrendered to the first summons. It was the opinion of the municipal officers that the town was not tenable, and that it ought to be immediately surrendered. Beaurepaire, the governor, indignant at this advice, determined to persist in his resistance, although the garrison consisted of no more than two battalions; but finding all his efforts useless, he drew a pistol from his belt, and discharged it against his temple, in the midst of a council of war.

In the mean time Dumouriez displayed no common share of ability and activity in the exercise of the new and important employment with which he was now entrusted. After transmitting peremptory orders to all the officers, both civil and military, in the department of the Ardennes, to liberate the imprisoned deputies and arrest la Fayette, he took the necessary measures for collecting the army of the North. Relying on the resistance of Longwy, and the fidelity of the old and experienced officer who commanded there, he continued his preparations with the chief commissary Malus, and Moreton who was at the head of his staff, so that every thing might be got ready for opening the campaign. As the Swiss regiments had just been disbanded, and there were three of them in garrison on the northern frontiers, he gave orders to enlist all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who might present themselves; and he intended that these should form the basis of eight independent battalions of eight hundred men each, into which he meant to incorporate all the Austrian deserters who might be tempted to join his standard, in consequence of an alluring decree, which held out the temptation of one hundred *livres* per annum, and fifty *livres* by way of gratification, to each.

He also took the necessary measures to increase to six thousand men the body of Belgians intended to act as the vanguard of his army; he demanded at the same time an augmentation of troops, and of arms from the minister at war, and he even found means to procure a further supply of the latter from Holland, by the way of Dunkirk.

But he no sooner received the important intelligence of the flight of la Fayette, and the surrender of Longwy after a siege of only two days, than he determined to repair to the camp of Sedan, where the army, destitute of a commander, was reduced to despair and ready to disband. Notwithstanding this, he was still so conscious of the advantages likely to result from the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands, that he remained during some time for the purpose of communicating his instructions relative to a future irruption into the Low countries. Having entrusted the management of this business to Malus and Moreton, he sent notice

to general Labourdonnaye to repair to Valenciennes, and put himself at the head of the army during his absence. He announced at the same time, with a spirit bordering on the romantic, and an air of prediction which he himself could scarcely expect to realize, that he would return in a few weeks, and undertake the expedition into Belgium in the course of that very year. He then set off, in company with Westermann, who had just received the *brevet* rank of lieutenant-colonel, a single aide-de-camp, and his *valet-de-chambre* Baptiste, who already seemed to participate in the courage and enterprising genius of his master. On his arrival at Sedan, two days after, he found General Dangeat at the head of the army. He beheld the troops discouraged, dispirited, and divided into two bodies. The advanced guard, consisting of six thousand chosen men, occupied a camp on the right banks of the Meuse and the high grounds of Vau, while the main body, composed of only seventeen thousand troops, was posted on the heights of Sedan, at the distance of three leagues in the rear.

The invasion of France, joined to the flight of the general, had spread consternation throughout the army. The soldiers, who had not recovered from the astonishment impressed on them by recent events, considered all the officers as traitors, and under this pretext neglected discipline and subordination. The members of the neighbouring districts expected and even wished for a counter-revolution : no step was taken to check their disaffection on the part of the troops, who were kept in a state of inactivity ; and had the Duke of Brunswick pushed forward a detachment towards Sedan at this critical period, the French would have retired in all directions, carrying terror and dismay into the adjacent garrisons, and perhaps even within the walls of the capital. After assembling and encouraging the municipal officers of the towns and magistrates of the department, Dumouriez repaired to the camp. On visiting the troops, who had been prejudiced against him, he perceived a sullen air to prevail every where, more especially among the cavalry, a body that had always leaned towards the Court. Some of the regiments of the line expressed their disapprobation by murmurs, and he was openly accused as the author of all the present calamities of France.

Nor was either the character or situation of the new commander calculated to inspire implicit confidence. He had been but lately invested with a civil employment, and had never occupied any military situation of importance. He was equally unacquainted with the army that he now directed and the country he was about to defend ; he had neither general nor staff-officers to assist him ; and after the surrender of Longwy he could not depend on the resistance of any of the fortresses. A major-general, whom he had sent forward with two battalions, in order to strengthen Verdun, had been obliged to retire ; while Sedan and Metz were incapable of a serious resistance. In addition to these considerations, his troops did not exceed twenty-three thousand men, at once disorganised and disused to discipline, while the enemy could op-

pose a body of eighty thousand choice soldiery, with four times the number of his cavalry, conducted by a powerful monarch, and generals grown hoary under arms.

He would be obliged too to forsake his present position in a hilly country, in order to defend first the extensive plains of Champagne, and afterwards all the open tract between the Marne and the Seine, so favourable to the evolutions of veteran troops, and where new levies could scarcely be expected to stand a single charge of the horse. Nor must it be forgotten that from Luckner he could expect no assistance; for the marshal was not only his personal enemy, but had rendered himself incapable of serving him by retreating into the camp of Richemont, with a view of covering Metz, left like all the other frontier garrisons, in a defenceless state: the northern army was too far distant from speedy succour, and the new-raised battalions from the capital, destitute of arms, of officers, and of discipline, could be but of little service at the commencement of the campaign. Such was the inauspicious situation of the troops, and of the man on whom the fate of France now depended, and the result is not a little favourable to all those who, uniting courage with talents, and confidence with discretion, are invested with the glorious office of defending their country.

Dumouriez, who had hitherto exhibited the appearance of firmness and even of gaiety, was now desirous of making himself acquainted with the genius, character, and opinions of the generals under his command. He accordingly, August the 20th, assembled a council of war, composed of Lieutenant-General Dillon, who, although his senior in point of rank, had not declined to serve under him; and the four major-generals, Vouillers, Chazot, Dugest, and Diettman; to these he added Petit, his principal commissary, a man of whose merits he entertained a high opinion, and the three officers who composed his own staff.

Having presented a map of Champagne, he then told them, "that the King of Prussia having taken Longwy, and sat down before Verdun, while another body of the army advanced beyond Thionville and menaced Metz, there were no means left either to form a junction with Marshal Luckner, or to procure succours from any other quarter, in sufficient time to march against the Prussians and deliver Verdun; that he had dispatched General Galbaud thither with two battalions; that whether he did or did not succeed in throwing himself into a place, with the weakness of which every body was acquainted, it ought to be regarded as lost, for it could only hold out a few days more or less, according to the success of Galbaud's mission; that, whatever might occur, he could not receive any reinforcements for upwards of a fortnight, and even these reinforcements would be very insignificant.

"That accordingly there was nothing to be depended upon but the little army which they had along with them, and which was entrusted with the salvation of their native country. It did not in truth amount to one quarter of the enemy's forces; but, on the other hand, the cavalry was composed of the best regiments of France, and consisted of

upwards of five thousand men; more than one half of the infantry, which exceeded eighteen thousand men, was formed of regiments of the line; the remainder of battalions of national guards, well disciplined, rendered warlike by a whole year's encampment, perpetual marches, and continual skirmishes with the enemy: the artillery was numerous and excellent, there being more than sixty pieces in the park, in addition to the battalion guns.

"That with these means, and the advantage of acting in their own country, every thing was to be expected; because the Prussians would of course be retarded by the necessity of undertaking sieges, the difficulty of finding provisions, the delays incident to their convoys, their own numbers, and above all by their artillery. A numerous cavalry, the brilliant equipages of so many princes, and the quantity of draught horses necessary to transport their cannon and provisions, would render their march tedious and embarrassing."

He concluded by observing, "that it was impossible to remain inactive in the position before Sedan, and it became necessary on the instant to take some decided part."

Lieutenant-General Dillon began by stating it as his opinion, "that the Marne ought to be placed between the troops and the enemy, and Chalons occupied by the former before the latter could reach it." He remarked at the same time, "that in case they anticipated the French, they would be between Paris and the army;" and insisted, "that the safety of the capital was of more consequence than the preservation of a country which they were unable to defend." He then ended by proposing, "to leave General Chazot with a few battalions in the entrenched camp before Sedan, and to make a rapid march with the remainder of the army behind the forest of Argonne, by way of St. Meneshould, in order to reach Chalons, and even Rheims if Chalons should be previously occupied; to post the army behind the Marne on purpose to defend the passage of that river, and to wait for reinforcements, which would pour in from all parts, and enable the French once more to advance."

This scheme, plausible in itself, was supported by such forcible and cogent reasons, that it was instantly adopted by the whole council; all the members of which immediately separated, except the Adjutant-General Thouvenot, who remained alone with Dumouriez. During the interesting conference which had just taken place, the latter attentively studied the opinions and character of all present; and he thought that he discovered in this officer a degree of zeal and ability that might prove highly serviceable. La Fayette had employed and confided in his genius, but he had not taken any care of his advancement, nor even forewarned him of his intended flight: these circumstances were calculated to make an impression on the general, and from that moment Thouvenot became his friend and confidant. It was to him alone that he disclosed his plans, and detailed his reasons for opposing the prevailing opinion. He observed, "that he did not approve of retiring to Chalons

and abandoning Lorraine, the Bishopricks and the Ardennes, which could not be easily reconquered; that besides it would hold out a fresh inducement for the Prussians to pursue him, and in such a case a retreat would soon degenerate into a flight; that on retiring behind the Marne it would be absolutely necessary to burn Chalons, and sacrifice Rheims and Soissons; that all communication with the army of the north on one side, and the troops under Luckner on the other, would be then entirely at an end; that the Prussians would find abundance of provision, after having traversed *Champagne-pouilleuse*, in the rich countries around Rheims and Epernay; that a position at Chalons would enable them either to march to Paris by the road leading through Epernay and Rheims, or by Vitry and Troyes, unless they rather chose to employ the two remaining months of the campaign in conquering Lorraine and the Ardennes; that, even if they were inclined to cross the Marne at Chalons, it would be impossible to defend that river, which might be passed either above or below the town; that the enemy would then proceed skirmishing all the way to Paris, there not being a single strong post between Chalons and the capital, and that the French army would be destroyed, even before their arrival there, by the numerous cavalry appertaining to the Prussians."

Then, pointing to the forest of Argonne upon the map, "Behold," continued Dumouriez, "the Thermopylæ of France; if I have the good fortune to arrive there before the Prussians, all will be saved."

The forest which Dumouriez intended to occupy is of an oblong form, at least thirteen leagues in breadth, and varying from three to one in breadth; it extends from the neighbourhood of Sedan to more than a league beyond St. Menehould; it separates the Bishopricks from the most sterile and barren part of France, termed *Champagne-pouilleuse* by way of contempt. Being intersected with mountains, rivers, and marshes, this woody country is rendered impervious to the march of an invading army, except by five avenues, called *Le Chêne-populeux*, leading from Sedan to Rhetel; *La Croix-aux-bois*, in the direction from Briquenai to Vouzieres; *Grandprey*, in the neighbourhood of which is the great road from Stenai to Rheims; *La Chalade*, which crosses the woods from Varennes to St. Menehould; and *Les Islettes*, through which lies the road from Verdun to Paris by St. Menehould.

Having employed three whole days in making the necessary preparations, the commander in chief determined instantly to occupy these important passes, which were to be disputed with the enemy by means of troops unacquainted with this species of warfare, and not sufficiently numerous to execute even a system of defensive operations. It now became necessary to dispatch General Dillon with the advanced guard, which had been posted on the left bank of the Marne, to St. Menehould, in order to shut up the two great roads of Clermont and Varennes, by means of two distinct positions, one at Islettes and the other at Chalade; while Dumouriez himself was to be stationed at Grandprey, on purpose to command the road leading to Rheims, as well as that of Croix-aux-

bois ; such was his deficiency in point of force, that he did not as yet possess a sufficient number of troops to block up the passage of Chêne-populeux, but he hoped that Verdun, with whose surrender he was unacquainted, would hold out for a week at least, and thus afford him leisure for completing his preparations.

In the mean time, he transmitted orders to Lanoue, at the camp of Maubeuge, to dispatch four battalions and three squadrons to Avesnes ; the same courier was to proceed to the head-quarters of Duval at Pont-sur-Sambre, and carried instructions for that general in consequence of which he was to strike his camp instantly and repair to Avesnes, to form a junction with the other troops, and occupy the pass of Chêne-populeux with six thousand men, by means of forced marches, on or before the 7th of September.

In addition to this, he dispatched orders to Beurnonville to march to his assistance with twelve battalions and three squadrons from the camp of Maulde, and also to send forward the French light infantry, as well as that of Belgium and Liege, forming in all eight or nine thousand men : he was expressly enjoined, at the same time, to reach Rhetel on the 13th of September.

By way of supplying the deficiency of superior officers and rewarding the fidelity of those who remained faithful to their duty, Dumouriez obtained the rank of lieutenant-general for Dangest, Dietmann, Ligneville, and Chazot ; he also appointed four new major-generals, among whom was Miaczinski, and augmented his own staff.

With his usual zeal and activity, he at the same time dispatched couriers as well as officers by different roads to Metz, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence : that neither Mezieres nor Sedan might be left destitute of ammunition, he obtained supplies from Fère and Douay : he pointed out St. Menehould as the place of rendezvous for all the reinforcements of cavalry and infantry which might be sent from the interior, Châlons, which he had at first pitched upon for that purpose, being too much exposed to the enemy. General d'Harville received instructions to assume the command at Rheims, where he was to assemble troops ; ovens were constructed for the supply of the army, not only there, but at Vouziers, St. Menehould, and Rhetel ; and instead of establishing magazines in the frontier cities, as had been done by la Fayette at Verdun and Sedan, the provisions and forage were collected in his rear.

While thus busied in arranging the details of service, Dumouriez did not neglect to acquire the confidence of the troops entrusted to his charge. To obtain this, he shewed himself to the army daily, employed every art to attain popularity, and after inflaming the minds of the soldiery with the hopes of glory and of victory, he promised to reward their zeal by leading them against the enemy. As he had determined from the first to act in conformity to his own plans and judgment alone, he formed and issued a new order of battle, and bestowed the *brevet* rank of major-general on lieutenant-colonel Stengel, of the regiment of Berchiny, with a view of animating his exertions and securing his fidelity.

It now only remained for him to carry his scheme into execution, in such a manner as neither to be anticipated nor beaten by the enemy. This had become extremely difficult; for the distance from Verdun, where the Prussian army was posted, to Islettes was only about six leagues; while Dillon (now stationed at Mouzon), before he occupied that defile, provided he took the nearest route, must advance in front of Stenai in the face of general Clairfait's army, consisting of about fifteen thousand men; and it would have been impossible to reach the place of destination by taking a circuit in the rear of the forest, without a march of twenty leagues.

Dumouriez also learned that Grandprey, by the straight road through Yon and Buzancy, was twelve leagues distant; but in passing behind the forest more than twenty: when arrived at this post, he would be six leagues only from the Austrians. But the general determined not to follow either of the two great roads leading to the defiles of Argonne, as this would disclose his project and subject him to an attack that might have deprived him of his baggage and artillery. He resolved, on the contrary, to adopt a mode at once more bold and more audacious, in which he completely succeeded by divining the intention of the enemy. Perceiving that general Clairfait did not advance against him, but persevered in remaining on the defensive with a small advanced guard posted on the left bank of the Meuse, he concluded that it was the intention of this army to act merely as a corps of observation, and that on being attacked it would instantly occupy the strong camp of Brouenne in the rear. Dumouriez, who was not mistaken in his conjectures, determined to effect his purpose in the following manner: having divided his army into three bodies, he gave orders that his vanguard should advance against Stenai, which it was instructed to mask, and, lest any obstacle might intervene, he himself was to follow with the main body, composed of twelve thousand men, in order of battle, without any incumbrance whatever; while general Chazot, with a detachment of five thousand troops, should escort the baggage and artillery through Tanny and Armoises, without any danger of molestation in consequence of this decisive movement in front.

Accordingly, after leaving a garrison of four battalions at Sedan, he made a movement with his army and artillery on the 31st of August, and commenced his march on the next morning. In consequence of orders transmitted to Dillon, general Miaczinsky was sent forward with fifteen hundred men to attack Stenai, and he himself was enjoined to support him by occupying the left bank of the river and the wood of Neuville. The brave Pole executed his instructions with equal promptitude and success, and a sharp action ensued, during which the cavalry on both sides displayed great courage; but the Imperialists at length fell back, and Clairfait, as had been predicted by Dumouriez, retired to Brouenne.

Having encamped the first night by the side of the great road leading to Stenai, with his head-quarters at Yon, Dumouriez posted some infantry

in the wood of Neuville, and along the borders of the Meuse: on the evening of the next day, Sept. 2d, he took post at Berlière, and Dillon at St. Pierremont; on the succeeding afternoon the latter passed through the defile of Chalade and occupied the pass of Islettes, already taken possession of by general Galbaud with four battalions and the garrison of Longwy, while the main body remained on the same ground, on purpose to allow Chazot's column to pass; after which it continued its march and reached Grandprey.

This position, rendered so memorable in consequence of the events to which it gave rise, was found to be nearly inexpugnable. Placed between two rivers, it was flanked by hamlets on the right and left, provided with a convenient village in the rear for the artillery, and defended on all sides by means of woods, eminences, a castle, and redoubts lined with cannon.

The army had scarcely taken possession of the camp of Grandprey, when intelligence arrived of the surrender of Verdun. The general noticed it only by the following letter to Servan, minister of the war department, in which he affected a laconick style, joined to a republic audacity, on purpose to keep alive the zeal of the Parisians:

"Verdun is taken, and I expect the Prussians. The camps of Grandprey and Islettes have become the Thermopylæ of France: I shall prove more fortunate than Leonidas."

In another, intended for his private perusal, he particularised the advantages of his position, and enumerated all his wants: he also communicated the orders transmitted to Beurnonville and Duval, to form a junction with him; recapitulated his instructions to Labourdonnaye respecting the defence of the northern department, and to Moreton and Malus for hastening the preparations for offensive measures against the Austrian Low-countries. In the mean time, he requested succours from Flanders, reinforcements from the interior, detachments from the arm of the Rhine, which had nothing to fear, and assistance from Luckner, who might either attack the invaders both in flank and rear, or form a junction between the two armies, which would produce a grand effect.

Nor did he omit to state his conjectures relative to the conduct of the Prussians after the surrender of Verdun. As the season was far advanced, and the weather rainy and unfavourable, he foresaw that they would choose to advance directly to Paris, rather than consume the remainder of the campaign in the sieges. As a proof of this, he remarked that they had neglected to sieze on Montmedy, which they had left in their rear, although by this omission their communication with Luxembourg, whence they must draw their supplies, would be cut off in consequence of the activity of general Ligneville and his garrison, an event that actually occurred.

As there was now no strong place remaining between the enemy and Paris by the road leading from Chalons, he imagined that the exaggerated hopes of the emigrants, joined to the entreaties of the French princes who accompanied him, might induce the Prussian monarch to select this as he readiest and least difficult route, and, after beating the army en-

camped in the forest of Argonne, he would be taught to believe that he could arrive in the capital, after seven or eight marches, without experiencing the least opposition.

The combined troops had as yet been uniformly fortunate. Two garrisons had capitulated in the most shameful manner; several other towns appeared ready to open their gates to them; and their camps were crowded, not only with loyalists, but also with many who wavered between the two parties, and were desirous, by recurring to a temporising policy, to have it in their power to declare in favour of the victor. The first checks received by the army of the coalition proceeded from two foreigners. It has been already stated in what manner a Pole drove in the outposts of the Austrian army, and forced the brave but cautious Clairfayt to retreat to the intrenched camp of Brouenne. The next exploit was performed by a native of the *Pays de Vaud*, a country always treated with severity by the canton of Berne. Laharpe, one of its factious citizens, driven into exile in the conflict of parties, took refuge in the French camp, where he was welcomed as a martyr of liberty. Appointed chief of a battalion of volunteers, he was stationed at the castle of Rodemark, and exposed to the first onset of the invaders. He resolved to give an example of devotion to the nation which had adopted him, and was lucky enough to communicate to the troops under him the enthusiasm with which he himself was actuated. Well knowing that their little post was not tenable, they entered into a solemn engagement not to capitulate, but either to open a passage through the enemy with their bayonets, or bury themselves under the ruins of the castle, the vaults of which they had converted into mines for that purpose. Having received orders, however, from his commanding officer to evacuate this position in consequence of the approach of the enemy, who were already masters of all the surrounding posts, the Swiss colonel sallied forth at the head of his garrison, and transported the artillery and stores to Thionville, in the face of the superior force. This daring feat, calculated to inspire the troops with valour, and prove that the foe was not invincible, procured for him who achieved it the appellation of "the brave Laharpe," with which he was afterwards honoured at the head of the French army.

In the mean time Dumouriez was exceedingly anxious that general Kellermann, who had now assumed the command of the army of the Moselle, should approach nearer and effect a junction. Nor did he neglect the necessary dispositions for resisting the enemy, in which he was seconded by the ardour and patriotism of his troops. He ordered the inhabitants to cut down the trees on the skirts of the forest, then to inter the roots, and, pointing the branches in a horizontal position, thus form them into *abatis*: he commanded them also, on hearing the alarm bell, to fly to arms and oppose the enemy: he established a chain of posts to keep up the communication with Dillon, the second in command, by Marque, Châtel, and Apremont, to Chalade and Islettes. He enjoined that general to dispatch a body of light infantry, and several squadrons of chasseurs and hussars, to consume the forage on the borders

of the Aire, to protect the Barrois, and prevent the combined forces from making incursions, or harassing his flank. In addition to these measures of precaution and security, he made use of others to strengthen his system of defence. He ordered the officer stationed at Croix-au-bois to fortify that post by means of trees and intrenchments, and to break up the road leading to it; he was at first obliged to line the opening of Chêne-populeux with a few troops only, but the appearance of general Duval, on the day appointed, relieved him from all fears relative to that important pass.

He also draughted troops from the garrisons of Givet, Philippeville, Marienbourg, and Rocroy, on purpose to reinforce the garrison of Sedan; he sent Miaczinski forward with a detachment of horse to keep up the communication with Montmedy, and assist Ligneville, the commandant, in intercepting the convoys from Longwy and Luxembourg.

Having thus taken the necessary means to prevent the possibility of a surprise, he did not despair of being able to resist the utmost efforts of the numerous and formidable army about to oppose him. If the Prussians should attack the camp of Grandprey, or endeavour to force a passage at Islettes, which were his strong points, he had some reason to hope that he would be able to repulse them; on the other hand, if they inclined to adopt a less hazardous plan, and proceeding along the forest to the left, attempted to penetrate through the Barrois by Vitry, he was certain of anticipating them at the opening of Revigny, and of being joined there by the army of the Moselle, after which with a mass of nearly sixty thousand men, including the detachments from the northern department, he could cover and protect the Barrois and the Marne. But should they endeavour to enter by Chêne-populeux, after having contended that passage with them, he hoped to be able to arrest their progress on the borders of the Aisne, where, being reinforced by Beurnonville's division and the army under Kellermann, he would dispute the passage of the river, and reduce them to such a state of despair as to perish by hunger in the quagmires of Tierrache, whence they would never be able to extricate their baggage and artillery.

The enemy, the quickness of whose motions could alone insure success, spent nearly seven days in complete inactivity after the capture of Verdun. On the eighth the vanguard of the Prussian army was at length discovered, and the main body began to occupy the extensive plain, and display its front from Briquenay to Clermont; its headquarters were established at Raucourt. On the succeeding day, September 9th, the Prussians commenced a series of attacks on the outposts of the French army, which, instead of being intimidated, expressed much joy at the appearance of the foe, and repulsed them at all points.

An adventurer of some distinction, who arrived the same evening, distinguished himself in the course of the next forenoon. This was Miranda, who after forming the daring project of achieving a revolution in New Spain, of which he was a native, and refusing the most brilliant of-

fers on the part of the empress of Russia, had repaired to Paris, and tendered his services to the patriots. Being posted with a detachment at Mortaume, he conducted himself with great gallantry, and withstood a brisk assault on that village, which he had been ordered to occupy. General Stengel, born in the dominions of the Elector-Palatine, also acquired credit by his defence of St. Jouvin, and the enemy were repelled on all sides, without having been able to make the least impression.

Dumouriez, ever active and full of resources, contributed not a little to the general success, by dispatching troops and artillery towards the points likely to be assailed, without being discovered by his adversaries, as his operations were concealed by the mountain of Bessieu: in consequence of this the Prussians always perceived themselves opposed by a body of five or six thousand men, supported by twelve-pounders; and, as they themselves could not display a more extensive front, and possessed battalion guns only, they of course fought to a disadvantage, and imagined that they were deceived by their spies, who concurred in asserting that the French army did not exceed twenty thousand men.

But although the formidable position assumed by him possessed many advantages, his troops were exposed to a slight diarrhœa, on account of the bad quality of the water: they were also frequently destitute of provisions, as the means for obtaining a regular supply had not been yet settled; but the soldiery supported this deprivation with discipline, and the daily skirmishes that occurred, by diverting their attention, prevented that languor and listlessness, which in a crowded camp, is always the forerunner of malignant disorders. It was otherwise, however, with the principal officers, the greater part of whom, from the nature of this petty warfare, remained in a state of inactivity, and already began to consider their situation as desperate: they were also deprived of all the luxuries of the table, being obliged to live on brown bread, wretched beer, and sorry wine, a circumstance that contributed not a little to their chagrin.

Five generals having determined to remonstrate with their commander, called upon, and stated to him, "that he had great merit in having conducted the army to a camp almost impregnable, but that the position was unhealthy, disease and disgust were beginning to prey upon the troops, and no succours had as yet arrived. In the mean time there were one hundred thousand men in sight, who were already masters of the plain, and might at any time reach Vitry, and even Chalons, by marching through Bar-le-duc: that it was therefore of the utmost importance to anticipate them, and choose a good camp behind the Marne, where the French army might strengthen itself by means of reinforcements, and procure provisions in abundance." This advice was instantly rejected by Dumouriez, whose firmness was also put to a still severer trial in consequence of the solicitations, and even orders, of the commander-in-chief and the minister at war, to retreat behind the Marne, where he was to have been joined by Kellermann, who proposed, in that case, to give battle to the Prussians.

At length, Sept. 10th, the grand army seemed determined to put an end to the awful suspense in which Europe had been for some time kept.

The king of Prussia in person now began to menace the camp of Grandprey, while the prince of Hohenlohe appeared before Islettes, and general Clairfayt presented himself at the pass of Croix-aux-bois. But a variety of circumstances seemed to combine, in order to render these tardy attacks inefficacious. At this critical period the rainy season had set in; the roads were extremely bad, and famine and disease already made their appearance among the invaders. Having consumed all the provisions found in Longwy and Verdun, and being unable to draw further supplies from a country previously exhausted by the French army, the duke of Brunswick was obliged to have recourse to Luxembourg and the electorate of Treves, which exposed his convoys to the attacks of the garrisons of Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, and Mentz. In addition to this, a body of French troops under general Custine had already penetrated into Germany, and was supposed to have meditated the capture of Coblenz, which would have enabled him to attack the enemy in flank and rear, and rendered a retrograde movement, in case of any disaster, extremely hazardous.

In front of the combined forces at this moment appeared only a small army; but it was posted on a height, provided with an immense quantity of artillery, and commanded by Dumouriez, an active and resolute general. Another, under Kellermann, was ready either to form a junction with, or facilitate its retreat: immense bodies of troops were collecting in the interior; the people had hitherto received the foreign mercenaries not as deliverers but as enemies; and the fairy dreams of triumph began already to be dissipated.

Such was the melancholy situation of the invading army, when an unpardonable omission on the part of the French general revived its hopes, and reduced his own country to the very brink of despair.

Although Dumouriez was well acquainted with the importance of the various passes leading through the forest of Argonne, and by a bold and decisive movement had rendered himself master of them; yet, in consequence of an oversight, equally gross and obvious, he had neglected the defence of one of the most important. Instead of stationing an experienced officer at the post of Croix-aux-bois, he had committed it to the care of a colonel of dragoons, who, by the nature of the service to which he had been accustomed, was unqualified for a situation where a veteran officer of infantry alone could have been useful. He had also neglected the professional assistance which might have been derived from the corps of artillery or engineers; and, notwithstanding he possessed a park well stored with cannon, this important avenue into the heart of France was not guarded by a single eight or twelve-pounder. In short, the defence was entrusted to a regiment of cavalry, who were unable to act with any effect, and three battalions of infantry, one of which was totally destitute of arms. In consequence of the colonel's report, Sept 11th, in which he stated that his entrenchments and *abatis* were impregnable, the commander

in chief, relying implicitly on his judgment, and being thus lulled into a false security, permitted him to return to the camp, and entrusted the defence of *Croix-aux-bois* to one hundred infantry, sixty horsemen belonging to the *gendarmerie nationale*, in quarters at Vouzieres, and the battalion of Ardennes, which he ordered in the mean time to be supplied with muskets. On the next day, Sept. 12th, the officer of dragoons evacuated the entrenchments before he had been relieved, and the colonel of the battalion of Ardennes waited for the arms at Vouzieres, which were not sent in conformity to orders.

No sooner was the wary and intrepid Clairfayt made acquainted with these mistakes by means of his spies, consisting of the country people, the greater part of whom were the vassals of the expatriated nobles, than he resolved instantly to take advantage of them, and accordingly dispatched prince Charles de Ligne by the break of day, on the 13th, to attack the entrenchments. As the trees had been newly felled and thrown across the road without either order or connexion, and the ends were neither buried in the earth, nor the branches cut in such a manner as to present their sharp points to the enemy, as is customary in all operations of this kind, the imperialists found but little difficulty in removing them and clearing the passage. The roads too were broken up in such a slovenly and irregular manner that they were soon enabled to advance with both cavalry and artillery, while the hundred men posted there, abandoning their position which had become untenable in consequence of the immense superiority of the assailants, fled across the woods, and arriving by noon at the camp of Grandprey, brought consternation and dismay along with them.

Dumouriez, who happened luckily to be there, was instantly aware of the critical situation in which he was now placed in consequence of his own palpable negligence. He accordingly took the most speedy and efficacious measures to remedy the mischief, and for this purpose dispatched general Chazot with two brigades, six squadrons of horse, and four eight-pounders, besides the battalion pieces. He was instructed to march with the utmost expedition, and commence an immediate attack with fixed bayonets, to prevent the enemy from throwing up new works. But the whole of that afternoon and the next day were suffered to elapse without any thing decisive being effected, although the commander in chief had reinforced the general with two battalions, and dispatched *aides-de-camp* almost every hour enjoining him not to defer the attack for a single moment. At length, on the morning of the 15th, Dumouriez was relieved from his uneasiness, having received a note from Chazot, stating "that after a very long and very bloody conflict, in which the prince de Ligne was killed, he had retaken the entrenchments." But in consequence of neglecting to issue orders for the advance of the working tools, with which the defile was to have been rendered impracticable, or even to post a body of infantry and some cannon at the opening, a fresh and more numerous column of Austrians commenced a new attack two hours after, gained the adjoining heights, took some artillery, and

forced Chazot, who made but a feeble resistance, to retreat, without being able to transmit the intelligence of this disastrous event to headquarters.

During these skirmishes at Croix-aux-bois, the enemy had several times attacked the outposts of the camp at Grandprey, but without success. They were more fortunate however at Chêne-populeux; for, although a body of emigrants who had presented themselves there were driven back by the French, yet no sooner did general Dubouquet learn that the other road had been forced, than he took advantage of the approaching night to retire by Attigny and Somme-puis, towards Chalons, to prevent his whole detachment from being cut off.

It was not until 5 o'clock in the evening that the commander in chief received intelligence of the retreat from Croix-aux-bois from some of the fugitives; all the fatal consequences likely to ensue in consequence of this event were immediately anticipated by him, and he could depend on the vigour and resources of his own mind alone to extricate himself and his army from their present perilous situation. The number of his troops was now reduced to fifteen thousand men: before him was an army of forty thousand Prussians; in his rear were twenty thousand Austrians; and a body of enraged emigrants had already penetrated into the forest, and was advancing on his flank. He was thus liable to be assailed in front by the duke of Brunswick, while general Clairfayt, by occupying the position of Croix-aux-bois, actually commanded his camp, and by inclining to the left might descend towards Olizy, Termes, and Beauregard, and thus cut off the passage of the Aire and the Aisne, at Senneque. In case of that event, he would have been inclosed with his army between the rivers and the forest, and being destitute of provisions and ammunition, and opposed by an enemy posted on the eminences, he must have either laid down his arms, or held out without the least prospect of relief.

His communication was now interrupted with Beurnonville, who had arrived at Rhetel with nine thousand men destitute of shoes, harassed by fatigue, and unprovided with ammunition; while Kellerman, on hearing that two of the passes were carried, would either retreat towards Metz or cross the Marne. He was also reduced to the necessity of decamping in the presence of the enemy, and encountering a thousand unforeseen difficulties; but, notwithstanding the imminence of his danger, the French general exhibited great presence of mind, and never betrayed the least symptom of fear relative to his perilous situation. On the contrary, he mounted on horseback, exhibited himself with confidence to the troops, and, after calling in all his detachments, dispatched orders to Beurnonville to set off instantly from Rhetel, and following the course of the Aisne as far as Attigny, to march towards St. Menesbould, with a view of effecting a junction there; he also instructed Kellerman to hasten by Bar and Revigny for the same purpose.

At the same time he laid his injunctions on General Dillon to defend the passes of Islettes and Chalade with the utmost obstinacy, and to push

forward his troops beyond Passavant, with intent to harass the enemy's left flank. That he might insure his own retreat, he posted six battalions and as many squadrons on the heights of Olizy, Termes, and Beauregard, with a few cannon, so as to face Croix-aux-bois, arrest the progress of the Austrians, and prevent them from descending towards Senucque; while three hundred chasseurs were employed in scouring the forest on the side of Longueve. He also ordered the park of artillery to file off immediately across the two bridges, with an intent of gaining the heights of Autry, on the other side of the Aisne, where it would be removed from danger.

About seven that evening he learned that Chazot had retreated to Vouziers, and that his own situation was not so critical as he had supposed. Content with obtaining possession of the important passage of Croix-aux-bois, and expecting perhaps to be attacked again on the next day, the enemy had not pushed forward according to his expectation: he was therefore still master of the whole course of the Aisne; and, although his rear-guard might be attacked, he hoped to be able to dispute the passage of that river, and gain a commanding eminence on its further bank.

While incessantly occupied with preparations for securing his retreat, an aide-de-camp arrived from the Prince de Hohenlohe, requesting an interview. This embarrassing circumstance was turned to advantage by Dumouriez, who took care on this occasion to remove many of the prejudices entertained on the part of the enemy. He accordingly selected Major-General Duval, who had served during the seven years' war in the legion of Soubise, and was rendered respectable by his grey hairs and majestic figure, to meet the Prussian officer at the time and place appointed. By way of concealing the intended retreat, it was there intimated to the Prussian General, that Beurnonville was to enter the camp in the course of the next day, with a reinforcement of eighteen thousand men, while Kellermann, at the head of twenty thousand more, was only two marches distant.

On that very evening, however, the moment it became dark, the French advanced guard, in pursuance to orders, fell back in three columns, without either augmenting or diminishing the number of its fires; the right retreating through Marque, the centre by Chevieres, and the left by Grandprey. Duval and Stengel, the commanding officers, as soon as they had crossed, ordered all the bridges in the rear to be broken down, and then halted until the army, to which they were to act as a rear-guard, had commenced its march. It was not until midnight that the Commander in Chief left his head-quarters at the castle of Grandprey, and ascended to the camp, which he still found standing: the roads were so bad, and the night so cloudy, that his orderlies were missing; but he issued verbal instructions for the tents to be instantly struck. The main body however was not in motion until 3 hours after; a circumstance which proved advantageous, for the troops perceiving nothing that indicated either haste or alarm, and being entirely

ignorant of the cause of their retreat, conducted themselves with great regularity.

At length the army commenced its march, and proceeded without any interruption on the part of the enemy, over the bridges and through the defiles, according to the route fixed upon. On arriving at the heights of Autry the general drew up his troops in order of battle, to protect the rear-guard, which did not pass the bridges of Senucq and Grandchamp until eight in the morning, and then formed a similar disposition on the high ground. A detachment of Prussian hussars, supported by three or four pieces of horse artillery, had attempted to harass this body without effect; but they proved more fortunate against the troops from Vouziers, under general Chazot; for having made a charge, the latter instantly betook themselves to flight, and were pursued by the light troops. Some of the fugitives fled as far as Rheims and Chalons, and the panic might have become general had not Duval obliged the Prussians to fall back, and taken a couple of their cannon and some baggage, while Miranda, with his usual presence of mind, immediately rallied the army.

In the mean time the general, who now deemed his retreat secure, had ordered the park of artillery to continue its march, while he himself repaired to Dammartin, four leagues distant from Grandprey, where they were to halt at the end of that day's march. While employed in tracing out his camp, several fugitives arrived and announced to him "that all was lost, the army being in confusion, and the enemy in full pursuit." On his return however he met general Miranda, who had displayed equal coolness and intrepidity upon this occasion, by preventing the flight of the infantry, and at the same time arresting the progress of the enemy; he also received favourable intelligence from the generals Duval and Stengel, whom he ordered to halt with the rear-guard on the borders of the morass of Cernay, until the whole army had crossed the Tourbe; they were then to advance along the banks of that river, take post between the main body and the enemy, and pass the evening there. Having returned to Dammartin, and ordered the troops to remain all night under arms, the general, who had been twenty hours on horseback, alighted, and sat down to table at six o'clock, with a view of taking some refreshment: but he was disturbed by a new alarm, which had taken place in his camp, in consequence of the arts of some disaffected persons. Although the rear-guard remained undisturbed at a league distance, the appearance of the enemy was every where announced; the artillery which was harnessed, endeavoured to gain a height on the other side of a rivulet, called the Bionne: all the troops were mingled together in the confusion, and a general and immediate flight appeared to be inevitable. Dumouriez having remounted his horse, instantly repaired to the spot, accompanied by the officers of his staff, his *aides-de-camp*, and his escort of dragoons, who at length succeeded in rallying the fugitives by means of blows.

Having thus prevented a complete route, he ordered fires to be lighted, and commanded the soldiers to pass the night in the position then occu-

pied by them. At break of day (Sept. 19th) order was restored among the dispersed soldiery, after which the tents were struck; the army continued its march in three columns, and arrived without any accident at the camp of St. Meneshould; for the enemy had not taken advantage of the confusion that ensued, but advanced with caution, and did not appear in sight of the French until the next day. Being no longer under any apprehensions, the commander in chief immediately communicated his situation to the president of the national assembly, in a letter written with Spartan brevity, and calculated to inspire confidence:

"I have been obliged to abandon the camp of Grandprey; the retreat was completed when a panic terror seized on the army: ten thousand troops fled before fifteen hundred Prussians. The loss does not amount to more than fifty men, and some baggage: order is again restored, and I am ready to answer for the consequences.—DUMOURIEZ."

In the mean time it was determined by the allies to lay siege to Thionville. In conformity to the original plan of the campaign, that place ought to have been attacked at an earlier period; but such was the defective state of the park of artillery belonging to the grand army, that a sufficient number of heavy cannon could not be found to open the trenches. On this, application was immediately made for assistance to Luxembourg; and it was not doubted that the arsenals of an ally would readily furnish whatever might be necessary for the service of the common cause; but the governor declined to comply until he should receive instructions from the court of Vienna. This delay had obliged the duke of Brunswick to leave that important fortress in the rear, marred all the plans, and was productive of a variety of untoward consequences. The convoys of provisions were from that moment continually exposed to be cut off, the jealousies between the Austrians and Prussians were renewed, and by the withdrawing of the troops destined to cover the Palatinate soon after, with a view of converting the blockade into a regular siege, Germany was left open to the victorious incursions of the French.

On the 17th of Sept. this important fortress was invested by the Austrians and emigrants under the command of the princes of Hohenlohe and Condé; and but little doubt was entertained, that the garrison would follow the example of Longwy and Verdun. General Felix de Wimpffen, a native of Alsace, and a colonel of dragoons under the old government, happened to be entrusted with the command of the place; and as he was a noble by birth, it was supposed that he might be easily won. But on the present occasion he refused to capitulate, and contributed by his resistance to the unhappy catastrophe that ensued.

This place, like all the other frontier towns, was unprovided with the means of effecting a vigorous resistance, and did not contain a sufficient quantity of provisions to enable the garrison to sustain a long siege. The enemy, on the other hand, was but ill prepared to reduce so formidable a fortress, for M. d'Autichamp, who superintended the attack, was not in possession of any battering cannon.

(To be continued.)

*MAJOR-GENERAL ROSS.**Continued from page 288.*

AFTER these rapid successes, the flotilla coasted onwards to the entrance of the Pampus (the channel leading to the Wye), where it captured four gun-boats, being part of the force destined for the defence of the capital by water.

After the loss of the battle of Alkmaar, the enemy concentrated all his forces, so as to cover a more contracted line of defence; for he seemed determined to risk another engagement before he should betake himself to his last strong position near Beverwyck.

The situation of Beverwyck is at the head of the inlet of the Zuider Zee, called the Wye (or Y), which divides North from South Holland, rendering the former a peninsula. The isthmus that connects these two divisions of the province begins at that town; from which to Wyck-op-Zee on the Ocean it is three miles. It is, however, seven miles in depth from Beverwyck to the city of Haarlem. The pass being further strengthened on the east side by a chain of villages running along the Lake of Haarlem, and on the western side by the Sand-Hills and the Ocean. The estuary of the Wye communicates with the lake of Haarlem, a few miles to the west of Amsterdam, by water-works of stupendous construction; by means of which all the waters of the Zuider-Zee might be poured down on the southern provinces. By having the command of so extensive an inland navigation, centering at Beverwyck, the troops of the enemy received supplies and reinforcements from Haarlem and the capital with great ease and expedition.

It was therefore, undoubtedly, the interests of the allied forces to follow up their recent successes by another vigorous attack on the enemy, without allowing him time to receive his expected reinforcements, or to fortify himself in the strong passes of Beverwyck. But from the 3d to the 6th of October, the allied army was suffered to enjoy a short respite from their excessive fatigues; part being quartered at Alkmaar, and part cantoned in villages and farm-houses between that town and the sea.

On the morning of the 6th of October, the advanced posts of the allied army pushed forward from the villages of Egmont, to gain more favourable positions in front, preparatory to a general movement. Possession was taken, with little opposition, of the villages of Schermerhoorn, Acher Sloot, Limmen, Baccum, and of the Sand-hills near Wyck-op-Zee: all these points being in front of Beverwyck. At length the Russian column, under the command of major-gen. D'Essen, attempting to gain the heights near the post of Baccum, was firmly opposed, and afterwards vigorously attacked by a strong body of the enemy's troops. Upon which the British column on the right, commanded by general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, marched up to the support of the Russians; and the enemy at the same sustaining his advanced corps by fresh forces, —the action, though perhaps not intended to have been fought on that

day, became general along the whole line, from Limmen to the Ocean, and was contested on both sides with the greatest fury and obstinacy.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the French cavalry, led on by general Brune in person, having attacked the advanced British and Russian lines with great impetuosity and effect, the right and centre of the allied army began to lose ground, and to retire upon the villages of Egmont. There, however, the British and Russian columns made a determined stand, and vigorously repulsed the enemy in their turn. Meanwhile, the brigade of major-general Coote had marched out of Berghen in the morning, and, passing by Alkmaar, and through the village of Heyloo, took up a position at Limmen, where it maintained itself the whole day with so good a countenance, by the assistance of a few field-pieces and howitzers, that the enemy was held effectually in check on that side.

Evening now set in, accompanied with deluges of rain, yet still the engagement continued with changeable success, but with unabating obstinacy. Even the darkness of the night, combined with the severity of the weather, did not terminate it. The fire of the small arms was incessant, running along the undulating line of the hills, and extending in various directions into the plain, whilst the gloomy horizon was every now and then illuminated by the flashes of the cannon, and the curved train of fire of the shells. At length about ten o'clock at night, the firing entirely ceased, the enemy every where retired, and the allied army was left in undisturbed possession of the scene of action. The British and Russian troops lay on their arms all night, occupying the ground where the action terminated, which was on the heights a little to the south of the villages of Egmont. The enemy fell back upon his positions in front of Beverwyck, having fixed his head-quarters at Castricum.—Such was the indecisive *battle of Egmont*.

In this, as in the last battle, their country has to regret the fate of many brave and valuable men, who were deprived of life, or disabled by wounds in its service. Major-general Hutchinson received a rifle-ball in his thigh; lieutenant-colonel Bainbridge of the 20th, and lieutenant-colonel Dickson of the 4th, were killed during the action; and colonel Maitland of the guards, and major Campbell of the 20th died afterwards of the wounds they received in it. The regiments that chiefly suffered were,—the third battalion 1st guards, the three battalions 4th foot, the two battalions 20th foot, and the 31st and 63d regiments. The loss of the British, in killed, wounded, and missing, amounted to upwards of fourteen hundred, including seventy officers. That of the Russians was between eleven and twelve hundred men.

The allied army now found itself in a most critical situation. Directly opposed to it lay the enemy, in a position almost impregnable, and confident, from an accession of strength, having been just reinforced by six thousand French troops. A naked, barren, and exhausted country extended all around, thinly scattered with a few ruined villages that scarcely afforded a scanty shelter for the wounded. The right wing of the

allied army was indeed protected by the Ocean; but a considerable body of troops threatened the left, which the enemy had detached to the strong little city of Purmerend, where it occupied an inaccessible position, surrounded with water, being prepared to act either on our flank, or on the rear, should the allied army advance. The weather moreover had set in, since the evening of the 6th October, with increased inclemency: the clouds discharged themselves in torrents: and the roads were entirely broken up. The whole army lay exposed on the unsheltered sand-hills, their arms and ammunition spoiled, and their clothes drenched with rain-water. Under these circumstances, the army was withdrawn from its advanced position, and ordered to retire to the former position upon the Zype.

On the morning after the engagement (the 7th of October), the allied forces found themselves extended over a wide tract of country. The left wing was at Heyloo, and at the villages to the south of Alkmaar. The Russians occupied Egmont-op-te-Hooft; and the right wing, with general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Egmont-op-Zee.

All the day the men were busily employed in preparing some kind of shelter on the Sand-Hills against the night, such as constructing sheds of rushes, and digging trenches in the sand. About seven o'clock in the evening a very unexpected order was issued, for the troops to fall in, and the different brigades immediately to form. It was pitchy dark, and the clouds descended in cataracts. In this situation the arrangements were at length effected; but with how much difficulty and confusion may be easily conceived. About ten o'clock at night the whole army was in full retreat. The right wing faced towards Petten, and marched along the strand close to the tide. The rest of the army retired by Alkmaar. Fires had been previously lighted on the heights, at the advanced picquets, to deceive the enemy. Thus, by a sudden and decided measure, the retreat of a large army was effected before the face of a most vigilant and active foe, without disorder or any immediate pursuit, and with little comparative loss.

To have gained some hours march of such an enemy was a measure of the first necessity. A retiring army, in a hostile country, under the most favourable circumstances, cannot proceed unaccompanied with distresses; but so urgent were these, in the memorable night of the 7th of October, that, if the enemy were not disabled by his recent defeats from attempting any enterprising operations, by pressing on our rear during the darkness and horror of the night, he might have occasioned so much confusion along the whole line of march, as must have been productive of very serious misfortunes. Indeed, a general consciousness of our critical situation operated as a bond of union, which kept the whole army in some order, until they arrived at their own lines. But then, the line of march was entirely broke up, by the different regiments attempting to move off, in various directions, towards their respective stations. In the disorder which ensued, numbers were thrown out, who found it impossible to recover their different corps during the remainder of the march.

The intense darkness was still accompanied by deluges of rain. There was no sure footing ; all was quagmire ; but the firmest bottom, and, on the whole, the safest way, lay through pools of water, though it was impossible to guess whether the next step would be up to the knees or the neck.

Notwithstanding so many difficulties and dangers, the greater part of the troops arrived safely at their different quarters in the evening of the 8th ; and those who were thrown behind dropped in the ensuing day. The medium length of this harassing march (from Egmont to Schagen) was about thirty miles.

The enemy, as soon as it was discovered that the allied army had changed its position, dispatched some regiments of French chasseurs to observe its motions. These cavalry showed themselves within cannon-shot of our advanced posts, and were enabled to make prisoners of about five or six hundred stragglers. They took also some baggage waggons, and about three hundred women, belonging to the British troops who had followed the army for the laudable purpose of picking up whatever they could find by the way. The women, after being detained three days at Amsterdam, were sent back ; they did not complain of ill usage. The children amongst them were much caressed, and were all presented with new cloaths.

On the 9th of October, the combined British and Russian army established itself in its old position, on the great dyke of the Zype ; its advanced posts being those of Winckel, Dirxhorn, and Petten, on the left, centre, and right ; and its head-quarters being again fixed at Schagen-brug. The enemy also assumed the position he had occupied prior to the battle of Alkmaar, at which town he established his head-quarters.

On the following day, the enemy commenced offensive operations : he attacked, with great superiority of numbers, the posts of Winckel and Dirxhorn : from which, after a gallant defence, the British troops were withdrawn. The former, in particular, was defended with great spirit and skill by his highness prince William of Gloucester, at the head of the 55th regiment, who did considerable execution on the enemy, and retired not until the party was nearly surrounded.

It now became expedient to inundate a small tract of country to the left of the town of Schagen, as it was of great importance to retain that post, which the enemy in some degree commanded, by having gained possession of Winckel.

The season now began to assume the aspect of an early and rigorous winter. It could not be supposed that an army of near forty thousand men could be maintained until spring within the narrow limits of a tract of country already impoverished, with an active and enterprising army in front, furnished with every necessary for undertaking a winter campaign.

It was therefore ultimately determined to withdraw the combined British and Russian troops from North Holland, and to return to England as expeditiously as possible.

To render safe and effective this resolution, there were left to choose but two practicable expedients,—either to flood the country in front of our lines, and to fortify the heights that command the Helder, in order to cover the embarkation, or to negotiate an armistice with the enemy.

The command of the waters of the Ocean and of the Zuider Zee was certainly in our power, by possessing the sluices at Colhorn, Oude-Sluis, and Pettern; but to take advantage of this power would be to destroy the country, and to involve the unoffending inhabitants in irretrievable ruin,—for whose protection and security the expedition was undertaken. So calamitous an expedient was never executed by the enemy, either to protect Alkmaar, or to cover his own retreat.

This desperate measure, therefore, was so utterly repugnant to the feelings and sentiments of the commander-in-chief, and so contrary to the well-known generous and liberal mode of warfare exercised by a British army, that nothing but the most urgent plea of self-preservation could induce its adoption. At the same time, it must be acknowledged, that it would be extremely hazardous to trust entirely to any works thrown up on the heights of Heuysden, or round the Helder; for should the enemy once succeed in forcing those works, he would entirely command the embarkation.

Induced by such motives, the negotiation for an armistice was preferred; and, on the 14th of October, an overture was made, in the form of a message, from his royal highness the commander-in-chief, to the French general Brune, at his head-quarters, Alkmaar. The message met with all the attention to which it was so highly entitled; a favourable answer was returned, and major-general Knox was dispatched the next morning to treat on the conditions of the armistice.

The terms of the enemy, as might be naturally expected, were at first extravagant. The restitution of the Batavian fleet, and the giving up, without exchange, fifteen thousand Batavian and French prisoners, were the terms insisted upon. The first demand was peremptorily rejected by his royal highness the commander-in-chief; but as it was concluded that some loss must necessarily be sustained, in consequence of an interrupted embarkation, a reasonable number of men was consented to be given up. The number ultimately agreed upon was eight thousand, among whom was included the Dutch admiral De Winter.

It was further stipulated, that the combined British and Russian armies were to embark, and quit the territories and coasts of the Batavian republic, by the last day of November; and that the ordnance and military stores, which were previously mounted on the batteries within the British lines, should remain, and be preserved for the Batavian republic.

On the 18th of October, the agreement was concluded at Alkmaar, which was immediately followed by a suspension of hostilities; major-general Knox being to remain with the enemy, until the stipulations were fulfilled.

While preparations for embarkation were actively going forward, much hospitable civility passed between the general-officers of both armies; even the men seemed to forget that they were enemies, and a salutary restraint was necessary to keep them within their respective outposts. So much more prone is the human mind to emotions of amity than of hatred!

Meanwhile the British flotilla withdrew from its station near the principal towns of the Zuider Zee. At Enchuysen, vice-admiral Mitchel attempted to destroy some armed vessels and Indiamen that could not be brought off. This measure was justified, in a suitable address to the loyal inhabitants, in which the town was threatened to be destroyed, if the lawful magistrates were molested. Unluckily, the enemy arrived in time to save a part of the ships, to restore the republican municipality, and to send "the provisional regency" to prison.

On the 22d of October, the first of the troops, being detachments of cavalry, began to embark at the Nieuwe Diep, and they were speedily followed by others, who marched successively into the Helder as the transports were ready for their reception.

On the first of November, his royal highness the commander-in-chief embarked in the Juno frigate, which immediately hoisted sail, and, after a stormy passage of two days, landed at Yarmouth. And by the 20th of November the whole of the combined British and Russian forces had embarked and left the Texel. Such, therefore, was the conclusion of this expedition, in which the troops, considering the obstacles with which they had to contend, supported with brilliant gallantry the high reputation of their country.

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of the Army are informed, that on the 1st of March, together with our next number, will be published, price Two Shillings and Sixpence, —THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA, with faithful descriptions of those affecting and interesting Scenes of which the Author was an eye-witness, translated from the French of EUGENE LA BAUME, Captain of the Geographical Engineers and Officer of the Ordnance of Prince Eugene Beauharnois.—Though this work is an octavo volume of 400 pages, and sells for Half-a-Guinea, the whole of it, without any abridgement whatever, will be comprehended in this Half-Crown number. The works published by us this month are—the 42d number of the Greek Historians, being Diodorus Siculus; the 25th of the Roman, being Livy; the 7th of the Ancient Chronicles, being Froissart; and the 12th number of D'Anville's Atlas, containing two maps. A second edition of the former eleven numbers of D'Anville is now ready for delivery, having been long out of print. The 13th Number of D'Anville's Atlas will be published on the 1st of March.

THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete collection of THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

BOOK II.

From his taking upon him the Command of the Confederate Army, to his Victory over the French and Bavarians at Hockstedt in 1704, continued from page 312.

THESE difficulties served only to animate the prince of Baden, who, having secured the lines of Loutre, marched towards Landau on the 16th of June, and took up his quarters at Hartsheim, at the distance of about half a league, with the Margrave of Bareith, the counts of Thungen, Frise, and Vanten. Count Linengen, who commanded the right, was posted at Merlenheim, and the left extended to Dave, under the count of Nassau Weilbourg.

On the 19th of June the trenches were opened, and the king of the Romans arrived on the 27th in the army. The siege was very long; and afforded several officers of distinction opportunities of acquiring glory; such as the prince of Saxony, prince Prosper of Furstemburg, prince Leopold of Diedrichstein, the prince of Darmstadt, and the prince of Wirtemberg. Several brave officers also lost their lives here; amongst others the count of Soissons, prince Eugene's eldest brother, the prince of Dourlach, and a count of the name of Konigsegg. The place capitulated on the 10th of September. M. de Melac acquired a great deal of glory by the gallant defence which he made; as did the prince of Baden by his activity and constancy, which supplied an infinite number of things necessary in such enterprises, that are seldom to be had when the empire is to furnish them. Count Frise, major-general of the imperial troops, was appointed governor of the new conquest.

Landau had no sooner surrendered, than the elector of Bavaria, who hitherto had not declared, possessed himself by surprise of the city of Ulm, to punish, as he pretended, the circles of Suabia and Franconia, for having taken part with the emperor, notwithstanding a treaty they had made with his electoral highness, for maintaining the tranquility of the empire. This unexpected action was followed by his most christian majesty's orders to the marquis de Villars, to march with a part of his

army on the other side of the Rhine, in order to join the duke of Bavaria, who was advancing through the Black Forest. The body of troops commanded by Villars, who had under him 2 lieutenant-generals, 4 major-generals, and 8 brigadiers, consisted of 36 squadrons, and 32 battalions. The marquis marched directly to Hunningen, in order to pass the Rhine there; but the vigilant prince of Baden prevented him, and rendered that passage far more difficult than it was imagined at the court of Versailles, inasmuch as it produced a very bloody engagement between Friedlingen and Etlingen, where no less than 4000 men on both sides remained dead on the field.

Prince Lewis, having received advice, that, either by stratagem or chance, the French had surprised Newburg, gave orders that his army should advance on that side, with design to retake that town, where the French intended to pass the Rhine. His serene highness had a conference on this subject with the Dutch general Dopf. Villars, being informed that the confederate troops were decamped from before Hunningen, caused his army to pass the Rhine on such bridges as were ready, and in boats, and then advanced into the plain of Weil, on the side of the river, of which he took possession; as also of some eminences thereabouts. The confederate generals had no sooner an account of this motion, than they put their horse in order of battle, that they might advance towards the enemy. The infantry were likewise directed to make themselves masters of the eminences, where, when they arrived, they found the enemy ranged in battalia. Upon this, the cavalry of the allies, pushed on by their too great ardour, fell upon them sword in hand, and were received with a general discharge of small arms, which did terrible execution. The French having forced these squadrons, drove them back on the two lines behind, and put those likewise into confusion, inasmuch that all the cavalry retired with great precipitation towards Friburg, and never returned to the charge. The infantry, who were also drawn up in battalia, fell upon the French foot, who had some pieces of cannon; and after the fight had continued for some time doubtful, the prince of Baden arrived.

The presence of their general animated his troops so much, that throwing themselves on the enemy, sword in hand, with their bayonets fixed to their pieces, they put them to the rout, and pursued them more than three quarters of a league, without suffering them to rally, and without the French cavalry making any motion. The prince of Baden, having in this manner gained the field of battle, remained thereon six whole hours, waiting for his horse to come up and attack those of the enemy. If the cavalry had appeared, the prince of Baden would certainly have obtained a complete victory; but perceiving that not so much as a squadron came in sight, he marched directly towards Staufen, the cavalry of the enemy not daring to pursue him. In this action the imperialists retook 6 pieces of cannon from the French infantry, which they had before lost to the horse, and also 5 pieces belonging to the enemy. The prince of Baden observes, in his account of the battle given to the king of the

Romans, that it is not to be imagined how so great a body of foot, supported by their horse, and flushed with success at first, could suffer itself to be defeated and pursued in such a manner, by so small a number as the imperial infantry was.—This action, which the French, according to custom, called a victory on their side, procured Villars a marshal's truncheon.

As soon as lord Marlborough was arrived at the Hague, the grand pensionary Heinsius, and others, were deputed from the states-general to congratulate him upon his victorious campaign, and happy escape from his captivity near Venlo.

Then their high mightinesses confirmed his lordship general of their forces, and continued to him his salary of 10,000*l* a year for maintenance of that dignity.

After receiving this honour, his lordship sailed for England, where he was received with all joy and affection. No sooner was he come to his apartment at St. James's, but the commons, who had voted him thanks for his great services, and retrieving the honour of the English nation, deputed sir Edward Seymour comptroller of the household, and several of their members, to compliment him. As sir Edward exerted all his eloquence to display the satisfaction the commons took in acknowledging the general's transcendent merits, so the general signalized his usual modesty, in ascribing his successes to her majesty's happy conduct, and bravery of her troops. This winter the queen, with the approbation of both houses of parliament, created his lordship marquis of Blandford and duke of Marlborough, and gave him 5000*l* per annum out of the post-office, for the support of that honour, during his life.

It was observed, on this occasion, that sir Edward Seymour*, notwithstanding his former rhetorick, did, with some others, excuse themselves from complying with her majesty's request, of granting the same term in the pension as in the honour; and pleaded their unwillingness to make a precedent for alienating the crown revenues. The duke bore this opposition with his constant evenness of temper; and when he had heard the debates that had passed in the house, prayed the queen "rather to forego her gracious message in his behalf, than to create any uneasiness or distrust on his account, since it might embarrass her affairs, and be of ill consequence to the public.

His grace repaired early to the Hague the following spring, and having resolved, with the states' deputies, that one of the first things to be done was to reduce the electorate of Cologn, he advanced with his army that way.

On the 24th of April, Bonne, the usual residence of the elector, was invested by lieutenant-general Bulau with the Lunenburg cavalry, and some regiments of the Prussian horse. The next day lieutenant-general Fagel arrived with the infantry; and as soon as the duke of Marlborough

* This gentleman who was speaker of the house of commons in the reign of king Charles II, was always suspected to be in the French interest, and had been under an impeachment. Macky's Characters, page 111.

avan.
SM (Reid)

dele. AVSM

came, the camp was extended from Rhinesdorf to Kruitsberg. On the 26th, lieutenant-general Coehorn arrived by water with the vessels and pontons, and presently a bridge was laid over the river at Rhinesdorf, and the fascines, gabions, and other materials got in readiness. The town was ordered to be attacked in three places; the first against the fort on the other side of the Rhine, and the other two against the city and the outworks that secured it. The first attack was commanded by lieutenant-general Coehorn, the second by the hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel, and the third by lieutenant-general Fagal. Twelve regiments were ordered to each of these attacks, who took their posts the 27th. A flying-bridge also arrived from Coblentz, with the artillery, consisting of 6 demiculverins, 4 quarter-pieces, 100 carriages, 4 mortars, 6 lesser guns, 7000 cannon-balls 24 and 12 pounders, 200 bombs from 75 to 30 pounds each, 800 great grenades, 1200 lesser, 10,000 hand-grenades, 2000lb of powder, with a proportionable number of spades, great bills, fascines of 10 feet each. On the 3d of May, the trenches were opened in all the three attacks, and the besiegers continued their approaches with more than ordinary diligence, and with the loss only of 7 killed and 20 wounded before the city; and 14 slain, and some few wounded in repelling a sally of those in the fort, who were driven back with loss.

In the mean time, the batteries were carried on with alacrity, and the preparations for destruction appeared so dreadful, that the governor sent a letter to the duke of Marlborough, importing, that an agreement had been made the last year, between the electors Palatine and Cologn, that the cities of Dusseldorp and Bonne should not be bombarded, in order to preserve the churches, palaces, and other public buildings; the performance of which agreement he was ordered to request from his grace; and to declare withal, that unless the same was observed, the elector of Bavaria would destroy the city of Newburg, belonging to the elector Palatine. The duke having imparted this letter to the elector Palatine, and taken the advice of the general officers, it was thought convenient that his grace should answer it in general terms, "That it was neither his custom nor his inclination to destroy cities or public buildings out of a premeditated design, provided the enemy's conduct did not put him upon such a necessity." Which answer was sent by a trumpeter.

The batteries being ready on the 8th, the besiegers began to fire with good success: for the same day the chain which held the flying-bridge, by means of which the fort communicated with the town, was broke by a cannon-shot, and the bridge staved in pieces, and carried away. Here the enemy had several men slain, while they attempted to save the bridge. Next day, the battery which played upon the fort made such a breach, that the general resolved to storm it; when the enemy, not thinking it safe to hazard the event, set fire to their caserns, and retreated into the ravelin, in order to get into the town in boats: but they were so closely pursued by the besiegers into the ravelin, that they had not time to effect their design. Ten men were killed, and 30 taken prisoners, among

whom were the commander of the fort, and 3 other officers. The besiegers had but 3 men killed, and some few wounded: a success so unexpected, that the duke of Marlborough sent away an express to the states-general, to acquaint them with it.

A little before the gaining of the fort, an unhappy accident happened in general Dedem's attack (who commanded under Fagel), where 150 bombs, and as many grenades, unfortunately took fire, and were blown up, together with a lieutenant and 5 workmen.

The besiegers being masters of the fort, orders were given for raising in it a new battery, that the cannon and mortars might be brought nearer the town. They began to play the 12th, in order to make two breaches, with a design to assault the place from the prince of Hesse's and general Dedem's attacks. Next day about noon, the besieged with about 1000 foot supported by all their horse and dragoons made a sally upon Dedem's attack, where the besiegers in the trenches were at first put into some disorder. This gave the enemy an opportunity to possess themselves of one of the batteries. However, the besiegers soon recovered themselves, and repulsed the assailants with the loss of 100 men slain, and as many wounded, besides a major and 3 captains taken prisoners: while the number of the slain and taken, on the besiegers' side, did not amount to half the number.

And now all things being in readiness to assail the counterscarp and covert-way, on that side next the prince of Hesse's attack, the onset began about eight o'clock at night, under the command of major-general Tettau and brigadier Palant, the prince being there in person. The assailants, seconded by the continual fire and mortars of the several attacks, forced their way forward, drove the besieged from their works, and lodged themselves where they had intended. In this action general Tettau was wounded, with about seven or eight officers, and 150 soldiers killed and wounded, together with the engineer who commanded in the works.

So much bravery in the besiegers, and such an amazing tempest of artificial thunder and lightning, astonished the besieged to that degree, that fearing a second storm, the next day, being the 14th, they beat a parley about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6 the hostages were exchanged: but the conditions of surrender were not produced till the next morning, and then were so extravagant, that they were rejected, and others sent them by the duke of Marlborough. All things were agreed on the 15th, by 11 at night; and presently one of the gates of the city was opened for the besiegers to take possession of it. The capitulation consisted of 11 articles; of which the chief were, that the garrison should march out within two days after signing the capitulation, with their arms and baggage, and 4 pieces of cannon: that they should be conducted to Luxemburg the shortest way: that they should not carry away any gold or silver, but what belonged to the officers and soldiers of the garrison: that all the records and archives belonging to the archbishopric of Cologne should be restored to the chapter: and that all the prisoners taken on both sides, during the siege, should be delivered without

van,
SM (Retd)

dele, AVSM

ransom.—By the taking of Bonne the navigation of the Rhine became free, Rhinberg having surrendered to the Prussians the February before. While the duke of Marlborough was before Bonne, the two French marshals who commanded this year in the Netherlands, Boufflers and Villeroy, (thinking to have surprised the confederates that lay dispersed about Maestricht, to have bombarded the town itself, and after that to have fallen upon Liege) on the 9th at night, advanced of a sudden into the neighbourhood of Tongeren, with an army of above 40,000 men; Boufflers coming up with part of these forces on one side of the town, and Villeroy with the rest on the other: so that the confederates, who were marching to have posted themselves in that place, were forced to retreat with all speed under the cannon of Maestricht. In the mean time, the enemy fell upon Tongeren, where 2 battalions of foot, the one of Elst, the other of Portmore, were quartered. They defended themselves with extraordinary bravery for 28 hours; but then were constrained to surrender at discretion.

This vigorous resistance gave the confederates an opportunity to draw together before Maestricht: so that when the enemy advanced forward, with a design, as was supposed, to have forced the confederate cavalry to repass the Mease at Nimeguen, and the foot to retire under the outworks of Maestricht (there to have plied them with their bombs), they found, to their great disappointment, the confederate army under general Auverquerque drawn up in order of battle, advantageously posted, and ready to engage them, though much superior in number. This put the two marshals to such a stand, that they knew not what to do, and the confederates might easily perceive how much they fluctuated in their resolutions. They first appeared about 7 o'clock in the morning, in order of battle, upon the hills near Duysberg, with the greatest part of their army; from whence they made several insignificant motions, seeming all to tend to the attacking of the confederates' right wing; which the latter observing, posted an English brigade in the hedges of Lonaken, to cover their right flank; and a regiment of dragoons was posted near the church of Lonaken, to support 150 foot planted in the church-yard, to defend the pass from the heath of Bessmere. And, indeed, wherever the enemy seemed to bend their strength, the confederate generals were careful to double their opposition. But about 11 o'clock the same forenoon, the enemy made a general motion of all their forces, sending down several brigades of foot, in two columns, from between Duysberg-hills and the village of Veltwessen: from whence the confederate generals concluded, that they were marching directly towards them. But when they came within reach of the cannon, they made a halt, both with their brigades and the main body of their army; the brigades stretching themselves out, their right toward Duysberg, their left toward Veltwessen, and their main body upon the hills of Duysberg, and behind Veltwessen. Thus both armies stood gazing upon one another till three in the afternoon, when the two marshals, finding all their motions to no purpose, and not daring to attack the confederates, marched back, the same way they came, to Tongeren.

Soon after, Bonne being taken, the duke of Marlborough returned to the army of the confederates, which consisted of 130 squadrons, and 59 battalions, and set forward toward Liege, as well to secure that place, as to force the enemy to decamp from Tongeren. Their army, consisting of above 60 battalions, and 100 squadrons, seemed to be very advantageously posted. The duke marched from Hatch near Maestricht, and, having passed the river Jecker, advanced to Hautin, where the enemy intended to have foraged that morning; but, upon notice of the confederates' approach, removed to some farther distance, where they continued under their arms that night. Upon the confederates advancing to Nieu-dorp, they marched with great precipitation to Bockworn, not daring to stand the hazard of a battle. They also quitted Tongeren, after they had blown up the walls and the tower. The duke followed them, and advanced within half a league of their camp; but the Jecker separated the two armies, and the enemy had secured all the bridges and passes of the river. They, however, not conceiving themselves to be safe, retreated to Hannuye. Upon the advance of the duke to Thys and Lamin, they formed in order of battle, and sent away their baggage, as if they intended to have fought: but their courage failed them. This was the second time of their retiring or rather flying before the confederates.

While the grand army was in continual motion, all people wondered whither the great preparations tended that were making by M. Coehorn. As they were very considerable, they were thought to be the prognostics of some more considerable event. Nor was it long before the general expectations were satisfied, upon the welcome news, that the confederates had forced the lines in the country of Waes. In this action general Coehorn commanded one attack, in a place called the Hœck van Callo, where he met with little resistance. At the same time, the redoubt called St. Anthony's Hœck was also attacked and taken, with the loss of only seventeen men on the side of the confederates. At first the enemy seemed resolved to have defended this post, but, perceiving that a battery was raising against them, they surrendered at discretion. Soon afterwards, general Coehorn became master of another fortification, called the Pearl Fort. But baron Spaar, who commanded the other attack, near the village of Stoken, met with great opposition from eight battalions of the enemy's foot, and six thousand of the country people, who made a more vigorous resistance than the disciplined men, and by firing from the houses of the villages very much annoyed the confederates after they were got into the lines. This obliged baron Spaar to order that no quarter should be given to them, so that a considerable number of them were slain. In this action the loss on general Coehorn's side was inconsiderable; but out of baron Spaar's detachment 1200 men were killed and wounded, among whom were two officers of note.

Soon afterwards, this universal joy for such great advantages was interrupted for a time by a strange account sent by M. Opdam from Breda,

S

van,
SM (Retd)

dele. AVSM

d)

RLY

“ That the French had surrounded the body of forces under his command, near that place called Eckeren, and put them to a total rout; that he had made his escape to Breda with only 30 horse, and could give no farther account of their lordships’ army.” This put all the Hague in a general consternation. The states-general met immediately; and, after they had sat in consultation till one in the morning, dispatched away M. Geldermansen, and two deputies more, with money and instructions, to prevent, as much as might be, the ill consequences of this supposed disorder. But these commissioners in their way were met by a courier from M. Hop, with a letter to the states, wherein they received an account quite contrary to that terrible news which they received from M. Opdam. It imported, that the enemy, consisting of 25,000 men, (whereas the Dutch were only 8000) had fallen upon and surrounded M. Opdam’s army; that the combat had been bloody, from three in the afternoon till the dusk of the evening, with various success; but that at length the states’ forces, by their bravery, forced the village of Otteren, kept the field of battle all night, and continued their march the next morning without any molestation from the enemy. Mean time, general Coehorn preserved his acquisitions, and laid great contributions upon part of Flanders. As for the loss on both sides in the battle of Eckeren, that of the confederates amounted to 2414 men, and 376 horses, including the dead, wounded and prisoners; that of the enemy was computed to be above 3000, and among them the marquises of Westerlo and Risburg, the count of Brisac, and colonel Zuniga; and among their wounded, the duke of Nortemart, the baron of Keris, the count of Notaf, colonel de Valensar, the chevalier de Bournonville, the marquis de la Vere, and M. de Courville. Five or six lieutenant-colonels were slain, a great many captains, and several inferior officers. The regiments of Valensar, Risburg, Deinse, Jacob, and the marquis of Bedmar’s guards, were utterly broken and shattered.

But notwithstanding all these notorious evidences, the French king, intoxicated with the fancy of a victory, or believing his subjects had need of a fit of mirth, considering their condition, wrote to the cardinal de Noailles, to bid his music strike up, and give the people a *Te Deum*, that, like swans, they might sing in the gasping hours of their tribulation. All this while he had very bad luck with his glorious victory: for instead of prosecuting their blow, his generals, with all the flower of the prowess and courage of France, lay dormant in their trenches, not daring to answer the challenges of the duke of Marlborough, who offered them battle every day.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

FOR THE USE OF TRAVELLERS IN THAT COUNTRY.

(Concluded from our last.)

OPPOSITE the Roia is a steep rock of free stone, almost inaccessible and insulated. On its summit is perceptible an ancient fortress, defended by three towers. It was esteemed by the ancients for commanding the course of the river which flows towards Nice. On another rock the ruins of a second fortress are yet visible. On the top of Saorgio was situated an impregnable fort, entitled St. George. Obligated to conform to the nature of the ground, its figure is irregular; on both sides there was a square tower joining one wall to the other, built after the manner of the ancients: the fort was capable of containing two hundred soldiers. The high road is next perceptible, and so exposed that a handful of soldiers are sufficient to stop the progress of an enemy. The rivers of Roia and Bendola abound in fish. The invincible Charles Emanuel III. who formed projects worthy the grandeur of his reputation and genius, caused fresh excavations to be made in the mountains, in order to construct another road along the river Roia, across rocks and precipices which constitute a part of the Alps in this direction. After efforts of immense labour, after the construction of bridges, arcades, and walls, the traveller may now pass commodiously in this part of the Maritime Alps. This prince seems to have rivalled, if not surpassed, by such grand and important enterprises, all that the Egyptian or Roman annals can boast. After the completion of his project, the following inscription was made to eternize the memory of him who caused it to be constructed.

Publ. Cismont. Ac Citramont. Ditionis Bono
 Ital. Ac Totius Orbis Commodo
 Invis Utrinq. Alpium Maritim, Præcipitus
 Ferro, Flammaque Præcisis
 D. Car. Emanuel III. Sabaud. Dux XI. P. P. P. P.
 Pace. Belloq. Feliciss.
 Proprio Motu. Prop. Sumptu. Prop. Industria.
 Hanc Viam Basil.
 Perfecit.

About a hundred yards from Saorgio is a tolerable inn, entitled Fontano, from the quantity of fountains springing from a neighbouring rock. There is likewise a church, entitled the Visitation. Saorgio has two parishes, one consecrated to the Holy Virgin, the other to St. Antony. There were likewise a convent and chapels.

Topography of Dolce-Aqua.—This town is situated in the part of the Maritime Alps formerly called the county of Vintimiglia, two miles from the sea of Genoa, and twenty from Nice. It is easy to suppose that it has received its name from the brooks and softness of their waters. After passing two or three towns, this river separates the town of Dolce Aqua from what is entitled the *Bourg*. The waters turn the wheels of the olive

mills not only of the inhabitants of this place, but likewise of Campo-Rosso, Kulbonne, and other spots dependant on the Genoese. The town is surrounded by a wall formed of the houses of the inhabitants, who are very numerous in consequence of the mildness of the climate, and the contiguity of the sea and mountains, which enrich and protect it from the inconveniences of winter. The territory, moreover, produces what is necessary for the subsistence of the people, excellent wine, corn, figs, almonde, nuts, apples, lemons, oranges, and vegetables of all kinds, and principally an abundance of excellent oil. On the other side of the river appears the superb edifice of the castle and fortress, the conquest of which must have been difficult, so much have art and nature contributed to its defence. On the north it is defended by a steep and inaccessible rock, on the west by multiplied works dug in the rock. In the interior are some towers in the ancient style of architecture, and also a building protected by towers; there are large courts, and many halls, chambers, and dining rooms. Almost all the apartments are vaulted.

This country has been the victim of war, especially in the reign of Robert King of Naples, and Count of Provence, and during the reverses of Queen Joan, grand-daughter of Robert. The Genoese also besieged the town of Dolce-Aqua with an army of six thousand men; but they were obliged to raise the siege from the vigorous resistance of the Marquis of Entragues, a man distinguished by his valour and information, and from the circumstance of having received intelligence of the succours which the Marquis of St. Damien was bringing. The *bourg* however was destroyed by fire.

Topography of Tenda.—They who travel from Piedmont to Nice, after having descended the Col-de-Cornio, arrive at the town of Tenda, the capital of a county, once celebrated. It is situated on the declivity of a lofty mountain, on whose summit appear the ruins of an ancient castle. The other part of the town is situated in a plain, embellished by many meadows, a large manufactory, and a convent. The principal church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, is beautiful, and so well ornamented with marble statues, that the piety of the Counts of Tenda becomes conspicuous. Their tombs are here raised in marble, with their arms engraved upon them.

Besides the ancient fortress on the top of the mountain, the Counts have built another, which commands the whole town, and defends the high road. The Counts of Tenda formerly inhabited this castle, and possessed another domain beyond mount Cornio, where they went to reside after the Genoese drove them from Vintimiglia. The Counts of Vintimiglia were related to the principal families of Italy, France, and Spain, have married their daughters with the Dukes of Genoa and Milan, and have chosen spouses from the families of Savoy, and the German emperors.

The territory of Tenda is very productive, although surrounded on all sides by the Alps. On the side next Nice are some agreeable vallies, which abound in vines, apple, chesnut, and various other fruit trees. The

river produces trout, and the country is favourably situated for the importation of foreign merchandize.

Barcelonetta.—Barcelonetta, situated in the Maritime Alps and district of Embrun, was founded in 1231 by Raymond Berenger, of the Arragon family, Count of Provence, who, in commemoration of his town of Barcelona in Catalonia, gave the same name to this. The inhabitants of Tencon were tempted, by the privileges and exemptions held out to them, to build and establish themselves there. The men are naturally industrious, and traffic in France, Italy, and the isles of Sardinia and Corsica, and in the most remote countries. The necessities of life abound here, and the inhabitants of the town and valley have the reputation of being rich. There are several convents, and the founder of the order of St. Trinity was born here. The political authority has been exercised by the Princes of Savoy since the year 1388. The deputies of the town and country assemble at Barcelonetta, and report to the general parliament of the country, and then to that of Nice, all that has been proposed and done. A captain, named by the prince, had the military defence of the country; a provost had the judicial department, who was generally a senator. There was an appeal from his decisions.

War has considerably injured the prosperity of this town, particularly in 1591 and in 1628, but on account of the industry of the inhabitants, and their attachment to their sovereigns, the Dukes of Savoy had ever had much predilection for the town, and honoured its jurisdiction with the title of principality.

Great men of the country.—This country has given birth to a number of celebrated men. Cassini, and the two Maraldis, his nephews, were natives of it. They all belonged to Perinaldo. John Dominicus Cassini was the restorer of astronomy in France, as Galileo was that of Italy, and Copernicus of Germany. It may not be uninteresting to mention some circumstances of the life and works of this celebrated astronomer. He was born in 1625, and after having finished his studies at Genoa, he devoted himself entirely to astronomy. He had made such progress in this science, that he was chosen professor of it in the university of Bologna, before he was twenty-five years of age. During his residence in that town, he traced his famous Meridian. By means of this admirable invention, the diurnal course of the sun could be observed, as he approached or retired from the zenith of the town. He bestowed such unremitting attention on this subject, that a celebrated astronomer could not help exclaiming—he was more than human. In consequence of the observations he made on this meridian, he published more correct tables of the sun than any that had appeared before that time. He determined the parallax of that planet, established the theory of the comets, and discovered four of the five satellites of Saturn: in short, there was no branch of this sublime science, in which he was not profoundly skilled. His celestial occupations, however, did not prevent him from attending to terrestrial objects. The inundations of the Po

van.
SM (Reid)

dele. AVSM

RLY

caused frequent disputes between the inhabitants of Bologna and Ferrara. He regulated them to the satisfaction of both towns, and was in consequence made by them superintendant of that river.

Louis XIV. who was ambitious of every kind of glory, wished to draw Cassini into France, and accordingly ordered Colbert to write to him. Cassini replied to this invitation, that he could not accept the honour that was intended him, without the consent of the Pope, and the senate of Bologna.

The king supposing he could not succeed on these terms, requested them to allow him to reside a few years in France, which was granted.

Cassini arrived at Paris in 1669, and was received by Louis in the same manner that Sosigenes, when he was called to Rome to reform the Calendar of Numa, had been received by Cæsar. Some years afterwards the Pope and Senate of Bologna demanded his return with considerable warmth: but Colbert disputed their authority with as much, and had the satisfaction of succeeding. Cassini married soon after, which was very agreeable to the king, who had the politeness to say to him, he was very happy to see him become a Frenchman for life.

He predicted, in presence of all the royal family, the course of the famous comet of 1680. He had made a similar prediction at Rome in presence of Queen Christina, with respect to the comet of 1664. Both of them followed the course he had traced.

Towards the latter part of his life, he lost his sight. The same misfortune happened to the celebrated Galileo. This made Fontenelle say, in the true spirit of fable, that these great men, who had made so many celestial discoveries, resembled Tiresias, who became blind in consequence of having seen some secret of the gods. He died in 1712. aged 87 years, without disease, without pain. His only infirmity was his loss of sight. His mind resembled his body. His temper was equal and mild, and never ruffled by those fretful irritations, which are the most painful, and most incurable of diseases.

There are still some families of his name in the country. In the church of Perinaldo there is a large picture, representing the souls in purgatory, of which he made a present to his country in 1663. The date is on the lower part of it. He was at that time professor at Bologna.

The famous Theophilus Rainaud, the Jesuit, was born at Sospello. He has written twenty folio volumes, which, no doubt, contain a deal of useless matter, but where however he has left many marks of his good understanding, genius, and profound erudition.

Puget de Théniers gave birth to M. Caissoti, who died thirty years ago, chancellor of Piedmont. His merit alone raised him to that high station. One of the greatest generals of France, the spoilt child of victory, is a native of Levens.

Carlo Fea, of Pigna, is commissary of antiquities at Rome, which is a proof of his merit, but what is a better one, is his work entitled, "*L'Histoire de l'Art, de Winckelman.*"

L'Abbé Barruchi, another celebrated antiquarian, keeper of the cabinet of antiquities at Turin, is from Briga.

The Vanloos, excellent painters, of whom the younger brother was the ablest artist, are both from Nice. L'Abbé Alberti, well known as a Lexicographer, author of a French and Italian dictionary, is also from that town. To this list of celebrated men, I shall add the name of L'Abbé Papon, a man who does honour to his country. John Peter Papon was born at Puget de Théniers in 1734. After his first studies, his friends sent him to Turin, to attend a course of philosophy. He afterwards studied oratory, and professed the Belles Lettres, and rhetoric, at Marseilles, Nantes, and Lyons. He was in the last town, when the superiors of his congregation sent to treat with the minister of the King of Sardinia, concerning an affair which interested them much and which he arranged to their satisfaction. On his return from this mission, the library of Marseilles was put under his care. Having then leisure time, he began his history of Provence, which is one of the best works of the kind. He undertook a journey to Italy, in order to consult the Archives of the kingdom of Naples, which the Counts of Provence formerly possessed, on subjects relative to that history. When he returned, he went to Paris, where he made a number of friends, among people of the first rank. In order to cultivate their acquaintance, and have more time for his literary pursuits, he quitted oratory, much regretted by all who studied that science.

The Revolution deprived him of the fruit of his labours, and the favours he enjoyed under the ancient government. He supported these losses with philosophy, or rather indifference, preferring retirement and tranquillity to every thing else; he went to pass a few years in the department of the *Puy-de-Dôme*, and did not return till order was restored in Paris. He was employed in finishing his history of the Revolution, which contains the transactions of the 9th of October, when he was attacked on the 15th of January with an apoplectic fit, which suddenly carried him off. His understanding was cultivated, his character, which was open and loyal, was strongly expressed in his physiognomy and conduct. His gaiety, his obliging and polished manners, and a peculiarly agreeable way of expressing himself, made his society courted by all who knew him: his death was consequently much regretted. Besides the history of Provence, and the manuscript history of the Revolution, he wrote the following works. An excellent treatise on Rhetoric, entitled, "*l'Art du Poete et de l'Orateur*," of which there have been five editions. "*Un Voyage de Provence*," followed by some letters on the Troubadours. A history of the Plague from the earliest period, in the days of Pericles and Hippocrates, down to that of Marseilles. A history of the French Government, during the Assembly of the Notables, to the end of the year 1787. This work was anonymous: in it he predicted the greatest part of the events which have occurred since. Lastly, his method for acquiring easily the Greek Language, and some other less interesting works.

van.
M (Reid)

le. AVSM

LY

John Baptist Cotta, of the Order of St. Augustin, distinguished himself by his talent for poetry. Passeroni, likewise, was not without reputation. It is worth remark, these persons both embraced the ecclesiastic state.

Alexander Victor Anthony Papacino, born of an illustrious, but impoverished family, from the rank of a private soldier, attained the highest honors in the military career. Indefatigable in his studies, and justifying by his successes the splendour of his theories, he was revered by those that surrounded him; naturally independant, and grand, his character had much of the dignity, and something of the hardihood, of antiquity. His numerous works, all relating to the profession he embraced, have been translated into most tongues; but if amidst so many admirable treatises, it were necessary to distinguish any, the examination of gunpowder, is perhaps, the most original, and most curious. Peter Jofredi, who was born at Nice, in 1628, and died at Turin, the 11th of November, 1692, was celebrated for his extensive knowledge, particularly in history. Charles Emanuel II. made him his librarian, historian, almoner, and then tutor to the Prince of Piedmont. After the Duke's death, he was presented with the cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus. When Victor Amadæus II. came to the throne, he augmented the employments, and importance of Jofredi. He deserved them not only on account of his great learning, but also for his virtues and probity. He wrote "*Nicæa Civitas*," the greater part of the articles of the "*Theatrum Statuum Pedemontium*," "*Storia delle Alpi Maritime*," in two manuscript volumes. The latter work was desposited in the library of the King of Sardinia, at Turin.

Paul Lascaris was born in 1560, at Nice. His family traces its genealogy from the emperors of the East. His virtues and merits rendered him worthy of being chosen Grand Master of the Order of Malta. As soon as he arrived at that dignity, he set about arming the inhabitants of the island, to resist the invasions of the Turks and pirates, and for their defence, caused the fort of St. Agathe to be built. He enriched Malta, with a noble library, and obliged the relations of deceased *chevaliers* to send the books there of every departed knight. He added to the possessions of his order, the island of St. Christophers in America, with the adjacent islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin. Lascaris rendered important services to religion, of which he was one of the great champions during twenty years.

These, and many other illustrious men, were the bright ornaments of the country of which I have given a description.

Official Narratives
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,
SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806—1807.

FORTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

(*Continued from page 320.*)

HERE behold war declared against the Porte without reason or pretext! But at St. Petersburg it was thought that the moment had arrived when France and Prussia, the two powers who had the greatest interest in preserving the independence of the Porte, being at war, was the most favourable period for subjugating the Turkish empire. Still the events of one month have defeated that project, and to these events the Porte shall be indebted for its preservation.—The Grand Duke of Berg has a fever, but he is better. The weather is as mild as at Paris in the month of October, but rainy, which makes it inconvenient. We have taken measures for the delivery of a sufficient quantity of wine, in order to support the vigour of the troops.—The palace of the King of Poland, at Warsaw, is a fine edifice, and well furnished. There are several noble palaces and private houses in this city. Our hospitals are well established, which is no small advantage in this country. The enemy seems to have a number of sick; they also lose greatly by deserters; and of the Prussians we hear nothing, for even whole corps have deserted, to avoid that continual contempt which they might expect among the Russians.

FORTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Paluky, Dec. 27.—THE Russian General Benningsen had the command of an army which was estimated at 60,000 men. At first he intended to cover Warsaw; but he took a lesson from the intelligence of the occurrences which had taken place in Prussia, and determined to retreat towards the Russian frontiers. Without having been compelled almost to fight a single battle, the French entered Warsaw, passed the Vistula, and occupied Praga. In the mean time Field Marshal Kamenskoy joined the Russian army, just at the moment when General Benningsen's corps formed a junction with that under Buxhovden. He was indignant at the retreat of the Russians, conceiving that it tended to sully.

the honour of his country's arms, and he accordingly made a movement in advance—Prussia remonstrated with the most earnest importunity, and complained, that after all the promises of support made to her, she was abandoned; representing, that the way to Berlin was not by Grodno, Olita, or Brezse; that her subjects had begun to abate in their zeal for their sovereign; and that the habit of beholding the throne of Berlin in the possession of the French was dangerous to him and favourable to the enemy. The Russians not only ceased their retrograde movement, but they again began to advance. On the 5th of December General Benningsen moved forward to his head-quarters to Pultusk. The orders issued were to prevent the French from passing the Narew, to retake Praga, and to occupy the banks of the Vistula, until the moment when more important offensive operations could be adopted.—The junction of Generals Kamenskoy, Buxhovden, and Benningsen, were celebrated at the palace of Sierock with rejoicings and illuminations, which were descried from the steeples of Warsaw. Nevertheless at the moment when the enemy were cheering themselves with festivals, the Narew was passed. 800 Frenchmen having suddenly crossed that river at its junction with the Ukra, intrenched themselves the same night; and when the enemy appeared next morning, with the intention of forcing them back into the river, they found themselves too late. The French were secure against every event. Being informed of this change in the enemy's operations, the Emperor left Posen on the 10th; at the same moment he put his army in motion. Every report which had been received of the movements of the Russians gave them to understand that they designed to resume offensive operations. Marshal Ney had been for several days master of Thorn: he united the different corps of his army at Gallup. Marshal Bessieres, with the second corps of the cavalry of reserve, consisting of the divisions of dragons of Sahuc and Grouchy, and the division of Hautpoul's cuirassiers, marched from Thorn to proceed to Blezun. The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo marched with his corps to support them. Marshal Soult passed the Vistula opposite Plock; and Marshal Augereau passed at Zuckrocyu, where the utmost exertion was made to establish a bridge. The same activity was exerted in constructing that on the Narew. On the 22d the bridge on the Narew was completed. All the reserve of cavalry instantly passed the Vistula at Praga, on their march to the Narew, where Marshal Davoust had collected the whole of his corps. At one o'clock in the morning of the 23d the Emperor set out from Warsaw, and passed the Narew at nine. On reconnoitring the Ukra, and the considerable intrenchments thrown up by the enemy, he ordered a bridge to be thrown across at the confluence of the Narew and Ukra.—By the zeal of the General of Artillery, the bridge was completed in two hours.

FORTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Golymin, Dec. 23.—Marshal Ney, charged with executing the manœuvres by which he was to drive the Prussian Lieutenant General Lestocq from Wrika, to outflank him, and by these means to cut off his communications with the Russians, has executed these movements with his accustomed ability and intrepidity. On the 23d, General Marchand's division moved to Gurrzno. On the 24th, the enemy was pursued to Kunzbrock. On the 25th the division came to an action, by which the enemy's rear suffered some loss. On the 26th, the enemy having collected at Soldau and Miawa, Marshal Ney was determined to advance and attack him. The Prussians were in possession of Soldau, with

6000 infantry, and about 1000 cavalry, and being defended by morasses and other obstacles about the place, they thought themselves secure against any attack. All these difficulties, however, were surmounted by the 69th and 76th regiments. The enemy defended themselves in all the streets of the place, and were every where driven with fixed bayonets. General Letoscq, observing the small number of troops that had attacked him, wished to retake the place. In the course of the night he made four successive attacks, without effect. He afterwards retired to Neidenburg. Six pieces of cannon, some colours, and a great number of prisoners are the effects of this affair at Soldau. Marshal Ney praises General Vonderwelt, who was wounded. He also makes particular mention of Colonel Brunn, of the 69th, whose behaviour was highly encouraging. On the same day the 59th marched to Lauterburg. During the action at Soldau, General Marchand's division drove the enemy from Miawa, where also a great action took place. Marshal Bessieres had already taken possession of Biezun, with the second corps of cavalry, on the 19th. The enemy feeling the importance of this post, and observing that the left wing of the French army wished to cut the Prussians off from the Russians, made an attempt to retake the place; this gave rise to the engagement at Biezun. On the 23d, the enemy approached by various ways, M. Bessieres had placed the only two companies of infantry he had upon the bridge; when seeing the enemy approach in great numbers, he ordered General Grouchy to advance with his division to meet them. The enemy had already made himself master of the village of Carmeden, into which he had already thrown a battalion of infantry. Being attacked by General Grouchy's division, the enemy's line were soon broke; the Prussian infantry and cavalry, 9000 strong, were thrown into confusion, and driven into the morasses. Five hundred prisoners, five pieces of cannon, and two standards, are the fruits of this attack. Marshal Bessieres bestows the highest encomiums upon General Grouchy, General Rouget, and his Chief of the Staff General Roussel; Renie, the Chef d'Escadron of the 6th dragoons, distinguished himself. M. Launay, Captain of the select company of that regiment, is killed.

FORTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

Pultusk.—The affair of Czarnowo, that of Nasielsk and Kursomb, that of the cavalry and Lupoczyn, has been followed by that of Pultusk, and by the complete and precipitate retreat of the Russian army, which has furnished the present year's campaign.—Marshal Lannes first arrived on the morning of the 26th, directly opposite to Pultusk, where, during the night, the whole of Gen. Benningsen's corps had assembled. The Russian division, which had been defeated at Nasielsk, had arrived about two in the morning at the camp of Pultusk, with the third division of Marshal Davoust's corps in close pursuit of them. At ten o'clock Marshal Lannes began the attack, having his first line composed of the division of Suchet, the second of Gazan's, and that of Oudin, of the 3d light corps under the command of General Dauttane, on his left wing. The engagement was obstinate; after various occurrences, the enemy was completely routed. The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory. Generals Vedel and Claperede were wounded. General Treillard, commandant of the light cavalry; General Bouslard, commandant of a brigade of dragoons under General Becker; and also Colonel Barthelemy, of the 15th dragoons, were wounded with grape-shot.—Voisin, Aid-de-Camp to Marshal Lannes; and M. Curial, Aid-de-Camp to General Suchet,

were killed, and both have fallen with glory. Marshal Lannes was likewise grazed by a ball. The fifth corps of the army gave a proof of every thing that could be expected from the superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, though he had been for six days indisposed, persisted in following the corps. The 85th regiment sustained several charges of the enemy's cavalry with great coolness and success. During the night the enemy beat a retreat, and reached Ostrolenka.

FORTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 3, 1807.—General Corbineau, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, had set off from Pultusk, in pursuit of the enemy, with three regiments of light cavalry. After occupying Brok, he reached Ostrowiel, on the 1st inst. On his march he picked up 400 Russian soldiers, several officers, and a great quantity of baggage waggons.—Marshal Soult, with three brigades of light horse, part of Lasalle's division, has taken a position along the banks of the little river Orcye, in order to cover the cantonments of the army.—Marshal Ney, the Prince of Ponte Corvo, and Marshal Bessieres, have cantoned their troops on the left bank.—The light armed corps, under Marshals Soult, Davoust, and Lannes, continue to occupy Pultusk and the banks of the Bug.—The enemy's army continues to retreat. The Emperor arrived at Warsaw on the 2d of Jan.—We have had snow and frost for two days in continuance; but it has begun again to thaw, and the roads which were becoming somewhat better, are now as bad as before.—Prince Borgheze has incessantly been at the head of the 1st regiment of carbineers, which he commands. The brave carbineers and cuirassiers testified the most anxious desire to meet the enemy; but the division of dragoons which came first into action, by carrying every thing before them, left the former no opportunity of attacking the enemy.—His Majesty has appointed General Lariboissiere a General of division, and given him the command of the artillery of the guards. He is an officer of the highest merit.—The troops of the Grand Duke of Wurtzburg compose the garrison of the city of Berlin. They consist of two regiments which make an excellent appearance.—The corps under Prince Jerome continues to besiege Breslau. That beautiful city is in ashes. A disposition to wait the course of events, and the hope of being relieved by the Russians, have prevented the garrison from surrendering, but the siege makes progress. The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops have merited the praise of Prince Jerome, and the esteem of the French army.—The Governor of Silesia had collected the garrisons of the fortresses not yet blockaded, and formed out of them an army of 80,000 men, with which force he had commenced his march to interrupt the operations of the army besieging Breslau.—Against this force General Hedouville, the chief of Prince Jerome's staff, detached General Montburn, commandant of the Wurtemburghers, and General Minucci, commandant of the Bavarians. They came up with the Prussians at Strenien, put them to flight, and took 400 men, 600 horses, and several convoys of provisions, which the enemy intended to send into the fortress. Major Herscher, at the head of 150 of Leiningen's light horse, attacked two Prussian squadrons, and completely routed them, making 36 of them prisoners.

FORTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 8.—Breslau has surrendered. The capitulation has not yet been received at the head-quarters; neither has the inventory of the magazines of subsistence, or of the clothing and artillery yet come to hand. They are, however, known to be very considerable. Prince Jerome must have made

his entry into the place. He is going to besiege Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Kosel.—General Victor, commander of the 10th corps of the army, has marched to besiege Colberg and Dantzic, and to take these places during the remainder of the winter.—M. de Zastrow, Aid-de-Camp to the King of Prussia, a wise and moderate man, who had signed the armistice which his master did not ratify, was however, on his arrival at Königsburg, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Our cavalry is not far from Königsburg.—The Russian army is continuing its movement towards Grodno. We learn that in the last engagements it had a great number of generals killed and wounded. It evinces great discontents against the Emperor of Russia and the court. The soldiers say, that if their army had been judged strong enough to fight with advantage against the French, the Emperor, his guards, the garrison of Petersburg, and the generals of the court, would have been conducted to the army by the same security which brought them to it last year; that if, on the contrary, the events of Austerlitz and those of Jena made it be thought that the Russians could not obtain successes against the French army, they ought not to have been engaged in an unequal struggle. They also say, “the Emperor Alexander has compromised our glory. We had always been vanquishers; we had established and shared the opinion that we were invincible. Things are greatly altered. For these two years past we have been led about from the frontiers of Poland to Austria, from the Dniester to the Vistula, and made to fall every where into the snares of the enemy. It is difficult not to perceive that all this is ill-managed.”—Gen. Michelson is still in Moldavia. There is no news of his having marched against the Turkish army, which occupies Bucharest and Wallachia. The fears of that war are hitherto confined to the investing of Choczim and Bender. Great movements are taking place throughout all Turkey to repel so unjust an aggression.—Gen. Baron Vincent is arrived from Vienna at Warsaw, with letters from the Emperor of Austria for the Emperor Napoleon.—There had been a great fall of snow, and it had frozen for three days. The use of sledges had given great rapidity to the communications, but the thaw has just begun again. The Poles assert, that such a winter is unexampled in this country. The temperature is in reality milder than it generally is at Paris at this season.

FIFTIETH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 13.—The troops found at Ostrolenka several sick Russians, whom the enemy had been unable to take off with him. Independent of the loss of the Russian army in killed and wounded, it has suffered still greater losses by the illness which increases in it from day to day.—On the 8th of January the garrison of Breslau, consisting of 5,500 men, defiled before Prince Jerome. The town has sustained considerable damage. From the first moment it was invested, the Prussian governor caused the three suburbs to be burned. The fortress was regularly besieged; we were already battering it in breach when it surrendered. The Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops distinguished themselves by their intelligence and bravery. Prince Jerome is now investing and besieging, at the same time, all the other fortresses in Silesia; it is probable that they will not hold out long.—The corps of 10,000 men, whom the Prince of Pless formed of the garrison of the fortresses, were cut to pieces in the engagements of the 29th and 30th of December.—Gen. Montbrun, with the Wirtemberg cavalry, went to meet the Prince of Pless, near Ohlau, which he took possession of on the 28th, in the evening. On the following morning, at five o'clock, the Prince of Pless ordered him to be attacked. Gen. Montbrun, tak-

van,
M (Reid)

icle, AVSM

LY

ing advantage of the unfavourable position of the enemy's infantry, made a movement to the left, turned and killed a number of men, made 700 prisoners, took four pieces of cannon, and as many horses.—The principal forces, however, of the Prince of Pless lay behind on the side of Neis, where he assembled them after the engagement of Strehlen. He left Schurgalt, and marching day and night, advanced as far as the night camp of the Wirtemberg brigade, which were drawn up in the rear of Hube, under Breslau. At eight in the morning he attacked, with 600 men, the village of Griesten, occupied by two battalions of infantry, and by the Lilange light horse, under the command of the Adjutant Commandant Duvyrier; but he met with so vigorous a reception, that he was forced to make a speedy retreat. Gen. Montbrun and Minucci received orders immediately on their return from Ohlau, to cut off the enemy's retreat. But the Prince of Pless made haste to disperse his troops, and made them return by detachments into the fortress, abandoning in his flight a part of his artillery, a great deal of baggage, and several horses. He had a number of men killed in this affair, and left us 800 prisoners.—Letters received from Bucharest give some details concerning the preparations for war making by Barayctar and the Pacha of Widdin. On the 20th December, the advanced guard of the Turkish army, consisting of 15,000 men, were on the frontiers of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Prince Dolgorucky was also there with his troops. They were thus in the presence of each other. In passing Bucharest, the Turkish officers appeared to be very much animated; they said to a French Officer who was in that town, "the French shall see what we are capable of; we form the right of the army of Poland; we shall shew ourselves worthy to be praised by the Emperor Napoleon the Great."—Every thing is in motion through this vast empire; the Sheiks and Ulemas give the impulsion, and every one flies to arms in order to repel the most unjust of aggressions.—Count Italsky has hitherto only avoided being sent to the Seven Towers by promising that on the return of his messenger the Russians will have received orders to abandon Moldavia and restore Choczim and Bender.

FIFTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 14.—On the 20th of December the annexed dispatch of Gen. Benningsen was received by the King of Prussia at Königsberg. It was immediately published and posted up throughout the town, where it excited the greatest transports of joy. The king was publicly complimented on the occasion, but on the 31st in the evening intelligence was given by some Prussian officers, corroborated by other advices from the country, of the real state of things. Sadness and consternation were now so much the greater, as every one had abandoned himself to joy. It was then resolved to evacuate Königsberg, and preparations were accordingly made for that purpose. The treasure and most valuable property was immediately sent to Memel. The Queen, who was still ill, embarked on the 3d of January for that town; the King set out from thence on the 6th. The remains of Gen. Lestocq's division also departed for the same, after leaving at Königsberg two battalions and a company of invalids.—The King of Prussia's ministry is composed in the following manner:—Gen. Ruchel, still ill of the wound he received at the battle of Jena, is appointed Minister at War.—The President, Sagebarthe, is appointed Minister of the Interior.—The present forces of the Prussian Monarch are as follows:—The King is attended by 1500 troops, both foot and horse.—Gen. Lestocq has scarcely 5000 men, comprising the two battalions left at Königsberg with the company of in-

valids.—Lieut. Gen. Hamburger commands at Dantzic, where he has a garrison of 6000 men. The inhabitants have been disarmed, and it has been intimated to them that in case of alarm the troops will fire on all those who shall quit their houses. Gen. Guzadon commands at Colberg, with 1800 men. Lieut. Gen. Couhiere is at Gradentz, with 3000 men.—The French troops are in motion to surround and besiege these fortresses.—A certain number of recruits whom the King of Prussia had caused to be assembled, and who were neither clothed nor armed, have been disbanded, because there was no method of keeping them in order.—Two or three English officers were at Konigsberg, and caused hopes to be entertained of the arrival of an English army.—The Prince of Pless has in Silesia, 12 or 15,000 men shut up in the fortresses of Breig, Neif, Schweidnitz, and Konell, which Prince Jerome has caused to be invested.—We shall be silent concerning the ridiculous dispatch of Gen. Benningsen; we shall only remark that it contains something inconceivable. This General seems to accuse his colleague, Gen. Buxhovden; he says that he was at Mokow. How could he be ignorant that Buxhovden was gone to Golymin, where he was beaten; he pretended to have gained a victory, and nevertheless he was in full retreat at ten at night, and this retreat was so hasty that he abandoned his wounded? Let him shew us a single piece of cannon, a single French standard, a single prisoner, but twelve or fifteen men who might have been taken here and there in the rear of the army, while we can shew him 6000 prisoners, two standards, which he lost near Pultusk, and 3000 wounded, whom he abandoned in his flight.—Should Gen. Buxhovden have given, on his side, as true a relation of the engagement of Golymin, it will be evident that the French army was beaten, and that in consequence of its defeat it took possession of 100 pieces of ordnance, and 1600 baggage waggons, of all the hospitals of the Russian army, of all its wounded, and of the important position of Sieroch, Pultusk, Ostrolenka, and obliged the enemy to fall back 80 leagues. With regard to the inference attempted to be drawn by Gen. Benningsen, from his not having been pursued, it is sufficient to observe, that good care was taken not to pursue him, because our troops outstretched him by two days march, and that but for the bad roads that hindered Marshal Soult from following this movement, the Russian General would have found the French at Ostrolenka.—It remains for us only to seek what could be the intention of such a relation? It is the same, no doubt, that the Russians proposed to themselves at the battle of Austerlitz. It is the same, no doubt, as that of the Ukases, by which the Emperor Alexander declined accepting the grand insignia, because, he said, he had not commanded at that battle, and accepted the small insignia for the success he had obtained in it, although under the command of the Emperor of Austria.—He says furthermore he had the Grand Duke of Berg and Davoust against him, whilst, in fact, he had only to cope with the division of Suchet, and the corps of Marshal Lannes; the 17th regiment of light infantry, and 34th of the line, the 64th and 88th are the only regiments who fought against him. He must have reflected very little on the position of Pultusk, to suppose that the French would take possession of that town, commanded within pistol shot.—There is, however, one point of view under which the relation of Gen. Benningsen may be justified. No doubt but apprehensions were entertained of the effect which the truth might produce throughout Prussian and Russian Poland, which the enemy were to cross, had it reached those countries previous to his being enabled to place his hospitals and scattered detachments safe from insult.—These relations, so evidently ridiculous, may still produce the advan-

van,
M (Retd)

tele, AVSM

LY

tages for the Russians of delaying for some days the ardour which faithful recitals will not fail to inspire the Turks with; and these are circumstances in which a few days form a delay of some importance. Experience, however, has proved, that all wiles defeat their end, and that in all things simplicity and truth are the best means in policy.

FIFTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 19.—The 8th corps of the grand army commanded by Marshal Mortier, has detached the second battalion of light infantry to Wollin; three companies of the same regiment had scarcely arrived there, when before break of day they were attacked by a detachment of 1000 foot and 150 horse, with four pieces of cannon, from Colberg. The French, not appalled by the enemy's great superiority of number, carried a bridge, took four pieces of cannon, and made 100 prisoners. The rest were put to flight, leaving behind a number of slain and wounded in the city of Wollin, the streets of which were covered with them. The city of Brieg, in Silesia, has surrendered after a siege of five days. Poland, rich in grain and provisions, affords us a plentiful supply; Warsaw alone furnishes 100,000 rations per day.—No diseases prevail in the army, nor is it possible to take more care of the health of the soldiers than is done; although the winter season is already so far advanced, no severe frost has hitherto been experienced.—The Emperor is daily on the parade, and reviews the different corps of the army, which, as well as the detachments of conscripts who arrive from France, are supplied with shoes and other necessities out of the magazines of Warsaw.

FIFTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 22.—Considerable magazines of provisions were found at Brieg. Prince Jerome continues his campaign in Silesia with activity. Lieutenant-General Deroi has already surrounded Kosel, and opened the trenches. The siege of Schweidnitz, and that of Neisse, are pushed at the same time.—General Victor, being on the way to Stettin, in a carriage with his aid-de-camp and a servant, was taken prisoner by a party of 25 chasseurs, who were scouring the country.—The weather has grown cold: it is probable, that, in a few days, the rivers will be frozen; the season, however, is not more severe than it usually is at Paris. The Emperor every day parades, and reviews several regiments.—All the magazines of the French army are in a train of organization; biscuit is made in all the bakehouses. The Emperor has given orders, that large magazines be established, and that a great quantity of clothing should be made in Silesia.—The English, who can no longer gain credit for their reports, that the Russians, the Tartars, and the Calmucks, are about to devour the French army, because it is well known, even in the coffee houses of London, that these worthy allies cannot endure the sight of our bayonets, are now summoning the dysentery, the plague, and every kind of epidemical disease, to their assistance.—Were these calamities at the disposal of the cabinet of London, not only our army, but also our provinces, and the whole class of manufacturers of the continent, would, doubtless, become their prey. As this is not the case, the English content themselves with circulating, and causing their numerous emissaries to circulate, in every possible shape, the report that the French army is destroyed by disease. By their account, whole battalions are falling like those of the Greeks at the siege of Troy. This would be a very convenient way of getting rid of their enemies; but they must be made to renounce

it. The army was never more healthy; the wounded are recovering, and the number of dead is inconsiderable. There are not so many sick as in the last campaign: nay, their number is even inferior to what it would have been in France in time of peace, according to the usual calculations.

FIFTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 27.—Eighty-four pieces of cannon, taken from the Russians, are ranged before the Palace of the Republic at Warsaw. They are those which were taken from Generals Kaminski, Benningsen, and Buxhovden, in the battles of Czarnowo, Nasielsk, Pultusk, and Golymin; and are the very same which the Russians drew along the streets of this city with so much ostentation, when lately they marched through them to meet the French. It is easy to conceive the effect which the sight of so grand a triumph must produce upon a people delighted with seeing the humiliation of enemies who have so long and so cruelly oppressed them.—There are several hospitals in the country which the army occupies, containing a great number of sick and wounded Russians. 5000 prisoners have been sent to France, 200 escaped in the first moments of confusion, and 1500 have entered among the Polish troops.—Thus have the battles with the Russians cost them a great part of their artillery, all their baggage, and from 25,000 to 30,000 men, killed, wounded, or prisoners.—General Kaminski, who had been represented as another Suwarrow, has just been disgraced. It is reported that General Buxhovden is in the same situation: hence it appears, that General Benningsen now commands the army.—Some battalions of light infantry belonging to Marshal Ney's corps had advanced twenty leagues from their cantonments; the Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on its right. The battalions have returned within the line of their cantonments, without sustaining any loss.—During this period, the Prince of Ponte Corvo took possession of Elbing and the country situated on the borders of the Baltic.—The General of Division Drouet entered Christbourg, where he took 300 prisoners from the regiment of Courbieres, including a major and several officers.—Colonel Saint Genez, of the 19th dragoons, charged another of the enemy's regiments, and took 50 prisoners, among whom was the colonel commandant.—A Russian column had gone to Leibstadt, beyond the little river the Passarge, and had carried off half a company of voltigeurs of the regiment of the line, who were at the advanced posts of the cantonment. The Prince of Ponte Corvo, informed of this movement, left Elbing, collected his troops, advanced with Rivaud's division towards the enemy, and met them near Mohringen.—On the 25th, at noon, the enemy's division appeared, 12000 strong. We soon came to blows. The 8th regiment of the line fell upon the Russians with inexpressible bravery, to repair the loss which one of its posts had experienced. The enemy were completely routed, pursued four leagues, and compelled to repass the Passarge. Dupont's division arrived just as the engagement was concluded, and could take no part in it.—An old man, 117 years of age, has been presented to the Emperor, who has granted him a pension of 50 Napoleons, and has ordered him a twelvemonth's allowance in advance.—The weather is very fine. It is no colder than it should be for the health of the soldiers, and the amendment of the roads, which are becoming passable.—On the right and centre of the army the enemy are more than 30 leagues from our posts.—The Emperor is gone on horseback to make the tour of the cantonments. He will be absent from Warsaw 8 or 10 days.

van.
M (Reid)

icle, AVSM

LY

FIFTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

Warsaw, Jan. 29, 1807.—The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follows:—The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen with the division of Drouot, on the 23th, at 11 in the morning, at the very moment when the General of Brigade Pactod was attacked by the enemy.—The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfarresfelden, by a battalion of the 9th of light infantry. This village was defended by three Russian battalions, which were supported by three others. The Prince of Ponte Corvo caused two other battalions to march, to support that of the 9th. The action was very sharp. The eagle of the 9th regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aspect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an hundred combats, would have purified it; the soldiers animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themselves on the enemy, whom they routed, and recovered their eagle.—In the mean time while the French line, composed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Russian line, which had taken its position on a rising ground. The fire of the musquetry was very brisk, and at a point blank distance.—At this moment General Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d rushed upon the enemy with its usual impetuosity, put them to flight, killing several of them. The only prisoners they made were those who were in the houses. The Russians were pursued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the pursuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Gallitzin commanded the Russians. They left 1200 dead on the field of battle, and lost 300 prisoners and several howitzers.—Laplanche, General of Brigade, distinguished himself. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge against the Russian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the soldiers, and the talents of the generals, which are most worthy of remark, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being missing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently distinguishes soldiers who have no other impulse but that of honour.—A Tartar is just arrived from Constantinople, which place he left on the 1st of this month. He has been dispatched to London by the Porte.—On the 30th of December war with Russia had been solemnly proclaimed. The pelisse and the sword had been sent to the Grand Vizier: 23 regiments of Janissaries set out for Constantinople; and several others passed from Asia to Europe.—The ambassador of Russia, his whole suite, all the Russians in that city, and all the Greeks belonging to them, to the amount of 7 or 800, quitted Constantinople on the 29th.—The Tartar passed through Widdin the 15th of January. He found the roads covered with troops, who marched with alacrity against their eternal enemy; 60,000 men were already at Rodschuk, and 25,000, composing the advanced guard, were between that town and Bucharest. The Russians halted at Bucharest, which they occupied with an advanced guard of 15,000 men.—Prince Suzzo was proclaimed Hospodar of Wallachia. Prince Ypsilanti was proclaimed a traitor, and a price set upon his head.—The thermometer continues at two or three degrees below 0. It is the most favourable season for the army.

(To be continued.)

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, April 9, 1814, continued.

Declaration of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

THE armies of the allied powers have occupied the capital of France; the allied Sovereigns receive favourably the wish of the French nation. They declare, that if the conditions of peace ought to contain stronger guarantees when the question was to bind down the ambition of Buonaparte, they may be more favourable when, by a return to a wise government, France herself offers the assurance of this repose. The Sovereigns proclaim, in consequence, that they will no more treat with Napoleon Buonaparte, nor with any of his family.

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, as it existed under its legitimate Kings; they may even do more, because they profess it as a principle, that for the happiness of Europe, France must be strong. That they will recognise and guarantee the constitution which France shall adopt. They therefore invite the Senate to name immediately a provisional government, which may provide for the wants of the administration, and prepare the constitution which shall suit the French people. The intentions which I have just expressed are common to all the allied powers. (Signed) ALEXANDER.

Foreign Office, April 9.—Eight P. M.—Dispatches have been this day received at this office from Gen. Lord Viscount Cathcart, K. T. announcing the abdication of the Crowns of France and Italy, by Napoleon Buonaparte, in terms of which the following is a translation:—

“The Allied Powers having proclaimed that the Emperor Napoleon was the only obstacle to the re-establishment of the peace of Europe, the Emperor Napoleon, faithful to his oath, declares that he renounces for himself and his heirs, the Thrones of France and Italy, and that there is no personal sacrifice, even that of life, which he is not ready to make to the interest of France.

“Done at the Palace of Fontainebleau, the — April, 1814.”

SUPPLEMENT TO

The London Gazette Extraordinary

Of SATURDAY, April, 9, 1814.

Published by Authority.

SUNDAY, April 10, 1814.

Foreign-Office, April 9, 1814.—Colonel Lowe arrived this night at this Office, with dispatches from Lord Viscount Burghersh, of which the following are copies:—

Paris, April 7, 1814.—My Lord,—The great events which have of late occurred in this capital will be best detailed to you by his Majesty's Ministers, assembled at this place.

The corps of Marshal Marmont, amounting to twelve thousand men, passed in the night of the 4th within the lines occupied by the allied troops. This corps has taken its cantonments near Versailles.

Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by General Caulaincourt, arrived at the same time, as bearers of Buonaparte's proposal, to submit to the decision of the Senate and the people of France, and to abdicate in favour of his son.

This proposition not having been agreed to, he has now surrendered himself to the wishes of the nation.

The Senate have this day announced the adoption of a Constitution for the Government of France, under the dominion of their ancient line of Kings. There seems no diversity of opinion in the nation. All have obeyed the call of the Provisional Government. Buonaparte stands alone and unprotected in a country where, but a few days past, he disposed at pleasure of the lives of its inhabitants.

In this concluding scene of the most memorable era which history records, it is impossible, my Lord, I should resist a feeling of public duty, prompted also by a sense of gratitude and affection, in calling your attention to the able and distinguished manner in which Prince Schwartzberg has conducted the operations of this campaign. Exclusively of the talent which he has marked when in the field of battle, to the successes which have ever attended his career, the world will still look with almost increased admiration to the conduct he has pursued since his entry into Paris. Where conciliation, where every kind feeling of the heart was required to change a system of carnage and desolation to the protection of a people, but of late a most bitter enemy, the character of Prince Schwartzberg secured to him success. More security, more order never reigned in this capital. Peace and tranquillity, the happy omen, may we hope, of the future regenerated state of Europe, exist here amidst the troops of every nation, in spite of feelings lately of so great hostility.

From his great and exalted situation, from the virtues which adorn his character, the Emperor of Russia has been best able to appreciate the merits of Prince Schwartzberg. In token of the esteem he bears him, and in estimation of his great services, he has decorated him with the Grand Order of St. Andrew, and has presented it in diamonds. I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHESH; Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh, &c.

Paris, April 7, 1814.—My Lord.—Buonaparte having accepted the conditions proposed to him, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, and General Caulaincourt, have this day arranged with Prince Schwartzberg the following line of demarcation, to be observed between the Allied and French armies:—

From the Mouth of the Seine, the Allies will occupy the right bank of that river, and in addition the Southern limits of the Departments—1st. Of the Lower Seine. 2d. Of the Oise. 3d. Of the Seine and Oise. 4th. Of the Seine and Marne. 5th. Of the Yonne. 6th. Of the Cote d'Or. 7th. Of the Saone and Loire. 8th. Of the Rhone. 9th of the Isere as far as Mount Cenis. On the side of Lord Wellington it has been decided, that the line of demarcation shall be fixed according to the ground occupied by his army, and the one opposed to him, at the moment the couriers now dispatched shall reach him. I have the honour to be, &c.

BURGHESH, Lieut.-Col. 63d Regt.

The Right Hon. the Viscount Castlereagh.

Supplement to the London Gazette

Of TUESDAY, April 26, 1814.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1814.

Foreign-Office, April 27, 1814.—A Dispatch has been received at this Office from Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for

Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, April the 23d, 1814, stating that his Lordship had on that day signed, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, a Convention for a Suspension of Hostilities with France, by Sea and Land.

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, April 26, 1814.

Downing-Street, April 26.—MAJOR LORD WILLIAM RUSSEL arrived last night at this office, bringing a dispatch from the Marquis of Wellington to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy :

Toulouse, April 12.—MY LORD,—I have the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that I entered this town this morning, which the enemy evacuated during the night, retiring by the road of Carcassone.

The continued fall of rain, and the state of the roads, prevented me from laying the bridge till the morning of the 8th, when the Spanish corps, and the Portuguese artillery, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, and the head-quarters, crossed the Garonne.

We immediately moved forward to the neighbourhood of the town ; and the 18th Hussars, under the immediate command of Colonel Vivian, had an opportunity of making a most gallant attack upon a superior body of the enemy's cavalry, which they drove through the village of Croix d'Orade, and took about 100 prisoners, and gave us possession of an important bridge over the river Ers, by which it was necessary to pass in order to attack the enemy's position. Colonel Vivian was unfortunately wounded upon this occasion, and I am afraid I shall lose the benefit of his assistance for some time.

The town of Toulouse is surrounded on three sides by the canal of Languedoc and the Garonne. On the left of that river, the suburb, which the enemy had fortified with strong field works in front on the ancient walls, formed a good *tete de pont*.

They had likewise formed a *tete de pont* at each bridge of the canal, which was besides defended by the fire in some places of musketry, and in all of artillery from the ancient wall of the town. Beyond the canal to the eastward, and between that and the river Ers, is a height which extends as far as Montaudrau, and over which pass all the roads to the canal and town from the eastward, which it defends : and the enemy, in addition to the *tete de pont* on the bridges of the canal, had fortified the height with five redoubts, connected by lines of intrenchments, and had with extraordinary diligence made every preparation for defence. They had likewise broken all the bridges over the Ers within our reach, by which the right of their position could be approached. The roads however, from Ariege to Toulouse being impracticable for cavalry or artillery, and nearly so for infantry, as reported to your Lordship in my dispatch of the 1st inst. I had no alternative, excepting to attack the enemy in this formidable position.

It was necessary to move the pontoon bridge higher up the Garonne, in order to shorten the communication with Lieut.-General Sir Rowland Hill's corps, as soon as the Spanish corps had passed : and this operation was not effected till so late an hour on the 9th, as to induce me to defer the attack till the following morning.

The plan according to which I determined to attack the enemy, was for Marshal Sir W. Beresford, who was on the right of the Ers with the 4th and 6th divisions, to cross that river at the bridge of Croix d'Orade, to gain possession of Montblanc, and to march up the left of the Ers to turn the enemy's right, while Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre, with the Spanish corps under his command, supported by the British cavalry, should attack the front. Lieut.-General Sir S. Cotton was to follow the Marshal's movement, with Major General Lord E. Somerset's brigade of hussars ; and Colonel Vivian's brigade under the command of Colonel Arcutschild, was to observe the movement of the enemy's cavalry on both banks of the Ers beyond our left.

van.
M (Retd)

tele, AVSM

The 3d and light divisions, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir T. Picton and Major-General Charles Baron Alten, and the brigade of German cavalry were to observe the enemy on the lower part of the canal, and to draw their attention to that quarter, by threatening the *tete de pont*, while Lieut.-General Sir R. Hill was to do the same on the suburbs on the left of the Garonne.

Marshal Sir W. Beresford crossed the Ers, and formed his corps in three columns of lines in the village of Croix d'Orade, the 4th division leading, with which he immediately carried Montblanc. He then moved up the Ers in the same order, over most difficult ground, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position; and as soon as he reached the point at which he turned it, he formed his lines and moved to the attack. During these operations Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre moved along the left to the front of Croix d'Orade, where he formed his corps in two lines with a reserve on a height in front of the left of the enemy's position, on which height the Portuguese artillery was placed; and Major-General Ponsonby's brigade of cavalry in reserve in the rear.

As soon as formed, and that it was seen that Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford was ready, Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre, moved forward to the attack. The troops marched forward in good order under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and shewed great spirit, the General and all his staff being at their head; and the two lines were soon lodged under some banks immediately under the enemy's intrenchments; the reserve and Portuguese artillery, and British cavalry continuing on the heights on which the troops had first formed.

The enemy, however, repulsed the movement of the right of General Freyre's line round their left flank, and having followed up their successes, and turned our right by both sides of the high road leading from Toulouse to Croix d'Orade, they soon compelled the whole corps to retire. It gave me great satisfaction to see, that although they suffered considerably in retiring, the troops rallied again as soon as the light division, which was immediately on their right, moved up: and I cannot sufficiently applaud the exertions of Lieut.-General Don Manuel Freyre, the officers of the Staff of the 4th Spanish army, and of the officers of the General Staff, to rally and form them again.

Lieut.-General Mendizabel, who was in the field as a volunteer, General Espellata, and several Officers of the Staff, and chiefs of corps, were wounded upon this occasion; but General Mendizabel continued in the field. The regiment De Tirad, De Cantabria, under the command of Colonel Sicilio, kept its position under the enemy's intrenchments, until I ordered them to retire.

In the mean time Marshal Sir W. Beresford, with the 4th division, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir L. Cole, and the 6th division, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir H. Clinton, attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right, and the redoubt which covered and protected that flank; and he lodged those troops on the same heights with the enemy, who were, however, still in possession of four redoubts and the intrenchments and fortified houses.

The badness of the roads had induced the Marshal to leave his artillery in the village of Montblanc; and some time elapsed before it could be brought to him, and before Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre's corps could be re-formed and brought back to the attack: as soon as this was effected the Marshal continued his movement along the ridge, and carried, with General Pack's brigade of the 6th division, the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The enemy made a desperate effort from the canal to regain these redoubts but they were repulsed with considerable loss; and the 6th division continuing its movement along the ridge of the height, and the Spanish troops continuing a corresponding movement upon the front, the enemy were driven from the two redoubts and intrenchments on the left, and the whole range of heights were in our possession. We did not gain this advantage, however, without severe loss, particularly in the brave 6th division, Lieutenant-Coghlan, of the 61st, an officer of great merit and promise, was unfortunately killed in the attack of the heights. Major-General Pack was wounded, but was enabled to remain in the field, and Colonel Douglas, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, lost his leg; and I am afraid I shall be deprived for a considerable time of his assistance.

The 36th, 42d, 79th, and 61st regiments lost considerable numbers, and were highly distinguished throughout the day.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the ability and conduct of Marshal Sir W. Beresford throughout the operations of the day; nor that of Lieutenant-Generals Sir L. Cole and Sir H. Clinton; Major-Generals Pack and Lambert, and the troops under their command. Marshal Sir W. Beresford particularly reports the good conduct of Brigadier-General D'Urban, the Quarter-Master-General; and General Brito Moziho, the Adjutant-General of the Portuguese army.

The 4th division, although exposed on their march along the enemy's front in a galling fire, were not so much engaged as the 6th division, and did not suffer so much; but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.

I had also every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Lieutenant-General Don Manuel Freyre, Lieutenant-General Don Gabriel Mendizabal, Mariscal de Campo Don Pedro De La Barcena, Brigadier-General Don J. De Espelata, Mariscal de Campo Don A. Garses De Marcilla, and Chief of the Staff, Don L. S. Salvador, and the officers of the Staff of the fourth army. The officers and troops conducted themselves well in all the attacks which they made subsequent to their being re-formed.

The ground not having admitted of the operations of the cavalry, they had no opportunity of charging.

While the operations above detailed were going forward on the left of the army, Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill drove the enemy from their exterior works in the suburb, on the left of the Garonne, within the ancient wall. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton likewise, with the 3d division, drove the enemy within the *tete de pont* on the bridge of the canal nearest to the Garonne; but the troops having made an effort to carry it, they were repulsed, and some loss was sustained. Major-General Brisbane was wounded, but I hope not so as to deprive me for any length of time of his assistance; and Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, of the 45th, an officer of great merit, was killed.

The army being thus established on three sides of Toulouse, I immediately detached our light cavalry to cut off the communication by the only road practicable for carriages which remain to the enemy, till I should be enabled to make arrangements to establish the troops between the canal and the Garonne.

The enemy, however, retired last night, leaving in our hands General D'Harrispe, General Burrot, General St. Hilaire, and 1600 prisoners. One piece of cannon was taken in the field of battle; and others, and large quantities of stores of all descriptions, in the town.

Since I sent my last report, I have received an account from Rear Admiral Penrose, of the successes in the Gironde of the boats of the squadron under his command.

Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie crossed the Garonne nearly about the time that Admiral Penrose entered the river, and pushed the enemy's parties under General L'Hullier, beyond the Dordogne. He then crossed the Dordogne on the 4th, near St. Andre de Cubzac, with a detachment of the troops under his command, with a view to the attack of the fort of Blaye. His Lordship found General L'Hullier and General Des Barreaux posted near Etanliers, and made his dispositions to attack them, when they retired, leaving about 800 prisoners in his hands. I inclose the Earl of Dalhousie's report of this affair.

In the operation which I have now reported, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the Quarter-Master and adjutant-General, and the officers of their departments respectively; from Mariscal de Campo Don Louis Wimpfen, and the officers of the Spanish Staff, and from Major-General Alava, from Colonel Dickson, commanding the Allied artillery, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and the officers of my personal Staff.

I send this dispatch by my Aid-de-Camp, Major Lord William Russell, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.—I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the killed and wounded in the late operations.

S

van,

M (Reid)

tele. AVSM

LY

On the Heights near Blaye, April 6.—My Lord,—On the 4th I crossed the Dordogne at St. Andre de Cubzac, and advanced next morning with the troops I stated in my last letter to your Lordship, my second brigade, my Cacadores, and the 7th Portuguese regiment, four guns, and one squadron of the 12th light dragoons.

I learned that General L'Hullier and Des Barreaux, with 300 cavalry and 1,200 infantry, had retired by Etauliers. I therefore moved on that point, intending to turn back again upon Blaye, if I found these officers had continued their retreat on Santes. General L'Hullier commanding, thought proper to remain at Etauliers, and drew out his corps on a large open common near that, occupying some woods in front of it.

The flank companies of the 6th and Brunswickers soon cleared those woods, and Major Jenkinson's guns had a fair field for his practice. The infantry and cavalry gave way, and retired through Etauliers, leaving scattered parties to shift for themselves. One of these, about 80 men, was gallantly charged by the weak squadron of the 12th dragoons, under Major Bridger, and taken prisoners.

In all we took about 30 officers and 250 or 300 men. Great numbers dispersed in the woods, and, in a short time, it is thought the whole of their infantry conscripts will leave them.—I have the honour to be, &c.

DALHOUSIE.

My loss yesterday was very trifling.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, in action with the enemy from the 22d of March to the 8th of April inclusive.

Total British Loss.—3 rank and file, 3 horses killed; 1 Colonel, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file, 36 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, 9 horses, missing.

Names of Officers Wounded—26th March. 15 Hussars.—Lieutenant E. Barret, severely.—8th April, 7th Hussars.—Colonel Hussey Vivian, severely.—18th Hussars.—Captain Richard Croker, severely.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj.-General.

Abstract Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army, under the Command of his Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in the attack of the enemy's fortified position covering Toulouse, on the 6th April 1814.

Total British Loss.—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 17 serjeants, 1 drummer, 278 rank and file, 55 horses, killed; 2 General-Staff, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 31 Captains, 69 Lieutenants, 22 Ensigns, 3 Staff, 86 serjeants, 11 drummers, 1564 rank and file, 54 horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 2 Ensigns, 14 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Portuguese Loss.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 70 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 9 Ensigns, 37 serjeants, 4 drummers, 465 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

Spanish Loss.—1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 193 rank and file, 2 horses, killed; 3 General-Staff, 2 Colonels, 8 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Majors, 18 Captains, 22 Lieutenants, 30 Ensigns, 5 Staff, 1631 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded; 1 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

(Signed) E. PAKENHAM, Adj.-General.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, on the 10th April, 1814.

British Officers Killed.—10th Royal Hussars.—Captain Charles Gordon.—Artillery, Kings' German Legion.—Lieutenant Edmond Blumenbach.—11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant William Dunkley.—27th Foot, 3d Battalion.—Captain Francis Bignal, Lieutenant Hugh Gough.—36th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign James Cromie.—42d Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain John Swanson, Lieutenant William Gordon, Ensigns John Latta, and Donald McCrummen.—45th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Forbes.—61st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Coghlan.—79th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captains Patrick Purvis and John Cameron, Lieutenant Duncan Cameron.—87th Foot, 2d Battalion.—Capt. Henry Bright (Major)

Portuguese Officers Killed.—8th of the Line.—Lieutenant Joaq. M. Mascarinha, Ensign Joao Benedices.—21st of the Line.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Birmingham.

British Officers Wounded.—General Staff, Major-General Thomas Brisbane, slightly; Major-General Denis Pack, severely; Capt. Hamlet Obins (20th Foot) Brigade-Major, severely.—5th Dragoon Guards—Cornet S. A. Lucas, slightly.—3d Dragoons—Capt. Wm. Burn, slightly.—4th Dragoons—Cornet R. Burrowes; Assistant Surgeon Gavin Hilson, slightly.—10th Royal Hussars—Capt. G. Fitz-Clarence, severely.—1st Hussars, King's German Legion—Lieut. C. Poten, slightly.—11th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Colonel George Cuyler; Capt. Francis Gualay; Lieutenants D. Reid and J. Dolphin, severely.—27th Foot, 3d Batt.—Lieut.-Colonel John Maclean; Capt. John Geddes; Lieuts. J. Harnett and A. Byrne; and Ensign John Armett, severely.—28th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. John Greene, severely; Lieuts. J. T. Clarke and J. Deres, slightly.—34th Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. J. H. Baker, severely.—36th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major Wm. Cross (Lieutenant-Colonel); Capt. W. Campbell (Major).—Lieuts. J. Prendergast, Thos. l'Estrange, and J. P. Bone severely; Lieut. W. H. Robertson, slightly; Lieut. E. Lewis, severely; Ensigns T. Taylor and J. McCabe, severely.—32d Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. T. Thorpe severely.—40th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain R. Turton and J. H. Barnett, slightly; Lieuts. T. D. Franklyn; T. O'Dogherty; and J. Anthony, severely; Lieut. M. Smith, slightly; Ensign J. Glynn, severely; Ensign D. McDonald, slightly.—42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut.-Col. R. Macara, severely; Capt. J. Walker, slightly; Captain J. Henderson and A. McKenzie; Lieutenant D. McKenzie; T. Munree; Hugh A. Frazer; James Robertson; Roderick A. McKinnon; Roger Stewart; R. Gordon; C. McLaren; and A. Stewart, severely.—Lieutenant A. Strange, severely (right arm amputated); Lieutenant A. Innes; D. Farquharson, J. Watson; and W. Urquhart; Ensigns T. McNiven; C. Walker; J. Geddes; and Mungo McPherson, severely.—45th Foot, 1st Batt.—Major T. Lightfoot; Captain T. Hilton; Lieuts. E. F. Boys; and J. E. Trevor, severely; Lieut. J. Douglas, slightly; Lieut. G. Little, severely; Lieut. R. Hill, slightly; Ensign J. Edmunds, severely.—48th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain J. Reid, severely; Lieut. J. Campbell, slightly; Ensign W. Fox, severely (left leg amputated); Adj. G. Skeene, severely (right leg amputated)—50th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. W. Sawkins, severely; Ensign W. Jull severely.—53d Foot, 2d Batt.—Captain J. Mackay, slightly; Captain R. Mansel, severely; Lieuts. J. Hamilton; and T. Impett, severely.—60th Foot, 5th Batt.—Captain E. Pardon, severely; Ensigns H. Shewbridge and J. Bruce, severely.—61st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major J. Oke (Lieutenant-Col.), severely; Captains W. Greene and E. Charlton, severely; Lieutenant A. Porteous; N. Furnance; T. Gloster; D. O'Kearny, severely; Lieutenant H. Arden, severely (since dead); Lieuts. J. Wolf; E. Gaynor; W. White; J. Haris; G. Stewart, severely; Lieut. J. H. Ellison, slightly; Ensign J. Wright, severely; Ensign W. A. Favel, severely (since dead); Ensigns C. Eccles and S. Bartlett, severely.—74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captains J. Miller (Major); D. J. McQueen and William Tew, severely; Lieuts E. J. Crab; J. Hassard; Wm. Graham, slightly; and H. S. Hamilton, severely.—79th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. T. Mylne, severely; Capt. P. Innes, slightly; Captain J. Campbell, severely; Capt. Wm. Marshal, slightly; Lieuts. Wm. McBarrett; D. Cameron; J. Frazer; O. McPherson; E. Cameron, sen.; E. Cameron jun. severely (since dead); J. Kenock, severely; G. McArthur; A. McDonnell, slightly; Ensign E. Maclean, severely; Adj. K. Cameron, slightly.—87th Foot, 2d Batt.—Lieut. Wm. W. Lamphier; Ensign A. F. Royse, slightly.—88th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain R. Nickle, severely; Lieutenant Wm. Poole, severely.—91st Foot, 1st Batt.—Major A. Meade (Lieut.-Col.) slightly; Capt. J. Walsh and A. J. Callender, slightly; Lieut. John McDougall; J. Hood; C. McDougall, slightly.—95th Foot, 2d Batt.—Capt. M. Hewan, severely.—96th Foot, 1st Batt.—Volunteer Homes, severely.

Portuguese Officers Wounded.—8th of the line—Colonel James Douglas, severely; Ensign Cazeniro Candid; Lieuts. Pinto, and Joze Maximo, slightly.—11th of the Line—Ensign Manuel De Lourecio, severely.—12th of the Line—Major Ignacio Luis Madeha, severely; Capt. Joze Antonio De Cesta, slightly; Captain Antonio Joze Carmo, severely; Lieuts. Joze De Mosquita; E. Souza, and Antonio Alves De Souza, slightly; Ensign Manoel Antonio Teixeira

van,
M (Reid)

lele, AVSM

severely; Ensign Joze M. Carino, slightly—21st of the Line—Ensign Joze De Sa Sottomajor—23d of the Line—Captain Franc Joze Pra, slightly; Ensign Joaquim Reb. Almeida, slightly—1st Cacadores—Captain Martino De M. Peixoto, slightly; Ensign Bernardo Joze Zares—7th Cacadores—Major John Scott Lillie, severely; Lieut. Joaquim Joze Almeida, severely—9th Cacadores—Capt. Ignacio Ferreira Da Rocha, severely; Lieut. Joaquim M. Da Silva Rocha, severely—11th Cacadores—Capt. Vicente Correa De Mosquta, severely; Lieut. Manoel B. De Macede, severely.

British Officers Missing.—42d Foot, 1st Batt.—Ensign John Malcolm—74th Foot, 1st Batt.—Captain T. Andrews, severely wounded (since dead); Ensign John Parkinson, severely.

Admiralty Office, April 26, 1814.—Copy of a letter from Captain Rainier, of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, addressed to Vice-Admiral Dixon, and transmitted by the latter to J. W. Croker, Esq.

His Majesty's Ship Niger, at Sea, Jan. 6, 1814.—SIR,—I acquaint you for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having made the island of St. Antonio yesterday morning, for the purpose of correcting my longitude previous to allowing the ships parting company, who were bound to Maranam, a strange sail was discovered a-head. I immediately gave chase; his Majesty's ship *Tagus* in company. She was soon made out to be a frigate, and we had the pleasure to find that we were gaining upon her; at daylight this morning we were not more than a mile and a half distant: at half past seven they took in studding-sails, and hauled the wind on the starboard tack, finding that we had the advantage before it. The *Tagus* being to windward, Captain Pipon was enabled to open his fire first, which was briskly returned by the enemy, who had hoisted French colours, the *Tagus* shewing hers. After exchanging a few broadsides, the French frigate's main topmast was shot away, which rendered her escape impossible; and, as his Majesty's ship under my command was coming up, any further defence would only have occasioned a useless sacrifice of lives, they fired a broadside and struck their colours. On taking possession, she proved *La Ceres*, French frigate, of 44 guns, and 324 men, commanded by Le Baron De Bouguinville, out one month from Brest on her first cruise; she is only two years old, copper fastened, and sails well. I should not do justice to the Baron, if I omitted stating, that during the long and anxious chase (in which we ran 238 miles), his ship was manœuvred in a masterly style. I have sent Mr. Manton, first of this ship, in charge of the prize, who is a deserving officer. I have, &c.

(Signed) P. RAINIER, Captain.

To Vice-Admiral Dixon, Commander in Chief, &c. Rio Janeiro

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, April 27, 1814.

Downing-street, April 27.—Lieut. Lord George Lenox arrived last night at this office, bringing a dispatch from Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, addressed to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

Toulouse, April 19.—MY LORD,—On the evening of the 12th instant, Colonel Cooke arrived from Paris, to inform me of the events which had occurred in that city to the night of the 7th instant. He was accompanied by Colonel St. Simon, who was directed by the Provisional Government of France, to apprise Marshal Soult and Marshal Suchet of the same events. Marshal Soult did not at first consider the information to be so authentic, as to induce him to send his submission to the Provisional Government, but he proposed that I should consent to a suspension of hostilities, to give him time to ascertain what had occurred; but I did not think it proper to acquiesce in this desire. I inclose the correspondence which passed on this occasion. In the mean time I concluded (on the 15th) a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the General Officer commanding at Montauban, of which I inclose a copy; and

the troops being prepared for moving forward, they marched on the 15th and the 17th inst. towards Castelnau-dary. I sent forward on the 16th another officer, who had been sent from Paris to Marshal Soult, and I received from him the following day the letter of which I inclose a copy, brought by the General of Division Count Gazan, who informed me, as indeed appears by the Marshal's letter, that he had acknowledged the Provisional Government of France. I therefore authorised Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Murray, and Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to arrange with General Gazan a convention for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under my command, and the French armies under the command of Marshals Soult and Suchet, of which I inclose a copy. This convention has been confirmed by Marshal Soult, though I have not yet received the formal ratifications, as he waits for that of Marshal Suchet.

This General, apprehending that there might be some delay in the arrangements of the convention with Marshal Soult, has in the mean time sent here Colonel Richard, of the Staff of his army, to treat for a convention for the suspension of hostilities with the army under his immediate command; and I have directed Major-General Sir G. Murray, and the Marechal de Campo Don Luis Wimpffen, to agree to the same articles with this officer as I had before agreed, as relating to the army under Marshal Soult with Comte Gazan. No military event of importance has occurred in this quarter since I made my last report. It gives me much concern to have to lay before your Lordship the inclosed reports from Major-General Colville and Major-General Howard, of a sortie from the citadel of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th instant, in which Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope having been unfortunately wounded, and his horse killed under him, he was made prisoner. I have every reason to believe that his wounds are not severe, but I cannot but regret that the satisfaction generally felt by the army upon the prospect of the honourable termination of their labours, should be clouded by the misfortune and sufferings of an officer so highly esteemed and respected by all. I sincerely lament the loss of Major-General Hay, whose services and merits I have had frequent occasion to bring under your Lordship's notice. By a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Clinton, of the 6th, I learn that he was about to carry into execution my orders of the 4th and 8th of March, to withdraw from Catalonia, in consequence of the reduction in Catalonia of the force under Marshal Suchet. Upon the breaking up of this army, I perform a most satisfactory duty in reporting to your Lordship my sense of the conduct and merit of Lt.-Gen. W. Clinton, and of the troops under his command since they have been employed in the Peninsula. Circumstances have not enabled those troops to have so brilliant a share in the operations of the war as their brother officers and soldiers on this side of the Peninsula: but they have not been less usefully employed; their conduct when engaged with the enemy has always been meritorious; and I have had every reason to be satisfied with the General Officer commanding, and with them. I send this dispatch by my Aide-de-Camp Lord G. Lennox, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the occasion of the sortie from Bayonne.

Baucaut, April 14, 1814.—MY LORD,—It is to my infinite regret, that, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope, the duty devolves upon me of informing your Lordship of a sortie which the enemy made this morning, at three o'clock, from the intrenched camp in front of the citadel of Bayonne, with false attacks in front of the posts of the fifth division, &c. at Auglet and Bellevue. I am happy to say, that the ground which had been lost on this side was all recovered, and the picquets reposted on their original points by seven o'clock. The injury done to the defences is as little as could be well supposed, in an attack made in the force this one was, and will, I hope, be mostly repaired in the course of this night. The casualties are what we have to regret most: on a rough guess Lieut. Col. Macdonald estimates them at 400 men. I much lament to have to mention the death of Major-General Hay, General Officer of the night. His last words were (a minute before he was shot) an order to hold the church of St. Etienne, and a for-

tified house adjoining, to the last extremity. Major-General Stopford is wounded, not, I hope, severely; among the killed are, I am sorry to say, Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan and Captain Crofton, of the Guards; Lieut.-Colonel Townsend is prisoner, as are also Captain Herries, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General; and Lieut. Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope. Not wishing, however, to lose any time in sending off this report, I have requested Major-General Howard will detail for your Lordship's further information the circumstances of the attack, and its repulse, having been myself at the time with the fifth division. Sir John Hope's horse was shot, and fell upon him, which prevented his extricating himself. We hear that he is wounded in the arm, and a French officer speaks also of a wound in his thigh, but we trust this may have reference to his former injury. The boot of his left leg was found under his horse. To a flag of truce, the proposal was rejected of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald's being admitted to see him; but we now expect that Captain Wedderburn, and what other assistance he may require, will be admitted to him, upon the condition of their not returning.—The arrival of the 62d and 84th regiments on the other side from Vera this day, will allow of my strengthening the force on this, by withdrawing from that in front of Auglet. I have, &c.

(Signed) C. COLVILLE.

To Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. &c. &c.

Camp near Bayonne, April 15.—Sir,—In consequence of Lieut.-General Sir John Hope having been wounded and taken prisoner, it falls to my lot to have the honour to detail to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, the result of an attack made by the enemy on our position in front of the citadel of Bayonne, on the 14th instant. Yesterday morning, a considerable time before day-break, the enemy made a sortie and attack in great force, principally on the left and centre of our position of St. Etienne, in front of the citadel. The left of the position was occupied by picquets of Major-General Hay's brigade; the brigade itself had been directed to form in case of alarm near the village of Baucant, as it was merely serving provisionally on this side of the Adour; the centre, by picquets of the 2d brigade of Guards, and the right by picquets of the 1st brigade of Guards. Major-Gen. Hay was the General Officer of the day, in command of the line of outposts, and I regret much to say, was killed shortly after the attack commenced, having just given directions that the church of St. Etienne should be defended to the last. The enemy, however, by great superiority of numbers, succeeded in getting in towards the left of the village, and got momentary possession of it, with the exception of a house occupied by a picquet of the 30th regiment, under Captain Foster of that corps, and who maintained himself till the support coming up, Major-Gen. Hinuber, with the 2d line battalion, King's German Legion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bock, immediately attacked and retook the village.

The enemy attacked the centre of our position likewise in great numbers, and by bearing in great force on one point, after a sharp resistance, they succeeded in compelling one of our picquets to retire, and which enabled him to move up a road in the rear of the line of picquets of the centre of the position, and which compelled the other picquets of the 2d brigade of Guards to fall back till the support arrived up to their assistance, when the enemy was immediately charged, and the line of posts re-occupied as before.—Major-General Stopford, I regret to say, was wounded, when the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Guise. In consequence of the enemy having gained temporary possession of some houses which had been occupied by the picquets of the centre of the position, Colonel Maitland found the enemy was in possession of ground on the rear of his left, and immediately advanced against him rapidly with the 3d battalion 1st Guards, commanded by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. Stewart, on a ridge of ground which runs parallel with the roads, and Lieut.-Col. Woodford, of the Coldstream, ascending the hill at the same time by a simultaneous charge, these two corps immediately dislodged the enemy, and re-occupied all the posts which we had before possessed, and from the time the enemy was dislodged, he did not shew the least disposition to renew the attack. Colonel Maitland expressed his satisfaction at the conduct of both his Officers and men, and also his obligation to Lieut.-Col. Woodford, for his prompt concurrence in the movements above mentioned.

It was towards the right that Lieutenant-General Sir. J. Hope was taken. In endeavouring to bring up some troops to the support of the picquets, he came unexpectedly in the dark on a party of the enemy; his horse was shot dead and fell upon him, and not being able to disengage himself from under it, he was unfortunately made prisoner. I regret to say, that from a letter I have received from him, I find he was wounded in two places, but in neither of them dangerously; you will easily conceive, Sir, that only one feeling, that of the greatest regret, pervades all the troops at the Lieutenant-General's misfortune. The enemy having commenced their attack between two and three o'clock in the morning, a considerable part of the operations took place before daylight, which gave them a great advantage from their numbers, but whatever end they might propose to themselves by their attack, I am happy to say it has been completely frustrated, as they effected no one object by it, except setting fire to one house in the centre of our position which, from being within three hundred yards of their guns, had rendered perfectly untenable before, whenever they choose to cannonade it. From the quantity of fire of every description which the enemy brought on us, you will easily conceive our loss could not be inconsiderable. In Major-Gen. Hay, who was well known to you, His Majesty's service has lost a most zealous and able Officer, who has served a considerable time in this army with great distinction. The loss of the enemy must, however, have been severe, as he left many dead behind him, and he was afterwards observed burying a good number of men. In regard to prisoners, we had no opportunity of making many, from the facility the enemy possessed of immediately retiring under the guns of their works. To Major Generals Hinuber and Stopford, and Colonel Maitland, commanding brigades, as well as to Colonel Guise, who took the command of the 2d brigade of guards after Major-General Stopford was wounded, I beg to express my best thanks for their exertions and promptitude during the affair, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Upton, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and to Lieutenant-Col. Dashwood, Assistant-Adjutant-General of the division, from both of whom I received every assistance; and also from Captain Battersby, my Aide-de-Camp, till he was wounded. I must also express my thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel McDonald, the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the left column, for his assistance, he having joined me after Lieutenant-General Sir John Hope was wounded. Indeed, all the troops through the whole business behaved with the greatest gallantry.—I am &c.

(Signed) K. A. HOWARD, Commanding 1st Division.

P.S. I omitted to mention that Major-General Bradford had moved up one battalion of the 24th Portuguese regiment of his brigade, in support of the brigade of the King's German legion, when Major-General Hinuber drove the enemy from the village of St. Etienne, in the early part of the morning. Colonel Maitland also reports to me, that he received great assistance from Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the royal engineers, who had been charged with the construction of the different points of defence on the right of the position.

To Major-General the Hon. Charles Colville.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of His Excellency Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in a sortie made by the Garrison of Bayonne, on the morning of the 14th of April, 1814.

Total British loss—1 General Staff, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file killed; 1 General Staff, 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 16 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 1 Staff, 27 sergeants, 5 drummers, 370 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded; 1 General Staff, 3 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 7 sergeants, 2 drummers, 213 rank and file, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed; 2 Captains, 1 sergeant, 13 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

Names of the British Officers killed, wounded, and missing, 14th April.

Killed.—General Staff—Major-Gen. Andrew Hay. Permanent Staff, King's German Legion—Captain Baron Frederick Dreschell (Brigade Major). Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Sir H. Sullivan, Lieut. and Captain Hon. W. G. Crofton. 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion—Major Paul Chuden, Capt. Henry Muller. 5th Line Batt. King's German Legion—Lieuts. John Meyer and Charles Kohler.

Wounded.---General Staff---Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford, slightly; Lieut. and Captain H. Dawkins, Brigade-Major, slightly. 23d Light Dragoons---Capt. George Edward Battersby, Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen. Howard, severely. Artillery, King's German Legion---Major and Lieut.-Colonel George J. Hartman, slightly. Royal Horse Artillery---Lieut. Henry Blackley, slightly. Royal Engineers---Captain Thomas Dickens, severely; Lieut. J. C. Melhuish, slightly. 1st Guards, 3d Batt.---Lieut. and Captain J. C. Percival, Walter Vane, severely. Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.---Capt. and Lieut.-Col. George Colyer, Lieut. and Capt. William Burroughs, severely; Lieut. and Capt. James Vickers Harvey, slightly; Ensigns Frederick Vasehell, severely; William Pitt, 3d Guards, 1st Batt.---Lieut. and Captain Charles L. White, severely (since dead); Lieut. and Captain Charles Augustus West, slightly; Lieut. and Captain John Bridges Shiffnor, severely (since dead); Lieut. and Capt. Luke Mahon, Adjutant, Francis Holbourne, severely. Royal Scots, 3d Batt.---Captain William Buckley, slightly. 38th Foot, 1st Batt.---Major and Lieut.---Col. J. T. F. Deane, Lieut. Robert Dighten, slightly. 47th Foot, 2d Batt.---Lieuts. John Henry De Burgh, and William Kendal, slightly. 60th Foot, 5th Batt.---Lieut. John Hamilton, severely. 1st Light Batt. King's German Legion---Captain Frederick Husleman, severely; Capt. Christian Winecke, slightly; Lieut. Herman Wollrobe, severely. 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion---Captain Frederick Winecken, and Lieut. Lewis Bebuc, severely. 2d Line Batt. King's German Legion---Lieut.-Colonel Adolphus Beck, and Lieut. Ernest Fleish, slightly. 5th Line Batt. King's German Legion---Capts. Julius Bacmistier and George Notting, slightly.

Portuguese Officers wounded.---13th Regt. of the Line---Captain Clare, severely. 5th Cacadores---Captain Dobb, severely.

British Officers missing.---General Staff---Lieut.-General Hon. Sir J. Hope, K. B. Captain W. L. Herries, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, severely wounded. 52d Foot---Lieut. George Moore, Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Hope, severely wounded. 1st Guards, 3d Batt.---Captain and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Townshend, severely wounded. 3d Guards, 1st Batt.---Ensign Thomas William Northmore. 2d Light Batt. King's German Legion---Captain George Wackelhaagen.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, April 30, 1814.

Foreign-office, April 29, 1814.---Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of Friendly Powers resident at this Court, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports of Norway, and that from this time all the measures authorized by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, May 3, 1814.

Whitehall, May 3.---His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of Duke and Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Field-Marshal Arthur, Marquis of Wellington, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Marquis Douro and Duke of Wellington, in the County of Somerset.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of a Baron of the United

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following Military Officers, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten:—

Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir John Hope, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Niddry, of Niddry, in the county of Linlithgow. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyndoch, of Balgowin, in the county of Perth.

Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton, Bart. Knight of the Most Honourable order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Combermere, in the county palatine of Chester.

Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkestone, in the county of Salop.

Lieutenant-General Sir W. Carr Beresford, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, by the name, style, and title of Baron Beresford, of Albuera.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, May 9, 1814.

Downing-street, May 8.—Captain Milnes, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Lord Wm. Bentinck, K. B. has arrived at this Office, bringing a dispatch, addressed by his Lordship to Earl Bathurst, of which the following is a copy:

Genoa, April 20.—MY LORD,—My dispatch of the 6th inst. will have made your Lordship acquainted with the occupation of Spezia, and with the movement of the troops down to that period. Upon my arrival at Leghorn, I learnt that there were only two thousand men in Genoa. The possession of that harbour and fortress was of such very great importance, that I determined to move on as rapidly as possible, and to take advantage of its defenceless state: not succeeding, I had a safe retreat upon Spezia, from whence I might advance the infantry by Pontremoli towards the Po. Upon my arrival at Sestri, I found that the enemy had been reinforced at Genoa. The garrison consisted of between five and six thousand men. The roads in the mountains being very bad, and the means of transport, as well by land as by sea, being limited, I was not able to concentrate the army till the 14th.

On the 8th the enemy was dislodged from the strong country near Sestri. On the 12th, Major-General Montresor's division drove the enemy from Mount Fasci and Nervi; and on the 13th established himself in the advanced position of Sturia. The country was extremely mountainous and difficult, and the troops met with considerable opposition. On the 15th, dispositions were made for attacking the enemy, who had taken a very strong position in front of Genoa; his left upon the forts Richelieu and Tecla, his centre occupying the village of St. Martino, and from thence extending to the sea, through a country the most impassable I ever saw, thickly covered with country houses, only communicating with each other by narrow land between high walls.

On the 17th, at day-break, the attack began. The 3d Italians, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ceravignac, attacked with great spirit a height in front of Fort Tecla, drove away the enemy, and took three mountain guns. A part of the 3d Italians moved up the hill towards Fort Richelieu; while Lieutenant-Colonel Travers, descending from Mount Fascia, with the Calabrese and Greeks, got possession of the highest part of the hill above the fort, and some of his men pushed forward actually under the wall, when the garrison, afraid of being taken by escalade, surrendered. Fort Tecla was hastily evacuated, and the greater part of the enemy's forces made prisoners.

The fortunate possession of these strong forts, together with the heights, completely exposed the enemy's left, which in consequence retired. The attacks upon the enemy's right were made in three columns by Major-General Montresor's division, supported by that of Lieutenant-General Macfarlane, the troops advanced with great vigour; and although the intersected state of the country enabled the enemy to maintain himself for a considerable period, his left being turned, he was obliged at last to retire precipitately into the town.

The impossibility of making use of artillery, the cover every where afforded both to the attackers and defenders, prevented any serious loss on either side.

At noon, the army under cover of the houses, took a position within six hundred yards of the narrowest and most assailable front of the town, from whence the very bottom of the wall was discovered, and the defences could be easily destroyed. Preparations were immediately, and with great activity, made by Lieut.-Colonel Lemoine, commanding the artillery, and Capt. Tylden, the principal engineer officer, for the construction of the necessary batteries; and it was hoped that an assault might have been given on the following day. On the same day Sir Edward Pellew's squadron came in sight, and anchored in front of Nervi. In the evening a deputation of the inhabitants, accompanied by a French officer, came to beg that I would not bombard the town; they urged me to agree to a suspension of arms for a few days; during which, from the accounts from France, it would appear that peace must be made. I answered, that these were arguments to use to the French Commandant, but not to me. It was for the French General to abandon a town he could not defend, and for me to push an advantage which Fortune had put within my reach. The next morning several communications passed between myself and the French General, whose object was to gain time, in the hope that some arrangement elsewhere might avert the necessity of his surrender; but as I would not listen to his propositions, it was at last agreed that Commissioners should be appointed on either side; by whom the inclosed Convention was made, and the French garrison will march out to-morrow morning.

It is now three years since Lieutenant-General Macfarlane has acted as my second in command; and upon this, as upon all other occasions, I am most thankful for his cordial and honourable co-operation and assistance. To Major-General Montresor I am also much indebted: all the operations entrusted to his charge were conducted with great judgment and vigour. All the officers and troops of his Majesty have acted to my entire satisfaction. The Sicilian troops under Brigadier-General Roth were engaged equally with our own, and displayed the greatest bravery. The utmost respect and confidence mutually prevail. The Italian army completely fulfilled the expectations I had always formed of them. In the whole course of the service, the navy have borne a distinguished part. To Captain Sir Josias Rowley, who conducted the naval part of the expedition, I have to express my particular acknowledgments: I am equally indebted for his advice, as for his hearty and most effectual co-operation. From the energy and bravery of the Honourable Captain Dundas, who was principally charged with the direction ashore, and who took an active part with his marines and guns in the military operations, the army derived the utmost assistance. I regret to say, that in this service Lieutenant Mapleton, First of the Edinburgh, was wounded. I beg to recommend him, through your Lordship, to the favourable consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty. Captain Hamilton, of the Rainbow, rendered essential service to the advanced corps of the army. I have the honour to enclose returns of the killed and wounded.

There have been found in Genoa a very considerable amount of naval and military stores, of which exact returns will be transmitted as soon as they can be prepared. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. BENTINCK, Lieut.-Gen.

By the Convention the fortress of Genoa was given up to the English and Sicilian troops—three ships of war entered the port—the French troops to set out for France on the 21st April—the troops to march out with the honours of war—effects and baggage—every thing belonging to the French Marine to be delivered up to the English—the wounded French to remain in the hospitals till cured.

Total Loss from the 19th to 17th April inclusive—1 ensign, 36 rank and file, killed; 1 major, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 staff, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 159 rank and file, wounded.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—17th April—3d Estero, Ensign Ricci.

Wounded.—13th April.—31st Reg. Capt. Stewart, severely; Capt. Cruice, slightly. 17th April.—General Staff.—B.-Major Roquefelle, severely. 21st Reg.—Lieut. Sabine, severely. 8th Batt. King's German Legion—Lieutenant and

Adjutant Brinckman, slightly. 3d Italian Regt. Major Sourdeau, Cadet Mora. 2d Estero Regt.—Captain Lea.

(Signed) THOS. KENAH, Major, Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, May 8, 1814.—A Dispatch was this day received from Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. addressed to John Wilson Croker, Esq. of which the following is a copy.

His Majesty's Ship Caledonia, Genoa Mole, April 14, 1814.—SIR,—I have great pleasure in announcing to their Lordships the surrender of this fortress last night by capitulation. I have the honour to enclose the terms. At the request of Lord William Bentinck, I came hither with the ships named in the margin *, leaving the remainder of the fleet to watch Toulon, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, and on my arrival on the morning of the 17th, the batteries had just opened their fire, and were warmly engaged with those which had been opened by the assailants. I have desired Sir Josias Rowley to make a report of that part of the service which devolved upon the naval force employed on this service, and beg to recommend those whom he had pointed out to their Lordship's favour; but it remains for me to state, that the manner in which the whole service has been conducted by Sir Josias Rowley, claims my sincere acknowledgments, and their Lordships will I am sensible receive it with a just consideration of his uniform zeal and merits. I have the honour to be, &c.

EDWARD PELLEW.

John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

* Caledonia, Boyne, Union, Prince of Wales, and Pembroke.

His Majesty's Ship America, off Genoa, April 18, 1814.—SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, in pursuance of my communication of the 31st ult. from Leghorn Roads, I sailed from thence on the 7th of April with his Excellency Lieutenant-Gen. Lord William Bentinck on board. After various communications with the troops at Spezia, and other parts of the coast, we anchored off Reece, in the Gulf of Genoa, on the 11th. The Hon. Captain Dundas had, with the Edinburg, Rainbow, and some of the flotilla, during my absence, co-operated with the advance of the army with his usual activity and zeal.

On the 13th, the transports having arrived from Sicily, the troops were immediately landed, and the ships and gun boats moved on in advance with the army.

On the 17th, every preparation being made for the attack, at daylight the army moved forwards to drive the enemy from their positions without the town of Genoa. The gun and mortar-vessels, with the ships' boats, armed with cannonades, were advanced along the sea line to attack the batteries; the greater part of the marines, under the command of Captain Rea, royal marines, were also embarked in the transport boats, ready to land as occasion might require. As soon as the troops advanced, the whole of the gun vessels and boats opened their fire with such effect, that on the landing of the seamen and marines and preparing to storm, the enemy deserted their batteries, and the whole of the sea line without the walls, which were instantly taken possession of, and soon turned on the place; by this means drawing off a considerable portion of the enemy's fire. The arrival of the Caledonia afforded you, Sir, an opportunity of witnessing the remaining operations, and the spirited fire which was kept up at the battery, under the directions of Lieutenants Bazalgette and White, against a very superior one of the enemy, by which, I regret to state, that Lieutenant Bewick, of the Pylades, an officer of much promise, was killed.

My warmest thanks are due to the whole of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines, which I had the honour to have placed under my orders, for their zealous and active co-operation, while under my command. I was particularly indebted to Capt. Brace, for his able assistance; he was so good as to direct the advance of the boats and gun vessels. Captains Dundas and Hamilton had, as usual, been most assiduous in forwarding the operations of the troops; and my thanks are due to Captains Power and Wemyss, for their ready assistance. Captain Flin had volunteered to head a party of seamen, which were landed with scaling-ladders, to storm one of the hill-forts, had it been neces-

van,

M (Reid)

tele, AVSM

sary. Captain Thompson, in the *Aboukir*, who, assisted by the ships and vessels as per margin †, blockaded the fort, conducted with much effect a false attack to the westward of the town, which drew off a considerable number of the enemy's troops. I have again occasion to notice the good conduct of the Sicilian flotilla, which were well led by Lieut. Pengally. I beg that I may be permitted to bring to your notice Lieut. Bazalgette, senior of this ship, whose services I have long had occasion to appreciate. The active officer, Lieut. Mapleton, of the *Edinburgh*, I am sorry to say, has been wounded, while on service with the army. I am indebted to Lieut. Bailey, principal agent of the transports, for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted the service of that department.—I beg leave to enclose a return of killed and wounded of the ships and vessels of the squadron. I have the honour to be &c.

(Signed) JOS. ROWLEY.

To Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief, &c,

† *Aboukir*, *Iphigenia*, *Furieuse*, *Swallow*, *Cephalus*.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Seamen and Marines, employed in an attack on Genoa, 17th April, 1814.

America.—Wounded—Edward McDermot, ordinary seaman, dangerously; Jan Vauseacum, able seaman, badly; John Cartledge, private marine, slightly. *Berwick*.—Killed—Wm. Mills, able seaman.—Missing, John Campbell, landman, supposed to have fallen from the rocks.—Wounded, John Cock (1), private marine, severely. *Pyladas*.—Killed Mr. John Bewick, lieutenant. *Edinburgh*.—Wounded, Mr. David Mapleton, lieutenant; Gilbert Collier, able seaman. *Cyrucoo*.—Wounded, Patrick Doyle, able seaman. *Rainbow*.—Wounded, John Quail, captain of the foretop, severely. Total—2 killed, 8 wounded, 1 missing. (Signed) JOS. ROWLEY, Captain.

N. B. Two wounded in Sicilian gun boats, not included.

List of the Enemy's Ships and Vessels of War captured at Genoa, on the Surrender of that Fortress, 18th April, 1814.

Brilliant, of 74 guns, ready for launching.—*Coureur* brig, of 16 twenty-four pounders, and 2 long nine-pounders.—*Renard* brig, of 14 twenty-four pounders, and 2 long nine-pounders.—*Endymion* brig, of 14 twenty-four pounders, and 2 long eight-pounders.—*Sphinx* brig, of 18 guns, new, equipping.—Unknown, of 74 guns, in frame. EDWARD PELLEW.

(The Gazettes which are omitted contain no Military matter.)

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.]

NEW SERIES, MARCH, 1815.

[No. 11.]

THE LIFE OF *THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WINDHAM,*

LATE SECRETARY OF WAR, MINISTER OF COLONIES, &c.

WILLIAM WINDHAM, the lamented subject of this narrative, was the descendant of a line of ancestors which is traced to a very remote period. The name is derived from a town in Norfolk, generally written *Wymondham*, but pronounced *Windham*, at which place the family appears to have been settled as early as the eleventh, or the beginning of the twelfth century, Ailward de Wymondham having been a person of some consideration in the time of Henry the First. His posterity remained there till the middle of the fifteenth century, when one of them, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, purchased considerable estates on the north-east coast of Norfolk, in Felbrigg and its neighbourhood, which, from that time, became their principal residence. Among the Windhams of Felbrigg, many might be enumerated who distinguished themselves by services to their country in the army, the navy, and on the judicial bench; and from them descended not only the present noble family of Egremont, but others of considerable eminence, long since settled in distant parts of the kingdom, by whom the name of Windham has been preserved, though generally with a slight deviation from that orthography.

Colonel William Windham, an inheritor of the Felbrigg patrimony, and the son of Ash Windham, who had represented the county of Norfolk in parliament, was a man of versatile talents and an ardent mind. He was the associate of the wits of his time, the friend and admirer of Garrick, and the distinguished patron of all manly exercises. In his father's lifetime, he had lived much on the continent, particularly in Spain. Of his proficiency in the language of that country, he gave proofs in some printed observations on Smollet's translation of *Don Quixote*. While abroad, he entered as a Hussar officer in the service of the deserted, though finally successful, Maria Teresa, Queen of Hungary. This commission, at his father's desire, he at length very unwillingly relinquished; but his military ardour was revived many years afterwards, on the passing of the act which established the militia force upon its present footing. Upon that occasion, which happened in the year 1757, he assisted his friend, the first Marquis Townshend, in forming a battalion of militia in his native county, of which he afterwards became lieutenant-colonel. Though his military education had not

been regular, he not only proved an active and skilful officer, but distinguished himself as the author of a "Plan of Discipline composed for the Use of the Militia of the county of Norfolk," which was much esteemed, and generally adopted by other corps of the establishment. Unhappily Colonel Windham's feeble constitution by no means seconded the ardour and activity of his mind. A victim to a consumptive habit, he died on the 30th of October, 1761, when only in the 44th year of his age.

He had married Mrs. Lukin, the mother of the present Dean of Wells, by whom he had but one son, WILLIAM WINDHAM, who was born in 1750, on the 3d of May (old style), in Golden Square. At seven years of age, young Windham had been placed at Eton, where he remained till he was about sixteen; distinguishing himself by the vivacity and brilliancy of his talents among his school-fellows, of whom many were afterwards highly eminent for their genius and acquirements. He was the envy of the school for the quickness of his progress in study, as well as its acknowledged leader and champion in all athletic sports and youthful frolics. The late Dr. Barnard, then head master, and afterwards provost of Eton college, used to remark when Fox and Windham had become conspicuous in the senate, that they were the last boys he had ever flogged. Their offence was, that of stealing off together to see a play acted at Windsor. The sub-master, Dr. Dampier, afterwards Dean of Durham (the father of the present Bishop of Ely), was Mr. Windham's guardian, in conjunction with David Garrick, Mr. Price of Hereford, and the celebrated Benjamin Stillingfleet, who is noticed by Colonel Windham, in the introduction to his "Plan of Discipline," as having contributed some learned information respecting the antiquity of the use of music in war.

On leaving Eton, in 1766, he was placed in the university of Glasgow, under the tuition of Dr. Anderson, professor of natural history, and the learned Dr. Robert Simson, the editor of Euclid. Here he remained about a year, having by diligent application to study laid the foundation of his profound mathematical acquirements. He was then removed to Oxford, where, in September, 1767, he was entered a gentleman-commoner of University college, Sir Robert Chambers being his tutor. While at Oxford, he took so little interest in public affairs, that, as the writer of this narrative has heard him relate, it was the standing joke of one of his contemporaries, that "Windham would never know who was prime minister." This disinclination to a political life, added to a modest diffidence in his own talents, led him, at the period which is now spoken of, to reject an offer which, by a youth not more than twenty years of age, might have been considered as a splendid one—that of being named secretary to his father's friend, Lord Townshend, who had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

After four years residence, he left Oxford in 1771. He always retained feelings of gratitude towards *Alma Mater*, and preserved to the last an intimate acquaintance and correspondence with some of the most

distinguished resident members. He did not, however, take his master's degree till 1783. That of doctor of laws was conferred on him in 1793, at the installation of the Duke of Portland. It is related, that on this occasion almost the whole assembly rose from their seats when he entered the theatre, and received him with acclamations of applause. Nor was his memory forgotten at the late installation of Lord Grenville; for in the recitations made on that occasion, due honours were paid to the genius, taste, and acquirements of which the public had recently been deprived.

After leaving Oxford, he passed some time on the continent. In 1773, a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole having been projected, and placed under the command of the late Lord Mulgrave (then Commodore Phipps), Mr. Windham, with his characteristic ardour, joined as a passenger in this expedition. To his great mortification, however, a continued sea-sickness, of an unusually severe and debilitating kind, rendered it necessary for him to be landed on the coast of Norway. Here, accompanied by a faithful servant now living, who had attended him from his childhood, he passed through a series of adventures and "hair-breadth 'scapes," in which his courage and humanity were conspicuous. The recital of them might agreeably occupy a considerable space in a work less limited in its nature and extent than the present.

His earliest essay as a public speaker was occasioned by a call which was made on the country, for a subscription in aid of Government, to be applied towards carrying on the war with our American colonies. It was on the 28th of January 1778, at a meeting of gentlemen of the county of Norfolk, held at Norwich, that Mr. Windham gave the first promise of that eminence which he afterwards attained as an orator and statesman. Of his speech upon this occasion, a report has fortunately been preserved, and though it must not be compared with later specimens of his eloquence, it may be admitted to exhibit some proofs of acuteness, dexterity, and vigour. As the earliest effort of a distinguished orator, it is at least a curiosity. It is copied from a provincial paper of the times, (*The Norfolk Chronicle*), and considering that the talent of reporting debates was not then a common one, and was certainly little practised in the country, it will be thought perhaps not altogether ill-executed; though there can be no doubt that Mr. Windham's eloquence, which was long remembered in the country, suffered not a little in its way to the press. It will be sufficient in this place to notice, that the part which he took was in opposition to the subscriptions, and to the war itself; and that his friend and his father's friend, the first Marquis Townshend, who had himself proposed the measure of the subscription, bore in his reply, the warmest testimony to the abilities, knowledge, eloquence, and integrity, of his young antagonist. The result of the meeting was, that those who remained unconvinced by Mr. Windham's arguments, entered into the proposed subscription; while those who had opposed

van,
M (Retd)

icle, AVSM

LY

the measure withdrew to another Inn, where they framed a strong protest against its principle and object.

Some time before the event which has been last noticed, he had entered himself as an officer in the western battalion of Norfolk militia. In this character, he proved that he inherited the military turn and talents of his father, to whom the very corps in which he served had been so greatly indebted for its formation and discipline. When the militia were called out in 1778, Mr. Windham held the rank of major, and those who remember him in that post, bear ample testimony to his zeal, expertness, and personal activity. On his battalion being ordered to march from Norwich, to be quartered in the adjoining county, he shewed an instance of resolution, which, as it made considerable impression in the country where it happened, must not be passed over in silence. The marching guinea, as it is called, was, contrary to Major Windham's advice, ordered by the Lieutenant-colonel not to be paid till the corps should have actually marched out of the county. The men, however, became clamorous for immediate payment, and proceeded to open mutiny. On their being assembled near the Castle at Norwich, Major Windham (in the absence of the Lieutenant-colonel) ordered them to march; but instead of obeying this command, they grounded their arms, and insisted on the payment of their guineas. The order being repeated in a very resolute tone, some of them prepared to attend to it; when a man stepped out of the ranks, and reproved them for their want of firmness. This man Major Windham seized with his own hand, in order to commit him a prisoner to the Guard-house, and in this attempt, assisted by some of the men belonging to his own company, he at length succeeded, though amidst a shower of stones, and in defiance of the interruption offered by the soldiers, and the populace in their train, three of whom he was compelled to silence by blows. As a rescue seemed likely to be attempted, the Major determined to remain with his prisoner all night. At four in the morning, the expected attack was begun by a party of the militia, with fixed bayonets. On their demanding the prisoner to be given up, Major Windham, standing at the door, with his sword drawn, plainly told them that while he had life to defend the Guard-house, the offender should not be allowed to escape. The soldiers, encouraged by the mob, were now proceeding to acts of violence, when the prisoner, stepping forward, requested them not to hurt his Major, who was the best of men, and declared that if they released him, he would again surrender himself into custody. This declaration contributed to appease the mutineers, who, however, were not effectually reduced to obedience, until the civil power had found it necessary to interfere; after which the battalion proceeded on its march to Southwold and Aldborough, two small towns on the Suffolk coast.

This intrepid conduct only served to increase the respect of the corps towards him, while they were desirous to forget the occasion which had called for it. By his humanity, as well as by his courage, he secured their esteem, having, as far as lay in his power, discountenanced corporal

punishments, which were, then more frequently inflicted in the army than at present. But his useful services as a militia officer were soon brought to a close. It happened, on a march, that imprudently, and in a sort of frolic, he joined two brother-officers in riding through a deep rivulet, after which they were obliged to keep on their wet clothes for many hours. The consequences of this adventure were fatal to one of the party, who died soon afterwards;—another, now living, is said to have saved himself by a timely application of brandy;—while Mr. Windham was thrown into a fever of a most alarming kind, from the effects of which it is certain, that his constitution never thoroughly recovered. For many days he kept his bed at Bury St. Edmund's, without any hopes being entertained of his recovery. At length, he was thought to have regained strength enough to undertake a tour on the Continent, which was recommended for the re-establishment of his health. He accordingly employed nearly two years of his life in a journey through Switzerland and Italy.

From this tour he returned at a critical moment, in September 1780. The Parliament had just been dissolved, and Sir Harbord Harbord (the late Lord Suffield), who had represented Norwich for more than twenty years, had been obliged to relinquish his hopes there, in consequence of a powerful coalition which his colleague Mr. Bacon (one of the Lords of Trade) had formed with Mr. Thurlow, a citizen of the place, and a brother of the Lord Chancellor. But the friends of Sir Harbord being determined not to give him up tamely, invited him back again, and placed him in nomination, jointly with Mr. Windham, whom they supposed to be then out of the kingdom, but whose vigorous speech against the American war had made so strong an impression on them that his absence had not weakened his popularity. It happened, singularly enough, that, without the least knowledge of what had just passed in his favour, he arrived at Norwich, in his way from London to Felbrigg, just three days before the poll commenced. It was too late, however, to secure his election; but his colleague, Sir Harbord Harbord, was returned with Mr. Bacon; while Mr. Windham, with all the disadvantages of his situation, had the satisfaction of counting a very respectable poll, as well as of securing warm assurances of support, whenever a future occasion might require it.

Though he did not obtain a seat in Parliament, he lived from this time much in town, and connected himself with some of the most eminent political and literary men of the day. Before he made his tour to the Continent, he had become a member of the celebrated Literary Club. On his return, he cemented his friendships with the leading members of that Society, and more particularly with its two most distinguished ornaments, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Burke. For the former he entertained sentiments of the highest respect and regard, which the Doctor appears to have returned with equal warmth. The high commendation with which Johnson noticed him, in a letter to Dr. Brocklesby, though it has been often repeated, ought not here to be omitted. "Mr.

van,
M (Reid)

icle. AVSM

LY

Windham," said he, "has been here to see me;—he came I think forty miles out of his way, and staid about a day and a half; perhaps I may make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again till I come back to the regions of literature, and there Windham is *inter stellas Luna minores*." This letter was written at Dr. Taylor's house at Ashbourne. An eulogium like this, proceeding from a literary giant of seventy, certainly no professor of the art of praising, must be thought a valuable testimony to the merits of a young man, who could hardly be said to have yet rendered himself eminent on the stage of public life. When Johnson was on his death-bed, Mr. Windham manifested the kindest attention to him, by his frequent visits, as well as by lending him the services of Cawston (the faithful servant before alluded to), who sat up with Johnson the night before his death. The funeral was attended by Mr. Windham, whom his deceased friend had remembered in a codicil to his will, by the bequest of a book selected from his library.

Of Mr. Burke, it is needless to say, that during a long-trying friendship, political and personal, he found in Mr. Windham a faithful associate, and warm admirer. Their opinions seldom differed; but on a highly important occasion, hereafter to be noticed, upon which they did differ, such was Mr. Windham's deference to the wisdom and experience of his friend, that he surrendered his judgment to Mr. Burke's. From his connection with this eminent man, and his old school-fellow Mr. Fox, he now became, though out of Parliament, a sort of member of the party then in opposition, or rather of that branch of it of which the Marquis of Rockingham was considered as the leader. In this character, he was strongly solicited to become a candidate for Westminster, whenever a vacancy should take place. The proposal was at first rather agreeable to him, but as his opinions on the then popular question of Parliamentary Reform widely differed from those of his intended constituents, he seems to have gladly availed himself of an opportunity of declining the proffered honour. His own account of this transaction will be found in the following letter, which he addressed to a gentleman in Norwich (the late E. Norgate Esq.), who was a vigilant promoter of his interests in the latter city:

"Queen Anne Street, 5th June 1782.

"DEAR SIR,—You have heard, no doubt, from the papers, as well as from a letter or two of mine sent to Norwich, a general account of my transactions, with respect to becoming a candidate for Westminster. In the whole business, from the first mention of it soon after the general election, to the present occasion, I had remained nearly passive; not thinking a seat for Westminster an offer to be declined, if attainable upon easy terms, nor considering it as an object to be pursued through the medium of much difficulty or expence. This intention of leaving matters to their own operation, produced at first by the considerations above mentioned, was confirmed afterwards by another feeling, when, by the management of some particular persons, a resolution was carried at one of the general meetings for putting up Mr. Pitt, in case of a vacancy. After that, propriety required that a renewal of our correspondence should

come as a formal invitation from them; and partly in that form it was about to come, that is, as a resolution of the Westminster Committee, without any sort of application from me; when, upon enquiry into the general sentiments of the people on the question of Parliamentary Reform, by which, though my election could not have been prevented, my situation, upon the whole, would have been rendered unpleasant; and from the reflection that, on a vacancy happening in the meanwhile at Norwich, a person might be chosen who could not afterwards be set aside, I determined not to wait till a resolution of the committee might make refusal more difficult, but to forestal their deliberations, by a letter declining the honour that might be intended me. The reasons assigned in my letter were, the difference of opinion that prevailed in some of the independent interests with respect to myself, destroying that unanimity of choice, without which I should not be ambitious of a seat at Westminster; and my disagreement, signified in pretty explicit terms, with many of the opinions that seemed then to be popular. I should flatter myself, that no part of this transaction can have prejudiced my interest at Norwich, and that the conclusion ought rather to have promoted it.

I beg to be remembered to all friends; and I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient and faithful Servant,

W. WINDHAM."

At the date of the preceding letter, Mr. Windham's friends had just attained office, upon the resignation of Lord North and the cabinet which had conducted the American war. The Marquis of Rockingham was placed at the head of the new administration, but his death, which took place on the 1st July 1782, and the elevation of Lord Shelburne to the vacant post, induced Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, with the rest of the Rockingham party, to resign their situations. Mr. Windham's opinion was strongly in favour of this course, as appears by a letter, also addressed to Mr. Norgate, from which the following is an extract:

"Queen Anne Street, 4th July 1782.

"You feel no doubt at Norwich, as at every other place, a share of the general consternation into which all good men are thrown by the death of Lord Rockingham. There could be no time in which the loss of such a character as his must not have been severely felt; but now it falls with a weight that crushes. The very existence of that interest which has maintained the cause of the country since the Revolution is in danger of terminating in his person. The only hope and endeavour must be, in my humble opinion, to keep the troops together, by withdrawing them from action for a time, and leaving the enemy to pursue his operations, till they can have recovered their spirits, and retrieved their losses sufficiently to make a new attack. Some of the most considerable amongst them are strongly of that opinion, and urge the immediate resignation of their places, if Lord Shelburne is to be at the head of affairs. Others are of opinion that they should still continue in, in order to complete the good they have begun, and not quit the public service till his conduct shall have driven them from it. The advocates for either

van,
M (Reid)

ele, AVSM

LY

opinion are actuated by perfectly honest motives. I am, for my own part, clearly for the sentiments of the former, and think there can be neither credit nor safety to themselves, nor consequently final advantage to the country, in their continuing in office. The danger of continuing is, that they will miss an opportunity of breaking off with credit and effect, and never find another."

By the famous coalition of Mr. Fox and his friends with Lord North and the remains of the former ministry, Lord Shelburne, after effecting a general peace, was driven from his post in April 1783. Under the new ministry, of which the Duke of Portland was the nominal head, Mr. Windham accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the Earl of Northampton, then appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. An anecdote, which has been often repeated, is connected with his acceptance of this appointment. On his expressing to his friend Dr. Johnson, some doubts whether he could bring himself to practise the arts which might be thought necessary in his new situation, the doctor humorously replied, "Don't be afraid, Sir; you will soon make a very pretty rascal." It appears, however, that Mr. Windham's doubts were not ill founded. He yielded up his secretaryship to Mr. Pelham (now Earl of Chichester), in August, 1783, about four months after his appointment; and his resignation is ascribed, in a late publication, to a certain distribution of patronage by the viceroy, in favour of the old court party, which had given a just offence to Lord Charlemont and his friends, who had been the best supporters of the Whigs of the mother-country before they came into office. The writer alluded to relates, that "Mr. Windham, who had served as a bond of union, on the viceroy's first coming to Ireland, between him and Lord Charlemont, now wisely preferred the county of Norfolk to the Phoenix Park near Dublin, and retired from his situation. Lord Charlemont had long known and esteemed him as an accomplished, amiable man. This secession added much to his (Lord C.'s) chagrin, as might reasonably be expected." In a letter, dated Dublin, 26th August, 1782, which at the time found its way anonymously into a newspaper, but which is believed to have been written by a gentleman who had good means of knowing the facts connected with this resignation, it is stated to have been occasioned by a want of "due requisites in Mr. Windham to become a supple and venal courtier." "Some assert," this writer adds, "that his resignation was chiefly owing to a coolness between him and a certain great personage (the Lord Lieutenant).—Mr. Windham is a man of deep science, and of great penetration and abilities;—the great personage likes a deep bottle—to penetrate a cork—and has strong abilities of bearing wine. The one was an enemy to thinking;—the other to drinking, and so they parted."

The same writer adds an anecdote which ought not to be omitted. It is given in these words:—"The following circumstance respecting Mr. Windham is an absolute fact, and shews more and more the loss this country (Ireland) has experienced by his resignation. A few days pre-

vions to his leaving Ireland, a gentleman from England waited on him with a strong letter of recommendation from Mr. Burke, requesting Mr. Windham would embrace an opportunity of presenting him with some little preferment that might fall in the gift of government. Mr. Windham assured the gentleman he should be happy to present a person so strongly recommended by Mr. Burke with a much greater piece of preferment than that requested; but that it was his fixed determination, should he remain in the secretaryship (of which he had some doubts), to give every place in his power to Irishmen; as he had long been persuaded that the natives had the best right to the bread of their own land." Whatever may have been the cause of this resignation, which has, by other accounts, been attributed to ill health, it appears that on this, and on a former occasion, when he visited his friend, Lord Townshend, during his vice-royalty, he was long enough in Ireland to form many valuable friendships, which lasted till his death.

On the downfall of the coalition ministry, occasioned by Mr. Fox's famous bill for new-modelling the government of India, a new cabinet was appointed at the close of 1783, with Mr. Pitt presiding at the treasury. But the ex-ministers still retaining a considerable majority in the house of commons, it was found necessary to dissolve the parliament in March, 1784. On this occasion, Mr. Windham claimed the promises of his friends at Norwich, but soon found that Mr. Fox and his party had lost much of their popularity in that city, as well as in most other parts of the kingdom; particularly amongst the dissenters, by whom they had before been warmly supported. The question too of parliamentary reform, which had already stood in his way at Westminster, was become a highly popular one amongst his Norwich friends. Still he was not to be dismayed. On the contrary, his intrepidity rose with the difficulties which threatened him; for, besides avowing at a public meeting his dislike to the prevailing doctrines of reform, he published a very manly address to the electors, in which he spurned the popularity to be acquired by a servile accommodation to changes of public opinion, and declared that he should, on all occasions, make his own dispassionate judgment the sole and fixed rule of his conduct. Dangerous as it must at first have appeared, the boldness of his address (which gave a just pre-sage of his future political course) met with a generous reward from those who could not approve of his public connections; and he had, on the result of the election, the satisfaction of being returned by a majority of sixty-four over his antagonist, the late Honourable Henry Hobart. In this contest, his success was remarkable, for in almost every other popular election, the coalition party were totally defeated. In the county of Norfolk, Mr. Windham warmly exerted himself in the cause of his friend Mr. Coke; but that gentleman, notwithstanding the great influence he derived from his large property, and many estimable qualities, was driven from the field by the same cry which, in other places, proved fatal to Lord John Cavendish, General Conway, Mr. Byng, and

many other friends of Mr. Fox, who, by a humorous allusion to the book of that title, gained the appellation of "Fox's Martyrs."

There certainly was no part of Mr. Windham's political course that he reviewed with more satisfaction than this early stage of it. The writer of this narrative has frequently heard him, in the latter period of his life, deplore in strong terms the system which began and finally prevailed in this contest between the crown and the commons;—a system which he always considered as ruinous to the best interests of the country. The ministers, however, were completely triumphant; their majorities in both houses were large and decisive; and the opposition, strong as they continued to be in talents, were so reduced in numbers, as to be no longer formidable in any other way than by occasionally putting the ministers to the necessity of defending themselves by argument.

Mr. Windham made his first speech in parliament on the 9th of February 1785, early in the second session after his election. The question which occasioned this trial of his powers, was the celebrated one of the Westminster scrutiny. It will be necessary to recollect, that Mr. Fox had been successful on the poll for that city by a majority of more than two hundred votes, but Sir Cecil Wray had demanded a scrutiny, which the high-bailiff had proceeded upon, and in the mean time at his own discretion, had delayed making his return to the writ. Against this measure, Mr. Fox (who had been returned for another place) had in vain called for the censure of the house in the preceding session. The scrutiny slowly proceeded, and the return was still withheld. At the commencement of the second session, the assessors who had been appointed by the high-bailiff were examined at the bar of the house concerning the delay; and it was in the support of a motion, grounded upon this examination, and calling upon the bailiff for an immediate return, that Mr. Windham made the speech which is here alluded to. He rose immediately after Mr. Pitt had spoken on the other side, and he was followed by Mr. Fox, who congratulated the house "on the accession of the abilities which they had witnessed." The scanty report, however, which has been preserved of this speech, will certainly disappoint the reader; nor was it till late in Mr. Windham's parliamentary career, that his peculiar style of eloquence was sufficiently understood or attended to by those who furnished the public with the substance of the debates. The motion for requiring the return was lost, and the high-bailiff received the sanction of the house for proceeding in the scrutiny, though with an intimation that it ought to be prosecuted with more expedition. It was not till some time afterwards that, upon a contrary vote of the house of commons, the scrutiny was abandoned, and Mr. Fox returned duly elected. He subsequently, in a court of law, recovered 2000*l.* damages from the high-bailiff, for the loss he had sustained by the scrutiny.

In the course of the same session, Mr. Windham spoke in opposition to Mr. Pitt's Shop tax, which he pronounced to be partial, oppressive, and unjust, on the same grounds upon which he afterwards uniformly

reprobated all bills that had for their object a taxation, not on the community at large, but on certain classes of men invidiously selected from it.

In 1786, he joined in the resistance which was successfully made against the grand scheme for fortifying the Dock-yards of Portsmouth and Plymouth, brought forward by the duke of Richmond (then Master-general of the Ordnance) and supported by the ministers. Fortifications in general, Mr. Windham represented as insecure and dangerous means of defence, of all others the most unfit for this country to adopt; and the plan proposed would only lavish 700,000*l.* of the public money for the purchase of alarm and danger. It happened that, on the division upon this question, the numbers were equal, and the measure of the ministers was rejected by the casting vote of the speaker. It should here be observed, that the objection which Mr. Windham urged against fortifications in general, considered with a view to our insular situation, could not be applied to that description of them which he afterwards strongly recommended for the defence of our coast; namely, the Martello towers;—which, besides being comparatively cheap and simple in their construction, are not capable of being used against us with any effect, even if they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

It now becomes necessary to advert to the share which Mr. Windham took in the impeachment of Mr. Warren Hastings, for his conduct while administering the government of India. This measure, though considered in its time to be of the very first importance, is now only remembered by the unparalleled combination of talents called forth in the prosecution of it. Of the impeachment itself, it is perhaps needless to say more than merely to remark, that, though it was countenanced by Mr. Pitt, directed by Mr. Burke, and supported by almost unrivalled efforts of eloquence on the part of that extraordinary man, as well as of Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Fox, it lingered on from session to session, till even its power to excite attention seemed exhausted; and it was at length dismissed almost to oblivion, by the very few peers who could be induced to give a vote upon it. The particular charge, however, which was intrusted to Mr. Windham's management, must be concisely noticed. It alleged perfidy and oppression in the Governor-general, in the breach of a treaty which had been made with the Nabob Fyzoola Khan in 1774, after his territories had been invaded by the company's troops, and the sum of 150,000*l.* had been paid by him upon ratifying the convention. The case, as it was stated, was certainly one which could not fail to call forth indignation from a man of whom a high sense of honour, and a warm sympathy with the injured, were striking characteristics. In maintaining this charge, Mr. Windham extended his parliamentary reputation; and throughout the proceedings against Mr. Hastings, he fought by the side of Mr. Burke, always ready as well as proud to defend him against the attacks which were personally, and sometimes coarsely, made upon him, as the acknowledged leader of the impeachment.

Late in the autumn of 1788, the King became afflicted with the disorder with which recently he has again been visited, and under which he

avan.

SM (Ret

d)

ndeic. A

nd)

ERLY

still unhappily labours. On this occasion, Mr. Windham warmly entered into the feelings, and supported the opinions, of his political friends, who contended, both for the hereditary right of the Prince of Wales to assume the Regency, and, during that assumption, for his full enjoyment of the royal prerogatives, unfettered by restrictions. On each of these points, however, the minister was triumphant. The right of the two Houses of Parliament "to provide means of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority," was recognized in a formal resolution; and the Prince of Wales, by an exertion of this right, was to be empowered to administer the royal authority, under the title of Regent, subject to limitations, which restrained him from granting peerages, reversions, and offices for life. But before the bill for this purpose had passed through the forms of the House of Lords, it was rendered unnecessary by His Majesty's happy recovery, which was announced to parliament on the 10th of March 1789.

Towards the end of this session, Mr. Windham called the attention of government to a requisition from France, which was then suffering the greatest distress from a scarcity of grain. The object of this requisition was, to be supplied with 20,000 sacks of flour from this country. So small a boon ought to be granted, he thought, from motives of humanity, and might be safely granted; but a committee of the House of Commons having decided against it, the ministers, though they professed themselves disposed to afford the relief sought for, would not, after such a decision, undertake to grant it upon their own responsibility. The leading part which Mr. Windham took in favour of this requisition occasioned amongst some of his constituents at Norwich a considerable clamour. He allayed the storm by a printed letter, addressed "To those of the citizens of Norwich who are most likely to be affected by an increase in the price of provisions, and to whom a handbill containing what is called 'Mr. Windham's Speech,' &c. may be supposed to be addressed." This letter, on account of its good sense and good humour, its acuteness and spirit, seems well to deserve republication.

In the season of 1790 (4th March) he gave his firm and decided opposition to Mr. Flood's motion for a Reform of Parliament. It will be remembered that upon this question he had made up his mind at an early period; and it will hereafter be seen that the opinions he then formed remained unshaken to the close of his life. On the present occasion, he differed from Mr. Fox, and his principal political connexions in that house, Mr. Burke excepted. His speech was pronounced by Mr. Pitt to contain "much ingenuity, and in some respects as much wisdom and argument as he had ever heard in the walls of that house." Mr. Pitt, however, professed himself to remain, after the most mature deliberation, a firm and zealous friend to parliamentary reform; though, fearing that the cause might suffer disgrace from its being brought forward at an improper moment, he recommended Mr. Flood to withdraw his motion. Mr. Windham, in the course of his speech on this occasion, made a strong allusion to the "swarms of strange, impracticable notions

which had lately been wafted over to us from the Continent, to prey like locusts on the fairest flowers of our soil ;—to destroy the boasted beauty and verdure of our constitution. It appears, therefore, that, at this early stage of it, he foresaw the evil results of the French Revolution.

In June 1790, the parliament was dissolved and Mr. Windham was again elected for Norwich ; after a very slight opposition, which had been occasioned chiefly by a supposed but disavowed coalition of his interest with that of the late Mr. Hobart.

During the first session of the new parliament, he strongly reprobated the conduct of the ministers, in relation to their armaments against Spain and Russia, which had respectively been occasioned by disputes concerning the possession of Nootka Sound and Oczakow. On a renewal of the latter question, in the succeeding session, he again forcibly expressed his disapprobation of the measures which had been pursued by government. It should also be noticed, for the sake of recording hereafter a proof of the consistency of his sentiments on another subject, that in February 1791 he earnestly supported a bill which was brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Mitford now (Lord Redesdale), for the purpose of relieving from certain penalties and disabilities the protesting Catholic dissenters of England.

It now becomes necessary to advert to an event, which, though it cannot justly be said to have occasioned any change in the general turn of Mr. Windham's political opinions, had ultimately the effect of separating him from many of the persons with whom he had hitherto been acting. This event was the French Revolution. Of the commencement and early progress of it, he had been more than a common observer ; he had, for a short time, been an actual spectator of the scene. When we recollect what the first feelings were, which the new and imposing appearance of things in France had generally excited, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, it will not seem surprising if Mr. Windham did not instantly foresee all the mischiefs that were about to spring from it. We have already found, however, that at so early a period as March 1790, he was awake to the danger, and prepared to meet it. Soon after that declaration of his sentiments, the memorable publication of Mr. Burke's "Reflections" produced what may be called a new division of the nation. To one part of the country, it communicated alarm and suggested precaution, while from the other, it served to call forth an avowal of opinions, which before were rather suspected as possible, than believed really to exist ; at least, to any considerable extent. The boldness of the answers to Mr. Burke (particularly of that by Paine, contained in his celebrated "Rights of Man") fully confirmed the apprehensions which had been raised, and marked out a definite line of boundary between what were now to be the two great parties of this country and the world.

Of these parties, which, in the warmth of their opposition, were branded with the reproachful titles of "Alarmists" and Jacobins," it will not seem strange that Mr. Windham should have taken his side amongst the former. His dread of popular innovations upon the constitution he

avan.
SM (Ret

d)

ndele. A

td)

ERLY

had frequently, and indeed uniformly expressed, as often as an occasion had called for it. We have seen that, in the outset of life, he sacrificed his claims upon the representation of Westminster to his dislike of the prevailing doctrine of parliamentary reform; and we have also found that, just before he obtained a seat for another place, he fairly and honourably told those who were about to choose him, that a subserviency to popular notions was not to be expected from him. The very question upon which he, at that time, differed from his constituents, was one in which he took part with the aristocracy against the temporary clamours of the people. With sentiments of this nature, so broadly avowed, and so uniformly acted upon, he might justly have been reproached with inconsistency, if he had now lent his authority to the approbation of French principles, or his voice to a cry for reform and revolution. Happily, on the contrary, he opposed both the principles and the cry, and took his stand by the side of Mr. Burke. Nor was he alone in this decision. The Duke of Portland, the Earls Fitzwilliam and Spencer, with many other persons of rank and character amongst the opposition, felt it to be their duty to support the government against the dangers with which the wide-spreading contagion of French example seemed in their judgment to threaten it.

One of the first public manifestations of this feeling was occasioned by the Proclamation against Seditious Meetings, which was issued by Government in May 1792. This measure, which was decried by Mr. Fox and many of his friends, received, on the contrary, the full sanction, both in and out of Parliament, of the distinguished persons who have just been alluded to. At a public meeting in Norfolk, called for the purpose of voting an Address of Thanks to His Majesty for having sent forth this Proclamation, Mr. Windham took occasion to avow, in the most explicit manner, his opinions on the questions which agitated the country. He rested his support to the Proclamation chiefly on the three following grounds:—the dissemination of writings tending to render the people dissatisfied with their government.—the existence of clubs, where delusive remedies were projected for supposed evils—and the correspondence of those clubs with others of the most dangerous character in Paris.

In the beginning of 1793, the country was at war with France. It would be superfluous in this place to trace the series of outrages at Paris, which occasioned the recall of our Ambassador, and were followed by the trials and executions of the unfortunate Louis and his Queen. They were events which made a deep impression on Mr. Windham, strengthening both his abhorrence of French principles, and his conviction of the necessity of opposing the progress of them by our arms. In the sessions of 1793 and 1794, he gave, on every occasion, his unqualified support to the measures of Government for prosecuting the war, and for repressing seditious practices. And in the month of April in the latter year, he distinguished himself in Norfolk by eloquently recommending the measure of a voluntary subscription, to be applied in the defence of the country. On this occasion, he was reminded of the conduct he had ob-

served in 1778, with respect to subscriptions in aid of the American war; and he defended himself by adverting to the striking difference that existed between the circumstances of the two contests.

About this time, an offer was made by Mr. Pitt's administration, to form a new cabinet which should include the leaders of the Whig *Alarmists*. This proposal Mr. Windham at first wished to be rejected; thinking that his friends and himself, by continuing out of office, could give their support to the general objects of government more effectually and independently than they could with seats in the cabinet; and at the same time, would be left more at liberty to declare their opinions respecting any particular measures connected with the conduct of the war, upon which there were likely to be grounds of variance. Mr. Burke, however, thought differently; his opinion was, that the usefulness of his friends to the country would depend on their being placed in situations which would give them a fair prospect of being able to direct the counsels of Government. His advice prevailed with the majority of those to whom the offer had been made, though not at first with the Duke of Portland. Arrangements were then proposed, under which Mr. Windham was to become one of the Secretaries of State; but at length the Duke of Portland's reluctance to accept office having been overcome, it was thought proper, in consideration of his high rank and influence in the country, to place him in the office which had been intended for Mr. Windham, the latter consenting to accept the inferior one of Secretary at War, with a seat in the cabinet. The emoluments of this office amounted only to 2,480*l.* a year. The distinction of a seat in the cabinet was first annexed to it on this occasion, and has since been granted only for a few months to one of Mr. Windham's numerous successors. Lords Fitzwilliam and Spencer also joined the cabinet. Lord Loughborough (afterwards Earl of Rosslyn) had received the appointment of Lord Chancellor a few months earlier. Mr. Burke accepted a pension, which was justly due to his merits and services, and withdrew from Parliament, considering himself disqualified by age and declining health for taking an active part in the measures of Government.

On going down to Norwich in July 1794, to be re-elected, in consequence of his acceptance of office, Mr. Windham met with an opposition, which was raised in favour of Mr. Mingay, the King's counsel, but without that Gentleman's knowledge. Though Mr. Windham was completely triumphant on the poll, he found a rough reception from the populace, who considered themselves to be severely suffering by the war. On his being chaired in the evening, a stone was thrown at him, but he avoided the blow, jumped down from his chair, seized the culprit, and delivered him over into the hands of an officer.

Very soon after his acceptance of office, Mr. Windham, at the request of his colleagues, undertook a mission to our army in Flanders; for the purpose, it is understood, of explaining in confidence to the Duke of York, certain reasons which induced the ministers to make a new arrangement of the command of the forces. He sailed for Helvoetsluys

avan.
SM (Ret

d)

ndelet. A)

td)

in the latter end of August, and after executing the business of his mission, remained a short time at His Royal Highness's head quarters, gratifying his love of military pursuits, by a taste of a soldier's life on service. He returned to England early in October.

In his new capacity, Mr. Windham vindicated the measures of government in parliament with a degree of warmth and openness, which by some persons was censured as indiscreet. To that sort of discretion, indeed, which consists in dissembling opinions and feelings, Mr. Windham was an utter stranger. He thought that the common maxim, "honesty is the best policy," was as valuable in courts and cabinets as in the ordinary concerns in life. It is true that, by pursuing this conduct, he sometimes gave opportunities to his adversaries to turn to his disadvantage any hasty or strong expressions which might fall from him in the course of a warm debate. Among those which were imputed to him, the greatest triumph was assumed by the opposition of the day from that of "perish commerce—let the constitution live." But it is curious enough that this remarkable sentiment, which was first charged on him in a pamphlet under the fictitious signature of Jasper Wilson, and was afterwards echoed and re-echoed through the country, had in fact never been uttered by him, but was owned by Mr. Hardinge. Mr. Windham, however, though he denied having spoken the words, justified the sentiment, under the explanation which he gave of it, namely, a preference, as an alternative, of government, order, and the British laws, above mere wealth and commercial prosperity.

In July 1795, an expedition, composed of emigrants, proceeded against Quiberon. For this project, which unhappily failed, Mr. Windham always held himself responsible. He thought it a most important object that an attempt should be made to assist the efforts of those Frenchmen who were bravely struggling at home against republican usurpation; and he earnestly wished that such an experiment should be tried with a far greater force than was actually employed in it. He always remained firmly of opinion that the royalist war in France had been too lightly considered by our government; and that if the tide had been "taken at the head," the family of Bourbon might have been restored to the throne of their ancestors. Of the extent of the war in La Vendée, which seemed to be but little known in this country, Mr. Windham took an opportunity, some years afterwards, of giving a very forcible description, in the Appendix to his speech on the Peace of Amiens.

Upon the dissolution of parliament in 1796, Mr. Windham was, for the fourth time, chosen member for Norwich. An opposition, however, of a much more formidable nature than that in 1794, was attempted in favour of Mr. Bartlett Gurney, a banker, of considerable local influence, who was defeated by a majority of only 83. Mr. Thelwall, the celebrated political lecturer, was at Norwich during this election, and endeavoured to sharpen the contest by his popular harangues in the market place, against Mr. Windham, and the war-system of the Pitt administration.

The two following letters addressed to a friend, will furnish the reader with some of the impressions made on Mr. Windham by the state of continental affairs in 1796 :

“ Park Street, Westminster, August 6th, 1796.

“ DEAR SIR,—I have turned in my mind what you mentioned of your views respecting Genoa, and will take the first opportunity of speaking upon the subject to Lord Grenville; but I much doubt whether any situation such as your wishes seem to point to, is likely to be found. The prospect of things in that part of the world, as well as every where else, is bad indeed. The question is, how might this have been avoided, and, what is still more to the purpose, how may it now be avoided. The opposition will say to the first, by having remained at peace.” But, besides that was not in our power, I should rather say, “by having resolved earlier to go to war, and by having seen better than the allies in general have done, the true nature of that war.” While the French understood perfectly their own views, and have taken the straight road to universal dominion, other nations have not understood equally their own danger. The consequence is, that this danger now threatens to overwhelm them.

“ Should a time arrive when the zeal and energy of individuals of all descriptions must be called for, as I foresee is likely to be the case, I shall not forget the tender which you so properly and so handsomely make of your services. I hope, should that period arrive, we shall all shew equal spirit and alacrity with the young soldier whose letter I return to you.

“ I am, dear Sir, your very faithful and obedient Servant,

“ W. WINDHAM.”

“ Park Street, Westminster,

September 21st, 1796.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I RECEIVE with more grief than surprise the account you send me of the fate of your poor nephew, whose return to his friends and country I never allowed myself to count upon, any more than upon that of many other brave and promising men, employed in the same fatal climate. To the losses that happen in the field of battle one can, in some measure, reconcile one's-self, and they are comparatively small; but the ravages of these fatal climates are so extensive and so unceasing, that one cannot bear to look to that side of the war. I will not fail to return you his letter the moment I have time to turn to it, but I cannot forbear, in the mean-while, to offer my condolence to yourself and his other relations, on the loss of a youth in whose success and safety I had myself contracted a very lively interest.

“ The calamities of war are undoubtedly very great; but it does not follow that every transaction that may call itself Peace will ultimately be the means of diminishing them, even if it should not bring on calamities of a worse kind. Suppose, for instance, that that peace should be made upon terms so advantageous to the republic, as to give them the command of all the coast of Europe; and, by enabling them, in consequence,

to shut against us, in a great measure, all the ports of Europe, to set them up as our rivals in trade, in such circumstances as may give them a decided superiority in that respect. The jealousy of other countries, the connection of France with America, the rapid increase of their marine, supported by that of Spain and Holland, and supplied and pushed forward by those resources which are now expended in the maintenance of immense armies, may well give such a turn to trade and manufactures, as in a very short time to begin the operation of sinking the commercial consequence of this country, and that operation once begun, will not fail to go on very rapidly.

"You have already a proof of the effect that empire will have on trade, in the stopping up of the port of Leghorn, and the termination of all intercourse with Spain. Spain is now, and has long been, a country devoted to France, and it remains to be seen how long Portugal will be otherwise than in the same state. All these are consequences resulting from military and political ascendancy, yet I fear we may happen to find that they have a close connection with national and commercial prosperity: so little true it is, as many are led to think, that war and commerce must always be adverse to one another.

"I will not fail to bear in mind your wishes on the different objects to which they point, should any opportunity offer of promoting them. Let me beg you to believe me, dear Sir, in the meantime, with sincere concern for the loss which you and Mrs. ——— have sustained.

"Your very obedient and faithful Servant,

"W. WINDHAM."

In the following year (1797) Mr. Windham had to deplore the loss of his illustrious friend Mr. Burke, whose memory he ever regarded with the warmest affection, as well as the profoundest veneration. He considered the extinction of such eloquence and wisdom as a heavy misfortune to the country, in the difficulties with which it was then struggling. In a letter to Captain Lukin, dated 16 November, 1797, he says, "I do not reckon it amongst the least calamities of the times, certainly not among those that affect me least, that the world has now lost Mr. Burke. Oh! how much may we rue that his counsels were not followed! Oh! how exactly do we see verified all that he has predicted."

On the 10th of July, 1798, Mr. Windham married Cecilia, one of the daughters of the late Admiral Arthur Forrest, an officer who attained the highest reputation in his profession, and whose gallant exploit in the year 1758, when with three English ships he attacked and beat off seven French ones, will be ever distinguished in our naval annals. The truly amiable and excellent qualities of Mrs. Windham, and the interchange of affectionate attentions which marked this union from the commencement to the close of it, are topics upon which it would be grateful but needless to dilate.

Of Mr. Windham's political and parliamentary course, during the remainder of the period in which he continued in office with Mr. Pitt, it seems unnecessary to speak much in detail; nor indeed could it be done

without entering into a historical relation of the events of the war, which would be quite inconsistent with the limited nature of the present narrative. It may be sufficient to observe generally, that he strenuously resisted every proposal which was made for seeking a peace with the French republic, as well as every measure which, under the specious name of Reform, tended, as he thought, to the subversion of the constitution. The union with Ireland at length indirectly occasioned the dissolution of the cabinet. Mr. Windham's own statement on this subject is so explicit and decisive, that it may be proper to quote it here:—"When the proposition," said he, "for the union was first brought forward, I had strong objections to the measure, and I was only reconciled to it upon the idea that all disabilities attaching on the Catholics of Ireland were to be removed, and that the whole population would be united in interests and affections. Believing this to be the case, and finding that impediments were started to this measure much stronger than I was prepared to apprehend, I relinquished the administration, because I thought the measure indispensable to the safety of this empire." His resignation, which took place in February, 1801, accompanied that of five of his colleagues; viz. Mr. Pitt, the Lord Chancellor (Loughborough), Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Dundas. In the new administration, Mr. Addington was placed at the head of the treasury, bearing of course the acknowledged character of prime minister.

Mr. Windham had been in office nearly seven years, and during that time had effected many regulations by which the army was materially benefited. By one of these, the wives and families of soldiers serving abroad were enabled to obtain information of their relatives with much greater facility and regularity than before; and the fee which had been customary on such enquiries was abolished. The pay of subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, as well as the pensions to officers' widows, were increased by him; and that admirable institution, the Royal Military Asylum, owed its establishment to his humane suggestions and active exertions.

In the cabinet it appears that he had differed from Mr. Pitt and the majority of his colleagues, both with respect to the object and to the conduct of the war: he always broadly avowed the opinions which have been before referred to, and which were also maintained by Mr. Burke; namely, that the legitimate object of the war was the restoration of the house of Bourbon, and that this object could only be accomplished by giving liberal encouragement to the exertions of the Royalists in France. That he was wrong with respect to the efficacy of those means, can hardly be inferred from any actual experience of facts; for the attempts which were made to succour the Royalists owed their failure to other causes than a want of energy in the persons intended to be benefited by them. Perhaps, when we look to the contest which, with our assistance, the people of Spain have so gloriously maintained, we may be inclined to think that Mr. Windham's proposition was not so extravagant as it was supposed to be; and that, with similar aid, the in-

avan.
SM (Ret

d)

ndecl. A

rd)

habitants of the provinces of France might have emancipated themselves and their country from the tyranny of the Jacobins of Paris. He certainly thought the war had been conducted on our part with too little attention to the purposes for which it had been originally undertaken; that it had become a war of shifts and expedients; a contest for petty and remote objects, rather than for near and vital ones. These opinions he repeatedly expressed to some of his colleagues, in long and detailed letters, which were in fact state-papers of a most valuable kind. But his differences with the cabinet, important as they were, did not induce him to relinquish office. His choice lay between those who wished to carry on the war, though in a way which he did not think the most desirable, and those who would not carry it on at all. It was clearly his duty, consistently with his opinions, to support the war itself at all events, however conducted; and to continue to use such influence as his official situation might afford him, towards recommending that system of conduct which he thought to be the true one.

The emoluments of his office were, as we have already seen, of a very trifling amount, totally inadequate indeed to the rank and situation of a cabinet minister; nor was his retirement accompanied by pension or advantage of any kind. He returned, however, to private life, with the gratifying reward of his Sovereign's marked approbation. His Majesty took an early occasion of commanding Mr. Windham's attendance at Weymouth, and honoured him, during his stay, with distinguishing proofs of kindness and esteem.

During the prorogation of parliament in 1801, the new ministers settled preliminaries of peace with France and her allies. This measure Mr. Windham regarded, not less in the terms than in the principle, as highly dangerous to the interests of the country. On the first discussion of this subject, which was upon an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, he was unable to deliver his sentiments; but on the following day (November 4th), when the report of the Address was brought up, he pronounced the celebrated speech which he afterwards published in the form of a pamphlet, subjoining to it an Appendix, which is valuable for the information it contains, as well as for the vigour with which it is composed.

(To be continued.)

*JOURNAL of a CAPTIVITY and SHORT ABODE in BRASIL.**(Concluded from our last.)*

10.—THE Fort do Mar is used as a magazine for shipping; which are under the regulations of landing all their powder on arrival in the bay, except men of war. Besides this, the fort has a considerable stock of its own; so that it never contains less than five hundred barrels, and at times double that quantity. The whole is deposited in four arched casemates of the upper battery; each having a grated door, with a solid one closing on the outside of it. A great portion of this powder is constantly damp, from the humidity of the fort, and this captain Velozo dries in the sun, sifts, and re-barrels; employing soldiers daily for the purpose. The place which he has selected for this process is not ten yards from his kitchen door, in the open air; which circumstance, with the extreme carelessness of the men while at work, continually alarms me; and the more so, as the outside doors of the magazines are thrown open to ventilate them, so that the smallest explosion of the powder which is drying would communicate to the whole.

11.—A seventy-four arrived yesterday, carrying the pennant of a *chef-d'escadron*; she saluted with twenty-one guns, and received the same in return.

12.—This morning a message from the governor brought information, that commodore Campbell would visit the fort in the course of the day. He accordingly came, with the intendant of marine, and other naval officers. After viewing the fort, and receiving an explanation on the mode of saluting, &c. he paid us a visit, enquiring how long I had been confined, and the reason: our conversation ended with his assuring me that I might rely on his service, and begged me to write to him in a few days, if before the expiration of that time no steps were taken in my favour.

14.—Senr. Vincent has frequently called since I last mentioned him, and has executed several trifling commissions for me with the greatest punctuality; on this account, I reposed perfect confidence in his integrity. A day or two ago, our discourse falling on the Portuguese coin, and the deficiency in comparative value of the four-milrea pieces to the gold joes, I mentioned that I had some of the former, and wished to get them privately exchanged for the latter, but was afraid to trust any one around me with this business; as, if it should come to the knowledge of the government that I was possessed of cash, they might probably demand it. Senr. Vincent replied, that the owner of the vessel which he commanded had a quantity of gold joes, and would readily oblige him in my purposed exchange; and, if I pleased, he would himself immediately undertake it. Knowing that I should be a considerable loser in carrying to Lisbon the coin which I possessed, and fearing so good an opportunity might not again occur, I put twenty-five gold pieces into his hands (amounting, in value, to a hundred milreas, or twenty-eight

avan.
SM (Reta

d)

ndele. A

nd)

ERLY

pounds sterling); which he promised to exchange in the evening of the same day, or the following morning. Yesterday was very rainy, and to that I attributed the non-appearance of the *senior*; but when to-day had brought no news of him, I began to doubt the safety of my cash, and sent a messenger after him: but, alas! the bird had flown; and Senr. St. Vincent turned out to be merely a sailor put in the vessel as acting-master, the right master not choosing to enter Bahia under his own name, as he had been concerned in the illicit trade of *farinha*.

16.—The different detachments from the royal artillery which I have hitherto seen in the fort, are the most beggarly set of beings that ever were honoured with the name of *soldiers*: they enter in an uniform consisting of a thread-bare blue jacket (generally patched or torn), coarse white calico waistcoat, breeches of the same material, a white handkerchief, and (a few only) with the remnant of a wretched shirt. Their hair is profusely powdered, hats as various as the wearers, and legs encased in sputterdashes of painted linen. This dress is pulled off when in the fort, and carefully guarded; the men continuing in a ragged shirt and old pair of drawers,—frequently with only the latter (except the sentinels). These *soldiers* are chiefly boys, or mere shadows of men, there never being five effective out of twenty; and the whole are enfeebled with dirt, disease, and idleness; and their countenances are of every colour, from an European white to the darkest shade of a Brazilian mulatto. I wonder, not at their misery, but how they exist; for they live solely on bannanas and *farinha*, with now and then a small fish or two; their pay affording no better fare. It is two-pence a-day only, with no rates of extra allowance; and even contingencies of clothes deducted from that sum.

18.—Stormy, with much lightning. The prodigious heat that follows the sun's course over this country, fills the air with igneous particles, that sometimes produce the most terrible consequences.

19.—Received a formal visit from the linguist, informing us, that the governor intended to give us the liberty of passing within the bounds of the city, but that I must pretend illness, and procure certificates to that effect from a physician and a surgeon.

20.—The linguist procured me the necessary certificates, which I immediately enclosed to the governor.

21.—The feast of the church *Paroquia de Concession*, immediately adjoining the beach, was celebrated with much public solemnity; and by the assistance of telescopes we were able to view it. The procession consisted (as is generally the case) of a profusion of banners, silver crosses, images, and ornaments; with all the religious orders of the city bearing tapers. A regiment followed. Among the figures were those of the Archangel Raphael, Saint Joseph, Our Lady of Rosario and of Concession; the whole were as large as human life; the two latter being particularly rich, and burthened with jewels; round their heads a constellation of the same precious material.

With the pure and refreshing breeze from the sea, with the cool va-

pours that must arise from it, one would conceive the atmosphere which we are in to be sufficiently temperate: but it is not so; probably owing to the reflection of the sun's rays from the white surface of the fort, which renders the place a perfect oven, debilitates every muscle in our frames, and we frequently wish ourselves in the frigorific extremes of a Scandinavian winter. Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 103 degrees in the shade.

Dec. 1.—The linguist came from the governor; who at last granted us permission to pass to the city in the day, on condition of returning to a fort every evening: and, for the greater freedom of such return, he gave us the choice of forts Barbalho or Montserrat: we determined on the former.

4.—At nine, bade adieu to the Fort do Mar; and by mid-day were lodged in Fort Barbalho, where we had one of the best rooms selected, and appointed for us: but miserable was the best:—of sixteen feet square; with one window only. The floor of brick, apparently not washed for a century; the walls (once white) hung with cobwebs and insects; two shelves erected in a corner, and a recess containing others, all covered with filthy dust; and on one side a broken door tottered on its hinges, opening to a dark apartment, through the crevices of which several females were peeping to observe our entrance. The captain received us, apologising that the house of her majesty was in such bad order, which he attributed to the parsimony of government. He appointed a place under the apartment as a kitchen for our servant; and opened the dark room adjoining, which he also offered; but it was so inconceivably dirty, that we declined accepting it. In the evening, captain Matos, his wife, daughter, and two sons, with a body of friends, slaves, &c. came on a congratulatory visit; and sat for about two hours, with all that insipid formality which is usual among them.

5.—Fort Barbalho is situated on the outside of the city, on an elevated site, and commands two important passes from the interior of the peninsula. It is an irregular square, fronting the four cardinal points of the horizon: two of its corners are composed of a quadrangular bastion, and the others of a half-moon. The surrounding fosse is deep, with a draw-bridge over its entrance. The whole structure is strong, and in an unimpaired condition: a few straggling guns peep over the embrasures, but are completely ruined by neglect and time. The house of the commandant is erected on the south side of the rampart; and, contrary to the fort, is in a neglected and ruinous condition. The fort itself is entered through a deep strait port, with an exterior door, and another leading to an inside green square beneath the ramparts, along each side of which are several offices (the casemates of the ramparts), which are built on arches. The square into which they open has sufficient air, room for exercise, and a supply of water from a reservoir in the centre.

6.—Took advantage of my new situation, to go to the city; where I paid my respects to Sen. Bras Cardozo, and received the congratulations of several acquaintance on this alleviation of my imprisonment.

avan.
SM (Ren

d)

nde. A

nd)

ERLY

Returned by noon, and found that captain Matos had enquired for me in my absence. Stept into his apartments, to learn the reason; when he took the opportunity of showing me his house and (wonder not, reader !) his *manufactory*: for he had originally been a gold and silver-smith, which occupation he still publicly continues; nor is it thought any degradation or disgrace to his military rank, either in the regiment of artillery, or as commander of the fort. At present he employs about four-and-twenty workmen, who fill every apartment of the building, except that which I occupy, and a small oratory.

As a tradesman, he conducts his business with great success; each branch being carried on separately, and having its respective artificers. These people are chiefly whites, and free mulattoes; and are paid a mere trifle daily, with the addition of lodging on one side the casemates, which has been adapted for that purpose.

7.—Not having seen the linguist for some days past, called on him; and find his absence owing to a domestic calamity:—no less than a divorce from his wife (a native of Calcutta), who has lately transgressed with a common serjeant !

The mode of conducting legal causes of this nature is very different from ours. The first application is made to the judicial power, which gives orders to confine the frail culprit till issue of the affair: and then, after examination of witnesses, &c. transmits the documents, and refers the final determination and sentence of divorce to the ecclesiastical court, so far as respects the man and wife; reserving to itself the punishment of the male delinquent. This latter measure consists of a severe fine and imprisonment, towards those who can afford it; but in the present instance, it is expected, will be degradation to a private, and transportation to Angola.

The business is always dispatched without delay: and if the case is very flagrant, the female is doomed to a convent for life, to be maintained by the husband at about tenpence *per diem*. The parties cannot marry again during their joint lives.

8.—The feast of *Nosso Senhora de Concession*. Attended the same in a neighbouring church; where, after grand mass, a concert of sacred music was performed by a full band, with vocal parts. The want of seats in all Catholic churches is particularly inconvenient on an occasion like this; for the whole celebration occupies full three hours, which long time of standing diminishes the pleasure and the interest of the scene.

The female auditors were in the centre of the church, and dropped on their hams in a manner peculiar to the ladies here. A few seats were placed near the altar, for the accommodation of the *chosen male part* of the neighbourhood; to whom were distributed small engravings of the heart of our Saviour supported by cherubim, and *bouquets* of artificial flowers. This politeness did not extend to the females, who were situated at a greater distance: but a marked neglect of the softer sex is predominant in Brasil on every occasion.

9 and 10.—Completed our attempt to make the room allotted to us rather more decent, at some expence and labour. Our captain wondered at this trouble; declaring, that he thought it extremely ridiculous in me, so temporary a possessor, even to have the floor cleaned. The appearance of his house is perfectly consistent with this advice; as I actually conceive the dirt not to have been even washed out during his residence there.

11.—I arose very early, and strolled to the green-market on the beach; where many small launches daily arrive, from the numerous inlets and rivers of the interior bay and neighbouring coasts, depositing their various vegetable cargoes. This abundant display of tropical produce is a rich and pleasing spectacle. The square plain of the market was filled with loads of cocoas, water and musk melons, pumpkins, the ponderous branching clusters of the plantain, the delicious bannanas of San Thome, sweet oranges of the European stocks, and smaller Chinese ones; together with the better acid native sort, introduced from this continent to Seville. The annanas thus brought are little valued here; and certainly inferior to our own, though artificially produced. There are besides immense quantities of other fruits; such as jacas, mammams, jenepappe, guavas, mangoes, tamarinds, ginger, mangaboos, &c. &c. Nor was there any deficiency of culinary stores; cabbage, yams, mandiock, peas, beans, cucumbers, sallad, &c. abounded: and the whole was relieved by the odour of the *bouquets* sold by the female mestezo tapoyans—consisting of jessamines, carnations, and roses, all peculiarly fragrant.

I wandered surveying this variegated scene, while the freshness of morning continued; till the sun's rays growing unpleasantly warm, began to raise disagreeable exhalations from the decaying vegetables of former markets, which substances are never removed.

12.—Weather gloomy. Continued at home in the day, and of course in the evening; which latter passes very heavily, having no society in the fort to relieve our own.

13.—Visited captain Velozo, and my late prison. My conversation with him turned on the salary of the fort-officers, which I find to be so incompetent to support even a common family, as to prevent all surprise at any petty resources, or even (almost) meannesses, to which the commanders may be driven for its increase. The signal-forts that may be termed in actual service pay only three shillings and four-pence a day to their commanders, with the addition of a small quota of farinha; and the many other fortresses ungarrisoned (viz. Barbalho, San Pedro, &c.) about one shilling and tenpence, daily.

14.—The best spots of land immediately adjoining the city are the property of either convents or government. Some of the latter description are applied to charitable purposes: particularly St. Lazarus, about a mile distant from the fort, consisting of an extensive hospital, chiefly for lepers; who have the benefit of a fine air, and all the refreshments which the country affords, to relieve them. It has a number of milch

avan.
SM (Rela

d)

ndele, A)

nd)

ERLY

cows immediately belonging to it, and extensive plantations of mandiack surrounding in every direction; and there is a large building for converting this root to farinha.

On an eminence, a small neat church belongs also to the charity. It is kept remarkably clean; but is too far distant from the hospital, and can be used only by convalescents. We peculiarly enjoyed the walk over the whole situation, as it exhibits a higher prospect of industry than we have lately been in the habit of seeing.

Among the grounds, we observed a spot where several negroes were at work, planting sets of the pepper shrub, which has been lately imported from India by the immediate order of the governor. A trial of it was formerly made, and it throve uncommonly well; but the then government saw reasons to prohibit its culture, which do not seem to exist at this moment.

15 and 16.—I have already observed to what a degree original literature is neglected, and nearly unknown, here: as a proof of which, I have enquired at all the booksellers in the city after new French or English works (to amuse my vacant moments), but to no purpose; they not having one, ancient or modern. One bookseller indeed, with some exultation, produced a Portuguese translation of Robinson Crusoe, and particularly recommended it; but, after a due acknowledgment for his offer, I took the liberty of declining the purchase.

17.—Being indisposed I continued at home, and took no part in the general rejoicing on the queen's birth-day; which is celebrated in much the same way as with us, by firing of shipping and forts, a review of the troops in the square of the palace, levee of the governor, &c. &c.

18.—The view from fort Barbalho deserves the vivid eye and able pen of a Gilpin, to pourtray its rich scenery and elegant vicinity: I shrink unequal to the task, in attempting even a slight delineation.

Passing the draw-bridge to the south, the road winds to the city over a green flat, surrounded with gardens and plantations. At a distance, opposite the fort, we see a small house or two, having walls leading from them; which, with some horses grazing round the paths that intersect each other in various directions, gives to the whole the snug appearance of many small commons frequent in England.

West of the fort is a deep cultivated vale, over which the many towers and spires of the city make their appearance, glittering with the glassy tiles that cover them. The eye, sweeping to the northward, and passing the green ramparts of fort San Antonio, is struck with the end of the outer bay; which peeps below, azure, still, and serene, as a fresh-water lake, crowded with the triangular sails of canoes and fishing-boats.

Jutting across the bay, the narrow peninsula of Montserrat extends; interspersed with churches, convents, and seats: over it the view proudly towers, and another bay appears; but is lost among distant islands, beyond which the mountains of the continent rear their blue heads, and terminate the prospect.

North of Barbalho is the convent and church of Solidade, apparently

embosomed in trees to the eastward : from whence a deep vale descends, in whose back ground are the rude country and native woods in all their verdant majesty ; adding variety to the scene, and dignifying the whole.

19.—Went to the convent of Solidade: through a straggling street on the hill, in the direction of the bay: but instead of a country walk, which we had expected and intended, found ourselves exposed to the impertinent curiosity of numbers who on this day (Sunday), like our cits in England, had strolled to their *Casas de Campo*, and stared with astonishment to see a female without the appendage of a chair.

The convent has nothing to make it remarkable, except its gloomy, extensive, appearance ; which with the close wooden lattices that guard each window, gives it the look of a prison. The church is dedicated to Our Lady ; and contains a shrine famous for its miraculous recovery of the sick and afflicted, who have testified their gratitude by numberless offerings, many of which shine resplendent from the image of the Virgin.

A topaz, in particular, of an astonishing size and lustre, emitted its rays, and gave me a sacriligious wish that I were its possessor.

In a valley, at a small distance from Solidade, are a garden and pleasure grounds of a rich merchant which I have heard highly extolled. They glittered, at the distance from which I viewed them, with statues, &c. but I reserved a nearer inspection till another day.

20.—Attended the audience of the governor; and, after waiting some time, was introduced by an aide-de-camp, who attends for the purpose. I passed three extensive saloons; and in the fourth two folding-doors were thrown open, to the presence chamber.

Francis da Cunha Menezes is about forty, tall in person, and has the polite unembarrassed appearance of a man of fashion. I thanked him for our late indulgence; and, after an exchange of the customary compliments, took the opportunity to request my private papers, which I had already so frequently applied for. He desired me to give him a representation in writing to-morrow.

21.—While sitting at dinner, a knock at our door announced a stranger. An elderly man, decently dressed, pressed in with open arms, and in an exclamation in English saluted me as his countryman. He continued the whole afternoon, and explained his situation in Brasil. I found that his name was Gordon; his father had been a near relation to lord Lovatt, and was concerned in the rebellion of 1715. Following the same principles, he himself, when young, had been engaged in that of 1745; and, having distinguished himself, was necessitated to follow Charles's fortune into France; where, and in other parts of the continent, he had continued for a number of years, serving in the French and Spanish armies, and having once in that period visited London.

For the last five-and-twenty years the old man had been a resident in Brasil, which country he had internally traversed in several directions; and had resided at the diamond mines a long time, in partnership with another person. They were very successful, in purchasing as occasion presented; and came to Bahia with a considerable wealth thus acquired,

avan,
SM (Ret

d)

nde. A

nd)

ERLY

Gordon's share alone amounting to forty-eight thousand crusadoes; but while preparing to dispose of this property, his partner had eloped with the whole to Lisbon, and left him in the condition of a beggar.

Since that period he had chiefly resided in the neighbourhood of *Sergippe del Rey*; and during the whole of these wandering, various scenes, never felt a day's sickness, though he was now seventy-three years of age.

24.—Walked to the church of the Franciscans; where a solemn office was performed over the remains of a rich colonel, of the island of Itapórica, attended by the governor and the principal inhabitants.

The body was placed within the rails of the altar; adjoining which sat the superior of the monastery, supported by the guardian and provedore: all most sumptuously habited in robes of black velvet, nearly covered with a deep rich gold-lace. At a small distance, and at the head of the corpse, were two monks at reading desks, in white point-lace vestments; and extending from them in a double line on each side to the altar, sat other brothers, in their usual habits, each with a quarto volume of the office in his hands. The body was lying on a pyramidal bier of four heights (with pillars supporting each), surmounted with a coffin; the whole covered with black velvet, embroidered with double borders of broad gold-lace, and the pillars entwined with the same.

The deceased lay in the first space (or story) of the bier, dressed in his habit as chevalier of the order of Christ;—a white sarsnet robe, with short scarlet cloak and scarf of satin, red morocco buskins, a silver ornamented helmet, with gloves on his hands (the right grasping a rich sword): the face was exposed, and he appeared about forty years of age.

The office was sung, an organ and full band accompanying; on its ceasing, the friars and spectators, each bearing an immense wax candle, followed the body to the centre of the church; where it was deposited, and the doors were closed.

25 to 28.—My Christmas dinner was neither attended with friends, nor enlivened by society. Solitary I sat, indulging in thoughts of happier times. My best friend checked me; and, recollecting, we concluded our morsel, thankful for the present good. In the afternoon we took an unfrequented path from the fort, which led to a cultivated valley, and amused ourselves in viewing the rich vegetation till evening.

Christmas is observed here as a great holiday, by all ranks. The good things of this life, in the eating and drinking line, do not entirely abound on this occasion, as with us; the genius of the people not lying that way: but they make parties to the neighbouring villages, and continue some days: banishing the general reserve with music, dancing, cards, intrigue, &c. The church of Boa Fim, on the peninsula of Montserrat, is a celebrated place of assembly for amusement at this time; where, after performing their devotions, they welcome pleasure in the vicinity; thus uniting religion and voluptuousness, and clearing their consciences of old sins ere they commit new ones. The situation of the church is described as beautiful and worth viewing.

29 to 30.—Enquired at the house of a friend (an apothecary) for a person to accompany me into the woods, to inspect some medicinal plants; but was surprised to hear that he himself procured these by purchasing them of slaves and mestezo indians at his own door, as offered for sale, and no one in Bahia has any other method. He could only refer me to a chance enquiry in the gardens around this city.

31.—I commenced my search, but in vain. I then attempted to find what I wanted without a guide, in an adjoining wood; where after continuing some time without success, and scratching myself severely, I penetrated through the thicket to a great distance from my entrance. A house was near, to which I had recourse for enquiring my way to the city: I found it to be a country seat called Matatu, most delightfully situated. I was directed through a jessamine and rose walk to the road, which was shaded with lofty trees of the jakitacaba, loaded with massy fruit.

After passing some other charming retreats, arrived at the fort to dinner, but completely fatigued; and I shall not be in a hurry to repeat such an excursion in this climate.

1803. Jan. 1.—I begin the year in trouble and embarrassment: yet still with a perfect reliance on an almighty protecting Providence, and our Lord and Saviour.

While reading aloud to amuse the evening, I was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to retire for the night.

2.—Find myself affected with every symptom of a fever, and my nerves tremulous to a high degree; can scarcely guide my pen. This day finishes the holidays, of which we have had no less than seven celebrated in the last nine days.

6.—To day ventured in the air, to witness the mode in which the inhabitants celebrate Twelfth-day. It is called by them *Dia des Reis*, or "Day of the Kings;" in allusion to three who are supposed to have worshipped and offered to our Saviour, with the wise men of the East.

Here itinerant musicians with guitars, drums, &c. began last night (the eve, or vigil, of the festival) to traverse the streets in groups from house to house without ceremony, making a barbarous discord in each; and after repeating a regular silly form, pass on to annoy the next inhabitant: this they continued the whole night, particularly in the vicinity of the city; while crowds participated in the rude mirth, and seemed to enjoy the scene. To day this was continued with apparently undiminished zest; even each passenger in the street was encountered, and joked in return: in short, it resembled an Italian carnival.

27.—On an excursion towards upper Tapagippe, and skirting the heavy woods which extend to the interior, I observed the trees more loaded with bees' nests than even the neighbourhood of Porto Seguro. They consist of a ponderous shell of clay, cemented similarly to martins' nests, swelling from high trees about a foot thick, and forming an oval mass full two feet in diameter. When broken, the wax is arranged as in our hives, and the honey abundant; but this latter substance is here little

avan.

SM (Ret)

d)

nde. A)

td)

ERLY

valued, sugar being so plentiful. The wax is also neglected by the Brasilians; the supplies of that article being very great from their African colonies.

28.—In the cool of the day took a walk with my wife to the garden of a merchant near Solidade—the wonder and pride of Bahia: it is situated most charmingly, but the place itself is frivolously arranged and decorated in the old French style; consisting of small flower-parterres laid out in various shapes, and guarded by numberless leaden divinities and statues, which marked each angle of the walks, and were stuck on the walls of entrance, steps and terrace of the house, &c. &c. A small fountain was in the centre of an inner garden; and beyond that a grotto, miserably disposed, and the shells paltry, notwithstanding this country affords so great a variety of valuable marine and concrete productions.

A summer-house covered with a beautiful native running shrub, attracted my attention; as did also the variety of flowers, several of which are of non-descript. The grounds around the garden are yet untouched, and capable of being disposed in the most elegant style; but though the possessor has unbounded wealth, and a peculiar liking for his residence, he wants that discriminating taste and eye to nature necessary for completing a work of this kind.

29.—While occupied in reading, I heard a tumultuous noise in the square of the fort, and conversation in the English language. On looking out, I saw number of people under a guard; and found them to be the captain and crew of a whaler brig, the *Anne-Augusta*, wrecked to the southward a few days since, and now conducted to the fort as a residence. I welcomed my brothers in misfortune, and endeavoured to make them comfortable for the night.

30.—I endured the noon-day heat, in endeavouring to collect a few of the many elegant butterflies and moths which abound about this hour; but was soon exhausted by the immense warmth, and returned unequal to the exertion.

In the evening resumed my purpose. During my long tour, an elderly Indian stood in the recess of a wood with a musquet half-pointed; which rather alarmed me. He was waiting for tattoos, or armadilloes, which seldom appear before dusk: they are animals of the swine species, and are esteemed fine eating. I think them rather insipid; somewhat between a sucking pig and a rabbit. This Brazilian game is usually roasted in its armour.

31, to Feb. 3.—The fineness of the evenings here cannot be surpassed in any climate; and this part of the day, after the extreme warmth, is irresistibly inviting. We walked out to San Lazarus; where our foreign appearance attracted the director's attention, who politely invited us to repose a moment, and brought out the general collation of the genteel Brasilians—fruit, confection, and bread, wine, and *liqueur*.

The plantation of San Lazar evinces that the soil of Brasil is capable of raising the united products of the globe. Here are seen luxuriantly abounding the spices of the Moluccas, the rice of Asia, the grain of Eu-

rope, and the various tribes of pulse and farinaceous roots; besides the riches peculiar to America, both in fruit and vegetables.

This spot of industry has been immediately patronised by three successive governors; and reflects great honour on them, as holding out a pattern which, if generally followed, would not only enrich, but make the country a perfect paradise. The old gentleman (an European) who has conducted the whole, accompanied us in our walk; he mentioned that the orange and lime trees, after setting the shoots, bear in two years, and are fine trees in four; many examples of which he pointed out. A number of the young trees are exposed to dreadful ravages from the large brown ants; which, if they once take possession of a tree, strip it of every leaf in the course of a few days, and injure the tender bark so that it never recovers: not even fumigation, or any other method yet discovered, prevents the destruction when once begun. The trees are therefore generally planted in a circular trench, where water is constantly supplied for the first years, till the tree attains such a growth as to bid defiance to this puny destroyer. It is not only the orange tree which this insect infects, but cultivated vegetation in general; to prevent which, plantations of this sort are chiefly in valleys, encircled with an artificial stream, and the nests of ants are carefully destroyed within.

5.—Bahia is surely advancing in civilization: the European dress I see daily more generally adopted among the ladies; and I am informed of a new establishment commencing this evening,—no less than a public concert with card parties twice a-week, conducted by the chief musician here (an Italian). The regulations seem to promise that this institution will continue select, and may lead to a more unreserved and familiar intercourse than has hitherto existed in the society of the city.

13 to 17.—The surrounding valleys abound in orange trees, now in universal blossom. The air is at once unusually full of their fragrance; a circumstance occasioned by a low heavy cloud passing at the instant, and which, compressing the volatile particles of the atmosphere, thus gave them a more perceptible body: in a short time, the cloud evaporated in a heavy rain, and the temporary sweetness was destroyed.

The sun passed us two days ago for the northward, and it is worth observing how its progress has been marked by rain: slight showers beginning some days since, which keep increasing, and I find will lead on to the wet season, commencing generally in March, and continuing (with scarcely any intermission) till May.

We employ most of our evenings in strolling round the exterior of the fort, and selecting the most curious plants; but find an immense, and irremediable, want of having no systematic guide to direct our botanical endeavours.

20.—A young lady of sixteen was this morning professed at the church adjoining the nunnery of Solidade, to accommodate a family convenience. The father, a rich considerable merchant, made public rejoicing on the occasion. A ship belonging to him in the bay, and others of his friends, were dressed in colours, and fired three several salutes in compliment.

avan.

SM (Ret

d)

ndele. A

nd)

ERLY

Adjoining the convent a fair was held, and bands of music played all day. In the evening a most magnificent display of fire-works commenced, the machinery of which extended a length of three hundred yards: they took up the space of two hours in exhibiting, without intermission; they were of the most superior kind, and closed the celebration of the day.

21.—The heat and reflection from the fire-works, and sitting rather longer than usual with the friends who accompanied me to the fort, have together brought on a slight illness to-day. It is astonishing what minute deviations affect the animal system in this climate.

22.—For the last three days a singular annual custom has been practised among the inhabitants, of playing all sorts of antic tricks to the passengers in the streets, and with each other. Great numbers of apparently coloured eggs have been for some days exposed to sale on the occasion, made of blowed wax, filled with water and the end sealed; these are thrown against you by *the ladies*; and on the slightest touch they break, and give a momentary sprinkling. Powder is likewise darted out of every window, false coin nailed to the pavement, &c. &c.

This curious extravagance is called *intrudes*; and I imagine it is another remnant of the carnival of the southern parts of Europe.

23.—Lent has commenced with all its accustomed severity.

27, to March 2.—For many days there has been an immense flight of white and yellow butterflies. They never settle, and proceed in a direction from the north-west to the south-east. Neither the fort nor any other building impedes them: they steadily pursue their course; which being to the ocean (at only a small distance), they must consequently perish.

It is singular that at present no other kind of these insects is to be seen, notwithstanding the country generally abounds in such a variety.

8.—The portrait of a miser is ever the same, except as difference of countries may somewhat vary the shade.

I had an order to receive some cash this morning from a Signor Antonio de Oliveira. On entering his house, a thin half-starved pale-visaged clerk sat writing on a wretched table in a dirty anti-chamber. He announced me to some one in an inner room; where, after due caution, I was admitted: I found a man weighing some gold sleeve-buttons, which a poor creature at his side was probably selling or pawning. In a cross tone he told me to wait; and pointed to a door, where I understood his *principal* was. I was shortly introduced to Signor Oliveira himself—an old man covered with grey hair and wrinkles, standing selling some pieces of chintz to two female customers, whom he cautiously watched as they surveyed his goods. The room was large; and was hung with old paintings of saints and evangelists, nearly dropping from their frames with the dust they sustained. In a corner was a shelf on which a silver-hilted hanger, a silver bason, and other riches, had once shone, but were now nearly obscured by dirt: a few antique chairs, an immense press, and a broken table, composed the rest of his furniture; unless indeed twenty trunks placed around come under that description.

On the table a water-melon (cheap, cooling, sober diet !) lay cut, with a plate of farinha. The old man seated me, but in a situation where I was in view as well as his customers ; and requested my patience till he had dispatched them : they were particular in their purchase ; and to accommodate them he had to open three or four trunks, carefully replacing the contents of each, and locking it before opening another. When the females withdrew, I produced my assignation ; and found the sum most accurately counted and piled (being silver) on a stool behind him covered with a cloth. On my informing the old *Senhor* that I had been promised gold, he carried part of the silver to the press before mentioned ; on his opening which I was astonished at the quantity of bags that stood, apparently full of coin, besides loose articles of gold and silver separate and distinctly arranged. He opened one bag and completed my demand ; and I departed with an impression of wonder that a human being could spend his life in accumulating wealth without any view to apply it, and make his whole happiness consist in such practices of accumulation.

9.—Several vessels have arrived within these last few days from Lisbon, which place they left early in February ; but they bring no information relative to us.

10.—It is remarkable what sums the established religion here requires in alms from its votaries, and how freely the requisition is obeyed. Every day the holy brothers of the orders of St. Francis, Carmel, St. Theresa, Benedict, &c. knock at the doors or windows of the inhabitants, rich or poor, and do not depart without a tribute, or at least without being sturdily importunate. Besides these licensed pillagers, there is a legion of subordinate agents ; such as the friars of the Holy Sepulchre, of Misericordia, the Capuchins, and (worst of all) the brothers of the Sanctissimo Sacrement : which latter, with a short blue or crimson silk cloak over their ordinary dress, a silver staff in their hands, and a large velvet pocket bearing an embossed silver plate, meet you at every turn ; and, with an air of authority, demand an offering, which is rarely refused them.

11 to 15.—The city is well supplied with fish, but this is dear. The season of Lent calls forth the extra labour of the fisherman, and it is wonderful to see the profusion now exhibited in the market ; yet the price continues, and the demand is more than sufficient for the consumption of the whole.—This bay produces great plenty of the scaly tribe, and in immense variety : I have no-where seen them of such beautiful colours : a small yellow and black fish called *soldiers*, a large purple fish of the carp species, a transparent white flat fish, and some others I think non-descript ; or, if known, they are so singular that I want a work on Ichthyology to assist my memory.

Shell-fish are in abundance ;—oysters, muscles, &c. : turtle also, but not esteemed, and these are destroyed merely for the shell : they are chiefly of the hawkbill kind ; and slaves are employed to catch them on the sandy beaches, but even these men refuse the food which is with us so rare and costly. There are several curious shells found in different parts of the bay.

van,
M (Ret

dele, A

td)

ERLY

The insect called in the West Indies *chegoes* (but here *busche*) is very abundant here; and is painfully troublesome when it has once insinuated itself under the skin, and very difficult to eradicate. A short time since one larger than a pea was extracted from the sole of my foot, but it broke during the operation: I imagine that part of its eggs were left behind; as, for some days, I have had an itching pain, with swelling gradually increasing, that entirely confines me: but I expect, from the appearance, that it will early rise to to a head sufficient for a second extraction.

16 to 17.—Dined with a friend, who has his *saloon* (the name with which they dignify their best rooms) ornamented with a set of French engravings of their late victorious generals.

18 to 24.—Waited on the governor. The audience was crowded, and we staid in the anti-chamber some time for admittance. It appeared singular that several of the suitors were females; who were shewn the preference of entrance, and, to judge by their countenances at their return, had no cause to complain of their reception;—except an elderly woman (apparently poor and distressed), who repassed us trembling, unable to restrain the bursting tear. While sitting with the aide-de-camp in waiting, I observed that he committed several to prison for petty offences, and acted in these instances as majesterially as the governor himself could have done.

A deserter was brought in, and instantly ordered to confinement for a court-martial; when the aide-de-camp assured me, he would inevitably be doomed to work in irons for six years; that three days' desertion were sufficient to incur this punishment; but the culprit just committed, had been absent from his regiment three years, in which time he had settled at Sergippe with his family, and lived in every comfort—being now caught on board his own launch in coming to purchase necessaries from the city. This affecting domestic picture, I observed, ought to soften his sentence; which the aide-de-camp declared on the contrary, would aggravate his crime: but while speaking, hearing a noise in the square, I looked out—and found the poor deserter had given his attendants the slip, taken to his heels, and seemed, by his uncommon speed, to bid defiance to all pursuit.

26.—Had a trifling order on the royal bank or treasury, which I tendered for payment; and though only about sixteen pounds, was put off till a future day. I remonstrated with some surprise on the occasion; but was informed that there would absolutely be no cash in the bank till the following week.

27 to 30.—We passed the day with a married friend and party, whose urbanity and politeness form a contrast to most of his countrymen. His house is situated at the head of the bay, and possesses every convenience. Our dinner was composed of all that Bahia affords, although in Lent: after coffee, cards were introduced; we thus spent a most agreeable day.

My mate William returned from a wreck, which I had bought. I applied to the governor for ten days' absence to visit my purchase, and this he unexpectedly granted; I immediately engaged a country launch (or barge) for the purpose.

31.—By day-break got under sail; and, after a fine run of ten hours arrived at the morro of St. Paul's. This I had before seen only at a great distance, as apparently a high bluff rugged hill: but when near, it is found covered with beautiful verdure, and on its extreme point stands a neglected fortification. Passing this, the land forms a small deep bay; the water of which is transparent, and as placid as a mill-pond.

On landing, another fort presents itself, in tolerable order, and garrisoned with a hundred and fifty soldiers. Near it stands a miserable town of clay huts, the site of which is delightful on the side of the hill.

This place is the capital of the presidio of the island of St. Paul's, and has a governor, who commands also several small towns (or rather villages) adjoining. We were compelled to touch here, from the wind being so scant that we could not pass the outside of the island, but were obliged to take another route through an inland sea which the country forms, but where no vessels are allowed to sail without declaring at the morro their destination and business.

Our stay was momentary; and on our way to the passage just mentioned, we coasted the bold shore of the island, which strikingly resembles St. Helena, having the same deep indented valleys, and in fancy I pictured James-town, Munden's fort, &c. &c. but here nature is far more softened, verdant, and picturesque.

Night overtook us after we entered the narrows, where the sea is contracted to the dimension of a river, and our launch *mestre* refusing to proceed in the dark, we anchored. After eating some fowl prepared on board, and taking a cheerful glass of diluted spirit, I lay down, wrapped in my cloak, on the raised part of the vessel's stern, under cover of a small cocoa thatched hovel, forming their cabins. The night being particularly serene, I thought it sufficiently comfortable for this climate; but before midnight these pleasing ideas vanished, and I was awaked with a sudden hurricane. The rain began to fall in torrents, so that our poor shed was soon penetrated, and we were thoroughly drenched till morning.

April 1.—A kind hour of warm sun put us somewhat to rights, and I began to lose all remembrance of the night while surveying this charming navigation; sometimes two or three miles wide, at others not a quarter of a mile, and to the extreme of the water's edge an endless range of evergreen mangroves. The numberless points and openings formed by the land, the huts and the villas on the banks, and the small canoes with their latten sails gilding in every direction, made the whole scene most delightful. In the evening we arrived at the town of St. Anthony de Boypeba, on the rocks adjoining to which the brig had been wrecked.

2.—The English brig was wrecked on a reef of rocks called the Morrera. I found it completely ruined, although entire, and my expecta-

van,
M (Ret

dele. A

id)

ERLY

tions of getting it off quite disappointed; my trip is therefore fruitless, except the pleasure which it has afforded me of viewing this fine part of Brasil.

3.—Palm Sunday: which, as the commencement of holy-week, is particularly revered; and, although in a country church, high mass was celebrated with music, &c. after which a priest presented each of the inhabitants with the white stalk of a cocoa palm about two feet in length, entwined with tinsel, and ornamented with bunches of coloured paper.

9.—In my walk to the city a considerable crowd occupied the street, and I was obliged to stop till the occasion was over. This proved to be the destruction of Judas in effigy. The populace in different parts of the city dress up a masked figure, and erect a gibbet on which they exalt him—as do the shipping also from their yard-arms. At eleven in the morning they discharge musquets at the traitor; and set fire to rockets fastened at his back, and crackers concealed in his dress. Nor are they satisfied with thus hanging and blowing him up, but they afterwards lower his remains, and drag him in triumph through the street.

10.—Easter Sunday. A general brightness is in every look of the good people here. Great quantities of meat are provided for the day.

12.—I was caught on the beach in the severest fall of rain I ever witnessed. While standing under a shed to avoid its violence, I all at once observed the air full of a small flying insect, which the people near me called Asian ants. This is the moment they use for multiplying their species, after which they drop; when their transparent wings sticking to the moist earth, they make a violent effort and leave them. The insect then appears as a small maggot, which immediately divides, and each part seeking the porous earth soon disappears; the larger ones always leave their wings; while some smaller, after separation, regain the air. On my arrival at the fort, I heard they had there also swarmed in myriads as just observed.

13.—The large ant already noticed, is also in a state of chrysalis at this season. It is far increased in size during this change; and after continuing some time in the air, returns to the earth, shedding its wings as those which I saw yesterday: while some unable to effect that change, lie motionless, and soon expire. A nest which I passed of these insects was opened, with some hundreds of the winged ones (which I imagine females) taking flight from the mouth of it; while myriads of young ones continued uninterrupted at work.

May 1.—The streets and squares of the city are thronged with groups of human beings, exposed for sale at the doors of the different merchants to whom they belong; five slave ships having arrived within the last three days. From the unusual quantity this time imported, with the many already in the colony, one would conceive the public tranquillity to be somewhat endangered, on a recollection of the late events in St. Domingo. But it is far otherwise; for, indulged to licentiousness, not over-worked, and enjoying their native vegetable food, the negroes are cheerful and content.

7.—The rainy season yet continues ; the wind blowing hard at south-west, and with torrents of rain : yet such is the general temperature, that in the house with the window or door open we feel no chill as that in Europe, and in walking perspiration directly ensues.

8.—Rogation sunday : was present at an entertainment of the captain of the fort ; the visitors were numerous, and the feast was what they call a *banquet*. The lady of Barbalho, her daughter, and female visitors, joined in procession around the inside square of the fort ; the mother carrying a large case-bottle (apparently of wine), and her followers with glasses in each hand ; they entered the small tenements as they passed, chanting a formal chorus, attended with emphatic flourishes of the glasses and bottle.

These momentary visits soon dispatched the wine ; after which they began the inspiring Brazilian negro dance, enjoying it with high *gout* ; till the captain, blushing I believe for such a violent flagrant violation of all decency, interrupted their happiness.

9 and 10.—The weather at sea being so severe, and the wind setting into the bay, has rolled in the highest tide known here for some years, attended with a heavy swell, occasioning a considerable damage, and still more alarm. Several vessels parted their cables and drove aboard each other : the lower parts of the houses situated on the wharfs were floating ; and their entrances choaked with the stones, sand, and rubbish, cast up by the sea. The waves too, striking on the shore, threw up sprays (or rather sheets of water) higher than the houses ; breaking the balconies in front, the windows, &c.

Captain Velozo of fort do Mar presented us with a basket of beautiful grapes, the second produce of his vines this year ; for about the 10th of January I had a similar gift, in quite as high perfection. Captain Velozo informs me, that they are ripe again the end of September, thus forming three annual bearings : but the last is weak compared with the former ones, wanting the fervent heat of the vertical sun to meliorate and enrich their vegetation ; besides, this last bearing forces nature too far, and injures the vines. This luxuriant richness of the earth, one would imagine, ought to stimulate the inhabitants to the culture of this fruit, and add wine to the number of good things which America produces : but my informant tells me the heat is so poignant as to prevent the grape from properly fermenting ; and the juice has been only wasted, in the repeated attempts of this kind that have been made. However, from what I have seen of the climate, I think this impediment might be artificially obviated, were not industry wanting : but this last deficiency even self-interest cannot supply ; otherwise the fruit would be cultivated for sale as a refreshment, thus banishing the present scarcity ; as at this moment none are to be procured except from the gardens of the curious.

19.—Took advantage of two-day's fine weather, to make an excursion in a boat which I have lately purchased, accompanied by my dear companion. We ranged along the peninsula of Montserrat ; and, passing its point, arrived on the other side at the church of Boa Fim. The building was neat and crowded with small pictures ; acknowledging benefits

from its patroness, similar to what I have noticed at Nossa Senhora de Ajuda, near Porto Seguro. The prospect from this point is grand indeed, over a gradual descent of plantations to the bay (which it entirely commands), and to a distance into the adjacent ocean, with the shipping in front, the city on the left, and the isle of Itaporica on the right. The situation is so select, and the air so salubrious, that it is the resort of most parties, at all festivals; being surrounded with country-seats where the owners receive their friends, while strangers are accommodated from several *casas de liqueur* in the neighbourhood. A broad convenient road leads to the beach, and from thence to the city; along which the walk seemed so pleasant, and the evening was so fine, that we preferred this to returning in the boat. We had indeed reason afterwards to congratulate ourselves on the choice; particularly when we arrived on the beach; between which and the city we passed a neglected church and monastery of the Jesuits, in a situation (I think) not to be equalled. This is in the centre of the amphitheatre which the peninsula naturally forms; and the two arms of the semicircle regularly spreading, exclude each rude object, and form a finished picture. A green slopes to a walled terrace, which prevents the incursion of the sea. Sitting on a bench adjoining, I contemplated the church fast sinking into ruin; with trees and shrubs jutting out of the crevices, and marking the neglect: to the right a steep hill rose to the upper country, in rich verdure; in turning from this, the city ranged with the vessels beneath gaily dressed to congratulate the day; while the sun's softened rays gilded the whole, as it sunk beyond the hills of Itaporica.

In my opinion, the building, for regularity of finishing, excels any in Bahia; and with the situation, marks the superior taste and discrimination which these fathers certainly possessed above any of their contemporaries. Leaving the church of the Jesuits, we slowly ascended the hill, and entered the dark port of Barbalho as the city bells announced Ave-Maria.

20 to 31.—On a visit to the Fort do Mar, I was astonished at the force of the late heavy weather. The sea penetrated to the upper battery, and has displaced some stones of the lower part of the building, although of a considerable magnitude.

June 1 to 8.—Passing the city, I was struck with seeing Senr. Vincent, the villain who defrauded me of the hundred milreas, in the Fort do Mar. I instantly addressed him; when he pretended no knowledge of me or my language. Being vexed at his duplicity, I dispatched my servant (who chanced to be with me) to bring a guard; before the arrival of which I was compelled to exert myself to prevent his escaping. On his finding this impossible, he changed his note, dropped the Portuguese language, and learned English in a moment; declaring, that the money was long since spent, and offering me a new quadrant which they had brought from Lisbon (he having made a voyage since he saw me) as the only compensation in his power. Knowing, by sad experience, what *justice* is in this country, I accepted his offer, and released him; the more readily, as I had chastised him roughly in his attempt to run away.

9.—The feast of Corpus Christi, which was attended by all the troops of the city, the governor, senate, judges, members of the inquisition (with banner), &c. &c. together with the whole corps of regular and monastic clergy. An image of St. George on horseback was very conspicuous in the procession, habited in a rich knight's-dress, with two men on each side to hold it on the animal. The saint nodded his plumes most majestically; and appeared the more ridiculous from being preceded by a living squire, and followed by a boy as page, both mounted also. I thought the dragon alone was wanted, to complete the Hudibrastic cavalcade. I am really vexed at these superstitions, thus degrading our noble religion.

12.—Among the various objects of the city, I encountered a most formidable press-gang, on their errand to procure sailors for the seventy-four lately built here. They do not use sailors to press as with us! but about fifty soldiers, with their side-arms, were employed; and executed their business with brutality.—A poor seaman particularly excited my attention. The surprise of capture threw him into convulsions as he was conducting through the street. He lay in extreme agony beating his head against the stones, while the soldier who had him in charge stood over him with the coolest indifference, awaiting his recovery; and what I thought equally cruel, the collected crowd offered no assistance; but, with a shrug looked, and passed on.

The rainy season has brought with it a most tormenting insect; which abounds in the neighbourhood of Barbalho, particularly during the gleams of sunshine, or the fine days that intervene. It is as small as a point, or one of our mites; and moves with great quickness. These mischievous insects attach themselves to one's linen, and cover it in a moment; afterwards insinuating themselves into the skin, and occasioning a most intolerable itching. They are with difficulty extracted; and leave behind them a large livid pimple, which is a day or two in subsiding. I imagine the insect to be similar to what is called *the doctor* on the Musquito shore, and around the bay of Honduras; which is equally tormenting to the wood-cutter and the settlers.

July 3.—The inhabitants of Bahia have a singular mode of keeping the vigil of St. John (Midsummer-eve). A number of straight, tall, slender trees, similar to poplars, were cut close to the root, and fixed to the ground through all the streets and environs of the city; dry wood was piled round the tree up to the branches, and thus in the evening were formed innumerable fires. Why the saint should thus be warmly ushered in, I have not been able to discover.

The government are peculiarly strict in having all the young men of the city enrolled, to serve either as regulars or militia; and scarcely any rank will exempt or protect them. Calling on a merchant, I found his son engaged in preparing a petition to the governor, excusing himself on this head: alleging that he was already a serjeant of a volunteer militia in Oporto, which city he had lately left with his father in their own vessel; that he was associated in the firm of the house, and moreover a

van.
M (Ret

dele. A

(d)

ERLY

familiar of the *santa officio*, or inquisition. On expressing my surprise at this last circumstance, he assured me of the fact, and took from his bosom the insignia of the office,—a small oval medallion, with a red cross supported by two laurel branches, enamelled on a white field: this is worn suspended from the button-hole of the waistcoat by a green ribbon; but the medallion itself is always concealed, and only produced on extraordinary emergencies, or in cases of publicly demanding assistance.

Some hours afterwards I looked in again, and found the young man returned from audience; but his memorial, and personal cloquence, had been equally fruitless.

4.—A British vessel entered the bay; the Prince of Wales Indiaman, captain Price, from London; but I had not an opportunity of going on board.

5.—The streets are thronged with English faces; the vessel carrying a number of passengers; who, with officers, are on shore.

6.—Wishing to enjoy the invitations of my countrymen in visiting them, I waited on the governor, and requested the favour of dining on board, which he positively refused me, or even of approaching the vessel. It hurt me for the moment; but this pain was presently alleviated by the company on shore of my new friends, with whom I passed a charming day, and lost all remembrance of past disappointments in such agreeable fellowship.

7.—A continuation of yesterday's social enjoyment: but these happy hours are transitory indeed; as the vessel sails on the morrow, and even disturbed us towards night by various signals of a still earlier departure.

8.—Some wine purchased by my friends suffered a temporary detention; and I hastened to the palace respecting it, just as captain Price entered to take his audience of departure. Their linguist having left Bahia, they requested my assistance in that capacity. The governor behaved exceedingly polite, which was indeed his constant exterior; and conversed not only on the business of the visit, but very diffusely on the politics of Europe; respecting which he possessed information of a later date than that brought by the Prince of Wales. Bade adieu to the regretted society of the last three days. I found them well-informed men of the most liberal ideas; and strangers to that reserve which too often prevents an Englishman from free intercourse with a stranger.

9 to 12.—We are again left to the blank to which we so long have been subjected.—At this moment, however, the venom loses its effect; and the tedious hopelessness is sufferable, under the consoling knowledge that the hour is fast approaching when a change will take place,—*we hope*, for the better.

14.—This day completes my year's diary,—how little I conceived when I first sat down to pen these remembrances, that they would extend to so tedious a period! There are no hopes of relief but in *escaping*; which has incessantly employed our thoughts for some weeks past.

The first arrangement for this end was to purchase a small decked vessel by means of a friend, and to sail without clearance to the West-

Indies: but in the execution of this plan, such insuperable objections arose, as compelled us to abandon it; at the same time having also an offer, apparently more eligible, of a passage in a large vessel to Oporto; by which we shall reach Europe at once, and on the spot where we purpose seeking reparation for the extreme injustice which we have suffered. The vessel is appointed to sail the end of this month; and the interval will be so entirely occupied by our preparations for departure, as to prevent the continuation of the occasional remarks which have hitherto formed the substance of my Diary.

From the 14th of July to the 5th of August, we were employed in removing our apparel and other trifling effects, in small parcels, to the house of a friend near the beach; watching every opportunity and using many stratagems, to convey them away without suspicion. Our precautions were successful; and, at last, we saw nothing of ours remaining at Barbalho but trivial articles, or such as were too bulky for us to think of removing. These arrangements, however, were not effected without a constant and most harassing anxiety; in each face around us we fancied that we saw mistrust; not a stranger came to the fort but we imagined him an officer of police deputed to remove us; and at each creak of the inner port we involuntary ran to the window, to see who passed.

In the day of the 5th, the merchant informed me that his ship would sail with the following morning's tide; towards evening therefore we prepared to leave our dismal abode. We concluded for William and Louis to continue in our apartment till morning, to prevent suspicion; and to depart ourselves in the dusk, before the locking of the port. My companion was disguised in a long man's cloak, with a round hat: and scarcely breathing, and trembling with anxiety, we passed the drawbridge in safety, hurried over the flat in front of the fort, and (as we turned to the city) gave a glad farewell look on the gloomy towering battlements of Barbalho. A bed was provided for us by a friend; but sleep fled our eyes through the fatigue of the preceding day, and a latent apprehension of the approaching event.

Arose very early; and accompanied by our friends, went in chairs to a boat which was waiting to convey us to a small covered launch, hired to carry us to sea after the ship—it being impossible to go on board in the bay without a considerable risk to all parties. At the launch, we found that William and Louis had arrived before us. We now parted with those valuable friends who had thus materially assisted us in a country where their persons and property would have suffered severely had a discovery taken place; who exerted themselves from the purest motives of humanity and benevolence (the grand characteristics of the society to which they are so high an honour), thus forming a strong contrast to their degenerate and unenlightened countrymen.—How can I express to them our sincerest, heartfelt gratitude!

The ship was by this time nearly out of the bay; and although the launch, with its immense latten sails, gained on the distance fast, yet we

van,
M (Ret

dele. A

ed)

ERLY

all felt an anxious impatience, increased by a doubt of the captain's sincerity, and a boat being apparently in chace of us: but our fears were unfounded; the boat disappeared, and by mid-day we nearly overtook the vessel, displaying the concerted signal, which was answered.

Another difficulty now arose. Our shell of a launch could make no way through the swell, and pitched as if it would bury us in every wave. The ship tacked, and we arrived alongside: a rope was thrown out; but the awkward fellows missed it, and we remained once again far astern. The vessel hove her sails a-back; and in another quarter of an hour we gained her lee-quarter, and secured a rope: the sea ran very heavy; and, after considerable exertion and danger (through the striking of the launch), we climbed up the poop, and happily arrived on board.

When I looked around, and saw all safe, I joined my spouse in an expressive ejaculation to a beneficent Almighty—for our preservation, our escape, and the apparent prospect of REGAINED LIBERTY!

T. LINDLEY.

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of the Army are informed, that as our regular Half-yearly Supplement to the Volume occurs next month, we have deferred the publication of *La Baume's Campaign* till that time; and accordingly, on the 1st of next month (April), together with our next number, will be published, price Two Shillings and Sixpence,—THE CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA, with faithful descriptions of those affecting and interesting Scenes of which the Author was an eye-witness, translated from the French of EUGENE LA BAUME, Captain of the Geographical Engineers and Officer of the Ordnance of Prince Eugene Beauharnois. The Index and Title page to the Volume will be given in the Supplement—Though this work is an octavo volume of 400 pages, and sells for Half-a-Guinea, the whole of it, without any abridgement whatever, will be comprehended in this Half-Crown number. The works published by us this month are—the Forty-third number of the Greek Historians, being Diodorus Siculus; the Twenty-sixth of the Roman, being Livy; the 8th of the Ancient Chronicles, being Froissart; and the 12th number of D'Anville's Atlas, containing two maps. A second edition of the former eleven numbers of D'Anville is now ready for delivery, having been long out of print. The 13th Number of D'Anville's Atlas will be published on the 1st of April.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

FROM THE YEAR 1792 to 1814;

IN WHICH THE MILITARY TRANSACTIONS OF EACH CAMPAIGN ARE RELATED
SEPARATELY AND IN DETAIL.

The Campaign of 1792.

(Continued from page 386.)

CHAP. IV.

Kellermann and Beurnonville effect a Junction with Dumouriez—Approach of the Combined Army—Skirmish at Valmy—The Consequences resulting from this indecisive Action—France is declared a Republic—The Soldiers take the new Oath to the Deputies—Interview between Dumouriez and Colonel Manstein—Exchange of Prisoners—Emigrants excepted—The King of Prussia assembles a Council of War—Preparations for a Battle—Retreat—Sufferings of the Prussians.

THE negligence of Dumouriez had occasioned the retreat of an army on which the safety of France depended; but his activity and good fortune repaired his errors. He now once more occupied a formidable position. St. Menehould, only one hundred and ten miles distant from Paris, and twenty-five from Chalons, is rendered strong by the hand of nature. In front are high grounds, consisting of a barren clay, which occupy the space formed by Tourbe, Bionne, and Auve. The site of the encampment, about three quarters of a league in extent, not only commands these elevations, but also the valley below; it resembles in form the letter S, the right flank terminating at the river Aisne, a little above Neuville-au-pont, and the left at the great road leading to Chalons; the village of Chaude-fontaine assumes a central position in the rear. In a hollow, situate exactly in front, are the hamlet and castle of Braux St. Cohère, where the ponds and morasses begin, which separate the left of the camp from the hill of Valmy, rendered conspicuous by its wind-mill. The heights of Gizancourt are near to the great road, and behind is a morass and some branches of the Auve, at the extremity of which is a position well calculated for a small camp, with the village of Dampierre in front, and that of Elise in the rear.

The general established his head-quarters at St. Menehould, the chief place in the district of Argonne, and one of the principal towns in Champagne; it was a league from his camp, and exactly facing the centre of the grand army. He confirmed its natural advantages by erecting batteries in his front so as to command the valley, and enfilade it on every side. He stationed his vanguard along the Tourbe, with orders to retard the enemy's march, and to retire slowly and in good order, taking care to cut down all the bridges in the rear; after this, the troops were to take post behind the Bionne. They were at the same time to lay waste the country around, and to forage in all the adjacent villages, so

van.

M (Rel

dele, A

d)

ERLY

that nothing might remain for the enemy's cavalry. Dillon was still left to defend the defiles of Islettes and Chalade, while, by way of strengthening his right flank, a battalion of troops of the line was stationed in the castle of St. Thomas, situate on a steep and commanding eminence.

Having thus carefully fortified his position, and endeavoured to inspire the troops with confidence, not only in him but in themselves, Dumouriez assembled the army, and attempted to gain the soldiery by soothing rather than reproaching them. Having ordered twenty-eight of the fugitives who had been arrested by Dillon, and sent prisoners to him, to be brought to the front of his camp, he commanded the hair of their heads and eye-brows to be shaved; their uniforms were then taken from them, and they were dismissed amidst the hootings and revilings of their companions.

It now became necessary to effect the junction so much desired by the general, whose army was not sufficient to check the progress of the Prussians, although hunger and disease began already to make great havock in their camp. Beurnonville, misled by the accounts of the fugitives, had at first retreated to Chalons, but he at length arrived very opportunely with a body of troops, who were happy at the idea of rejoining and serving once more under their old commander, at the camp of Maulde; had he remained but twenty-four hours later, all communication with Dumouriez would have been cut off. Intelligence was also received in the course of the same day, that Kellermann, after leaving a detachment of five thousand men to cover Bar and Ligny, was only two leagues distant, with fifteen thousand men, one third of which consisted of excellent cavalry, being chiefly composed of regiments of the line.

On receiving this information, Dumouriez instantly dispatched instructions to his colleague, to continue his march, and occupy the camp between the villages of Dampierre and Elise, behind the Aube, in the course of the next morning; and as he began to suppose, from the extension of the enemy's line, that they meant to try the fate of an action, he pointed out the heights of Valmy and Gizancourt, as a proper station for his field of battle; but having neglected to repair thither in person, or even to send an engineer to mark out the ground, the former mistook his field of battle for his camp, and much confusion ensued in consequence of this event.

In the mean time the Duke of Brunswick's operations had been greatly retarded, by the difficulties incident to the subsistence of so great an army in an enemy's country. His ovens were at Verdun, and much time was consumed in bringing bread to the camp: in proportion as the season became wet, obstacles of all kinds would of course multiply; and it at length appeared hazardous to advance a single march further from the magazines, for fear of being entirely deprived of their benefit. The commander in chief, therefore, was fettered in respect to his future progress, as he dared not to lose sight of his communications for a moment, but he had it still in his power to compel the enemy to make such

movements in his presence as would afford him an opportunity of attacking them to advantage.

The combined army was now in full march against the foe. Having entered Grandprey, it filed off next day by Vouzieres and Autry, as far as Cernay; and at the very moment the reinforcements had arrived in the French camp, it appeared in sight. As the King of Prussia was extremely desirous to discover the exact position of the enemy, he had already reconnoitred the camp of St. Menebould from a rising ground not far from Ville-sur-Tourbe, and on perceiving the confusion that had taken place on the hill of Valmy, in consequence of the mistake already alluded to, it was concluded, that in consequence of orders from Paris, Dumouriez had commenced his retreat.

This opinion, in addition to intelligence of a similar nature, induced his Majesty to resume his march, and the army (Sept. 19th), accordingly advanced to Somme-Tourbe, while the reserve, under the orders of the hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, took a position between Somme-Tourbe and Somme-Bienne; both passed the night under arms, and it was fully expected that the French would be intercepted before they reached Chalons.

On the succeeding morning, at break of day, some of the allied troops appeared on an eminence, while the French carabineers were discovered to have formed behind La Lune; and an opinion still prevailed in the invading army, that the enemy had been stopped in their retreat. This circumstance prevented the heights of Gizancourt from being occupied at first, and the delusion was rendered still more complete by the situation of Kellermann's detachment, which was hid by the intervening eminences.

At length it became evident that the French, instead of betaking themselves to flight, now occupied a strong entrenched camp, supported by an immense park of artillery, and were prepared to give battle. As Dumouriez appeared to have assumed a masked position, with a view of concealing the number and situation of his troops, orders were instantly issued to obtain possession of the heights of Gizancourt. Several columns were accordingly put in motion; and the artillery was sent forward. On this Kellermann brought up the whole of his cannon to a commanding eminence, on the hill of Valmy, and by means of a well-directed fire, arrested the progress of the combined army.

Nor was Dumouriez deficient in point of skill and exertion; for perceiving that his colleague could not extend his line along the high ground of Gizancourt, because he was already outflanked on his left, the former took advantage of a pause on the part of the enemy, to dispatch general Chazot with nine battalions of infantry, and eight squadrons of cavalry, by the great road leading to Chalons, with orders to get behind the heights of Gizancourt, to flank the position of Valmy, and support Kellermann: he at the same time commanded Stengel to march to the extremity of the Hyron, and take the enemy on the other flank. Beurnonville was also dispatched with a column, consisting of sixteen

battalions, to support Stengel, while Leveneur with twelve more, received directions to turn the left of the enemy.

In the mean time, the king of Prussia had established a battery on the heights of Gizancourt, which commanded the position at Valmy; but as Stengel now outflanked the enemy, and had opened a sharp fire on the left of the attack, the assailants received a check, and were not only prevented from storming Valmy, but perhaps from also beating, surrounding, and cutting off the detachment under Kellermann; for as his troops were incumbered, and the great road leading to St. Menes choked up with the baggage, a retreat would have become extremely difficult.

At the close of the day the artillery ceased to fire, and the troops detached by Dumouriez retired; those commanded by Kellermann remained under arms, on purpose to withdraw to the station originally intended for them, while the Prussians not only retained the heights of La Lune and Gizancourt, but completely blocked up all intercourse with Chalons, and occupied a position between the enemy and the capital.

Thus ended the skirmish of Valmy, during which only three or four hundred men were killed, although the opposed armies fired more than forty thousand cannon shot. The combined forces on this occasion, by means of a masterly evolution, had contrived to cut off all direct communication between Dumouriez and his magazines. They failed, however, in their object: the French maintained their ground and position; their troops had stood the shock of the enemy with much constancy. The national guards, contrary to expectation, conducted themselves nearly as well as the soldiers of the line; the division under general Lynch in particular sustained the action with much firmness, while the carabineers and grenadiers displayed a courage worthy of a better cause.

General Clairfayt, who did not arrive until the morning after the engagement, assumed a position near Valmy, having on his left wing the Prussian camp of Hans, and on his right the advanced guard, now stationed on the road leading to and within four leagues of Chalons. The prince of Hohenlohe occupied the heights of Gizancourt, and the post of La Lune, while the emigrants were placed in the rear. On the other hand, the French under Dumouriez still retained their original camp, with the right inclining to Islettes, and the left strengthened by a strong redoubt, provided with eighteen pieces of cannon of large dimensions; Kellermann's troops were posted to the left, and in part covered by the Aube and inundations.

The late action, since termed the *battle of Valmy*, certainly disappointed the Allies, and gave a new turn to the war. The veteran troops, who had neglected on the preceding day to carry the heights of Valmy by the bayonet, might still indeed have marched straight to Chalons, which was only a few leagues distant; but the enemy, whose supposed disad-

vantages were now fully counterbalanced by a decided superiority in respect to artillery, as well as by recent events, would have cut off all communication with Verdun.

The king of Prussia accordingly began to reflect seriously on the critical situation to which he was reduced. He had fully acquitted himself of his engagement to enter France. None of the armies appeared in the least disposed to join him, and not a single department, or even district, had the courage to declare in favour of the ancient monarchy. He had also neglected the opinion of the commander in chief, who insisted soon after the commencement of the campaign, that, in consequence of the changes which had occurred in Paris, it was become absolutely necessary to give a systematic direction to the operations of the combined armies: for as the French monarch had been dethroned, and his party dissipated, all hopes of effecting a sudden revolution were completely lost. He neglected, moreover, many necessary precautions; several fortresses had been left in his rear; many of his convoys had been cut off, and not only famine but disease already prevailed in his camp.

He found himself entangled amidst the fastnesses of a sterile province, destitute of water, forage, and provisions, with a resolute enemy in front, fresh levies pouring in from all quarters, and their own resources diminishing daily. The garrisons of Thionville, Sedan, and Montmedy, at the same time, harassed and cut off his convoys, which arrived but slowly in consequence of the circuit they were obliged to take by Grandprey, Longwy, and Verdun. The autumn, which was now far advanced, also happened to be wet and cold; diseases were appearing; the roads became nearly impracticable, and it was at length almost equally difficult either to advance or retire. The combined forces might indeed have marched either by Chalons or Rheims to Paris; but in that case they must have exposed their rear-guard to the danger of being cut off at the passage of the Marne, and would assuredly have been followed by Dumouriez. An attempt of this kind, however, was worth some hazard, and one fortunate battle might still have rendered them masters of the destiny of France. But neither the prudence of the duke of Brunswick, nor the policy of the Prussian cabinet, would permit the adoption of a plan, which, although it might have restored the Bourbon race to the throne, in the event of success, would have shaken the house of Brandenburg in case of disaster. The same apprehensions prevented the commander in chief of the combined army from risking a general attack on the French camp. In short, a retreat had now become inevitable, and a pretext was only wanting for that purpose.

Whilst such were the relative circumstances of the armies, a great event had occurred at Paris. At the very moment when the king of Prussia, at the head of an immense army, had driven the French from the camp of Grandprey, and Longwy and Verdun were in possession of the enemy, a national convention had assembled, royalty was abolished,

van.
M (Ret

dele. A

rd)

ERLY

and France declared a republic *. This intelligence (Sept. 23, 1792) soon reached the French camp of St. Menehould, and was immediately succeeded by three commissioners, who ordered the new oath of allegiance to be administered to the troops. The general set the example and the army without reluctance adopted it.

Dumouriez, who had received the commissioners with open arms, profited greatly by their presence. He detailed all the advantages resulting from the formidable position now occupied by him. He exhibited the prisoners and deserters brought daily into his camp, and, after ridiculing the terrors prevalent in Paris, he insisted on the immense benefit that had already accrued from the junction of Beurnonville and Kellermann, as well as the gallantry displayed by the troops during the cannonade of Valmy; and concluded by requesting their consent to retain his present station but one week longer, at the end of which period, if the enemy did not withdraw, he was ready to decamp from St. Menehould, and cross the Marne. His firmness on this occasion certainly saved Paris, for the instructions of the convention required him to retreat upon Paris, where they daily expected the Allies.

Dumouriez was not mistaken in his conjectures. The Prussian monarch had now begun to wish for some pretext for withdrawing his army. It was with this intention that he sent colonel Manstein, his adjutant-general, to the French head-quarters, for the purpose of holding a conference with the commander in chief †, under colour of entering into an

* NATIONAL CONVENTION.—September 21, 1792.

"THE national assembly decrees, that royalty is abolished in France;

"That all public acts shall be dated—'The first year of the French republic;'

"That the seal of the state shall be changed, and have for legend 'French republic;'

"And, that the national seal shall represent a woman sitting on a bundle of arms, and having in her hand a pike with the cap of liberty upon it; on the exergue shall be engraved 'Archives of the French republic.'"

† *Verbal Proposition by Manstein to Dumouriez.*

"MAKE him your king under the strictest limits that any king ever was placed. Do not content yourself with tying him up, like the king of England, to do nothing of himself—make him a king of Mahrattas—make him a stadtholder—make him the principal tax-gatherer in the country—give him only a place—that is all we ask—and then we shall have a pretext for retiring."

Account of a Conference between the French and Prussian Generals, previous to the Retreat of the Combined Armies.

[It was produced by a negotiation for preventing the *vedettes* (centinels) of the two armies from firing upon each other, in which the Prussian generals found it necessary to call for the duke of Brunswick.]

"*The Duke of Brunswick.*—What are your names, Gentlemen?

La Baroliere.—My name is Baroliere; that of my colleague Galbaud.

The Duke to Galbaud.—It is you who hath placed these cannon. They have done us some harm; and I confess, that I cannot conceive how you could have a design of bringing them so near to our redoubt.

agreement about the mutual exchange of prisoners. After many compliments on both sides, it was finally resolved to discontinue skirmishing in front of their respective camps, and a suspension of arms accordingly took place in that direction.

Galbaud.—What you say proves the goodness of our operation. In truth, we are very near to you. But our soldiers know no danger, when they labour for their country.

Brunswick.—General Kalkreuth has told me of your proposal, as to our giving up the wood; you must agree that there would be many more difficulties if I were less sparing of human blood. But before this arrangement is concluded, let us talk a little of your nation; I love it, and that I have proved more than once. I am sorry that Dumouriez, upon the subject of my last manifesto, has been so angry with some insignificant words that are found in it. Such expressions are for the people; informed persons know how to estimate them; and I am astonished that Dumouriez should treat them so seriously.

Galbaud.—Permit me ask you, if the French people, become free, are not as capable of understanding the language of truth as general Dumouriez? Judge whether they could suffer that one of their generals, forgetting the respect owed to his sovereign, should hear any thing against the national sovereignty!

Brunswick.—I do not dispute the right of your nation to regulate its government; but, has it chosen the form which best suits its character? This is what is generally doubted in Europe; and certainly, when I came into France, I had no other intention than to restore order.

Baroliere.—Permit me to ask you, what power has rendered you an intermediate between the French people and its interest? [At this instant, Galbaud perceived near him the *ci-devant* camp-marshal Klinglin, on horseback, in uniform, and with a white cockade. In his surprise, he cried out, "Ah! this is M. Klinglin!" The latter answered nothing. Kalkreuth whispered in the duke's ear, who contemptuously made him a sign for Klinglin to retire, which he did.]

Brunswick.—You perceive how I treat the emigrants. I have never loved traitors. Do with them as you will; they are of little consequence to us. But I insist upon it that the French nation, when they know their interests better, will return to more moderate principles.

Baroliere.—I ask the Duke of Brunswick, if it be the author of the manifesto who speaks? to him I can only answer with cannon shot. If, on the contrary, it is a friend of humanity who holds this language, to him I shall say, that the best proof he can give of his favourable disposition, is to evacuate the French territory, before our armies, who daily accumulate round him, shall force him to do so. We know that the Prussians are overcome by a variety of disorders; that they daily lose men and horses. In this state of things they cannot long resist, and I think it would be for their interest to spare an useless effusion of blood. If you will treat for the cession of Verdun, I doubt not that the nation will grant whatever can be reconciled with its interests, and with the vengeance due for the violation of our territory.

Brunswick.—The French are an astonishing nation. Scarcely have they proclaimed the republic, but they assume the language of republicans. As to the rest, I can at present say nothing to you upon this subject, or upon that which has brought me to you; I must speak to the king. Let us agree to sus-

van,
M (Ret

dele. A

d)

ERLY

Dumouriez with his usual acuteness took advantage of this event, for he instantly dispatched orders to general Dubouquet, who was stationed at *Notre Dame de l'Epine* in the neighbourhood of Chalons, to

pend hostilities between our *vedettes* for twenty-four hours: let every thing remain *in statu quo*. General Kalkreuth shall come to you to-morrow; he is in the king's confidence, and will confer either with general Dumouriez, or with whomsoever he may appoint. I am happy to have become acquainted with you; as to general Galbaud, I see with pleasure an old officer of artillery. You have given by your battery a specimen of the talents of the ancient *corps royal*. Continue both to serve your country well; and believe me that, notwithstanding the tone of the manifestoes, one cannot help esteeming those who loyally endeavour to ensure the independence of their country.

Kalkreuth.—Permit, gentlemen, that, requiring your friendship, I may accompany you a few paces."

The French party, upon quitting the Prussians, cried "*Vive la Nation!*" Kalkreuth, astonished, enquired if he was safe. Galbaud answered, that French faith would guarantee him. At a few steps further, the generals parted.

This account is certified by the formal testimony and signature of general Galbaud.

Second Conference between the French and Prussian Generals.

(The following is the relation of a conference between the generals Dillon and Galbaud, and the Prussian general Kalkreuth, at Glorieux, on the 11th of Oct.)

"*Dillon*.—You know, general, the tenour of the summons which I have given, as one of the generals of the republick, to the Prussian commandant at Verdun. I ought to have a speedy answer. It is full time that foreign armies should evacuate our territory. This measure is a necessary preamble to every accommodation; it is a result of the deliberation of the executive council of the republick, sanctioned by the national council.

Kalkreuth.—I have no particular mission; but, having professed at all times a high esteem for the French people, I shall deem myself very happy by concurring in an accommodation equally advantageous to the two nations. I know that the king is very much disposed to hear all honourable propositions.

Dillon.—You are not ignorant that the French have always esteemed the Prussians, that they have always blamed the monstrous treaty of 1756; but then the people were slaves, and the arbitrary will of kings, often guided by the particular interests of the courtiers, regulated the destiny of nations. Let us pass over these politics; and may the two states, better acquainted with their own interests, unite against their common enemy. The French nation has not commenced the war with the view of conquest.

Kalkreuth.—Doubtless there is nothing more noble than this declaration; but what security can France give for her perseverance in that system?

Dillon.—Her interest, and the frankness which should serve as the base of every republican government. Let the king of Prussia reflect upon this, and he will regret having shed the blood and dissipated the treasures of his people especially since his true policy was to unite with us, and humble the house of Austria; but, since I also have no particular mission, I repeat to you, that, before we treat of such great interests, the Prussian armies must evacuate the French territory.

Kalkreuth.—The summons you have given is liable to much observation. You dictate laws, and yet you have not gained a battle. Our combined armies

march at the head of sixteen battalions of infantry and two squadrons of dragoons to Fresne near Sommièvre, while general Després-Crassier was to advance with two thousand foot and a thousand horse to Espence and Noirlieu. He also dispatched eighteen squadrons of light horse under Trecheville, towards Sommièvre, Herpont, and Moyon, on purpose to occupy the attention of the right flank of the combined army; and he repeated his injunctions to lieutenant-general d'Harville to proceed to Pont-Fauergues, and even as far as St. Hilary.

As the Prussians by the armistice in the van sacrificed the emigrants who had advanced in flank, the latter were forced by these movements to fall back from Suippe, which they had reached, towards Croix-en-Champagne.

Colonel Manstein a second time repaired to the head-quarters of Dumouriez, and a treaty (Sept. 24th) was then concluded for the exchange of prisoners; but it extended only to the Prussian, Austrian, and Hessian troops. The unfortunate Emigrants were excluded from any parti-

as strong as yours: you have Verdun; but if we had persevered in guarding it, you would not have obtained it without a victory. I hope that our conduct in giving you up the place, will prove to you the desire of the king to arrange all disputes with France.

Dillon.—This affair being terminated, there remains another no less important; the surrender of Longwy. The king of Prussia, by giving up that place immediately, may prove his desire of an accommodation with the republic; and I will not conceal from you that we can march two hundred thousand men there, if it is necessary.

Kalkreuth.—Longwy is not occupied by the king's troops, so that the business does not directly concern him. What he can do is to promise that he will not assist in its defence; I even think myself able to assure you, that his troops will take no part in it.

Dillon.—This assurance is not sufficient. It is necessary that the king should use his influence for the evacuation of that fortress without the effusion of blood.

Kalkreuth.—I have no power to treat. This conference can be only considered as confidential; but I am persuaded that it would not be difficult to induce the surrender of Longwy as easily as that of Verdun.

Dillon.—The king of Prussia may give a convincing proof of his disposition towards us, by separating his armies entirely from those of his allies, and ceasing to protect their retreat.

Kalkreuth.—You know that when travellers have promised to make a journey together, honour obliges them to go through it. It is not however necessary that they should commence another. I take my leave, full of esteem for the French nation and for you. I shall report our conversation to the king, and I doubt not of happy measures.

Dillon.—Adieu, general; I hope that there will be no campaign next season, unless France and Prussia are united, and that you will assist in liberating the Low countries. Remind the king of Prussia that he cannot have a more glorious alliance than with a free people.

Kalkreuth.—Rely upon me, and believe that no person estimates higher the immense advantages of such an alliance. I should rejoice to go to Paris myself to negotiate it."

M. M. Dillon and Galbaud have certified this conference with their names.

van,
M. (Ret)

dele. A)

d)

ERLY

cupation in this cartel. It is impossible to acquit the King of Prussia of cruelty or weakness in this exception.

The immediate change of language in the Prussian generals was equally undignified. They asserted that his majesty was no longer desirous of continuing the war against France, that he did not wish to intermeddle either in respect to her constitution or government, but merely expected that the king should be liberated from his confinement, and his authority restored in the same manner as it existed previously to the 10th of August. Such a representation, in such language and circumstances, could of course produce little effect. Dumouriez accordingly answered by delivering to colonel Manstein the official documents just received from Paris, by which it appeared that the national assembly had been changed for a national convention, and the monarchy converted into a republic!

In the mean time the utmost cordiality took place between the advanced posts of the two armies. Dumouriez presented the king of Prussia with coffee, sugar, fruit, and wheaten bread, which he knew the monarch to be in want of, while the troops divided their rations of provisions with the enemy who were dying of hunger and exposed to the ravages of the dysentery.

Colonel Thouvenot, according to instructions, repaired next day to the head-quarters at Hans in the rear of the camp of La Lune, where he was well received by the duke of Brunswick. The French general, with his usual readiness and ability, drew up a memorial*, in which he

** Memorial of the Duke of Brunswick.*

"When their majesties, the emperor and the king of Prussia, in entrusting me with the command of the armies which these two allied sovereigns caused to march into France, rendered me the organ of their intentions, published in the two declarations of the 25th and 27th of July, 1792, their majesties were far from supposing that such scenes of horror could take place as those which preceded and paved the way for the imprisonment of their majesties the king and queen of France, and the royal family. Such crimes, an example of which can scarcely be found in the history of less polished nations, were not the utmost boundary which the audacity of those factious men, who had rendered the people of Paris the blind instruments of their wills, prescribed to their criminal ambition. The suspension of the king, and of all the functions which had been reserved to him by that very constitution which has so long been declared to be the will of the whole nation, was the last crime of the national assembly, which brought upon France the two terrible scourges of war and anarchy. There is one step more only to be taken in order to perpetuate them; and the spirit of infatuation, the fatal forerunner of the fall of empires, will soon precipitate those who assume to themselves the title of deputies chosen by the nation to secure its rights and its happiness upon the most solid basis. The first decree which their assembly passed was the abolition of royalty in France; and a small number of individuals, some of whom were foreigners, assumed to themselves the right of balancing the opinion of fourteen generations, who have filled the fourteen centuries of the existence of the French monarchy. This step, at which the real enemies of France ought to rejoice, if they could

threw the whole blame of the war on the house of Austria, and endeavoured to persuade the king of Prussia that it was his interest to detach himself from the alliance. But these remarks were justly displeasing to his majesty, for an aide-de-camp was soon after dispatched by the commander in chief, with a manifesto of more spirit, perhaps, than prudence. Dumouriez received the officer by whom it was brought with much anger.

"I transmitted my memorial, Sir, to the king of Prussia, but I did not address myself to the duke of Brunswick. His Highness seems to mistake a French commander in chief for a burgo-master of Amsterdam. Tell him that the truce ceases from this moment, and that I have given orders for that purpose in your presence."

The necessary preparations were accordingly made, and the French army rejoiced at the event. They had begun to be jealous of the frequent communications that took place between their general and the Prussians.

suppose that it would have a lasting effect, is directly opposite to the firm resolution which their majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia have taken, and from which those two allied sovereigns will never depart, of restoring to his most christian majesty liberty, safety, and royal dignity, or of exercising just and exemplary vengeance against those who shall any longer dare to infringe them.

"For these reasons the undersigned declares to the French nation in general, and to each individual in particular, that their majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia, invariably attached to the principle of not intermeddling with the interior government of France, nevertheless persist in requiring that his most christian majesty, as well as the whole royal family, shall be immediately set at liberty by those who detain them prisoners.

"Their majesties insist also, that the royal dignity in France shall be immediately re-established in the person of Louis XVI. and of his successors; and that such measures may be pursued as may secure that dignity from insults similar to those to which it has lately been exposed. If the French nation has not entirely lost sight of its true interests, and if, free in its resolutions, it wishes to put a speedy end to the calamities of a war, which subject so many provinces to all the evils that follow in the train of armies, it will not delay a moment to declare its opinion in favour of the peremptory demand I now address to it, in the name of their majesties the emperor and the king of Prussia; and which, if refused, will immediately bring upon a once flourishing kingdom new and more terrible disasters.

"The course which the French nation may adopt in consequence of this declaration, will either extend and perpetuate the fatal effects of an unhappy war, by destroying, in the suppression of royalty, the means of re-establishing and maintaining the ancient connections between France and the sovereigns of Europe—or will open negotiations for the establishment of peace, order, and tranquillity, which those who assume to themselves the title of depositaries of the will of the nation are the most interested to restore as speedily as they are necessary to that kingdom.

(Signed) "C. F. G. DUKE OF BRUNSWICK LUNENBOURG.

"Head-quarters-general, at Flans in
Champagne, Sept. 28, 1792."

The conferences having been thus broken off, the situation of the grand army became every moment more critical. Victory only could have relieved it from its embarrassments, and a council of war was accordingly held (Sept. 27th) for the purpose of deciding on the prudence of giving battle. Thirteen generals were assembled upon this occasion. The duke of Brunswick is said to have contented himself with briefly recapitulating the state of his own forces and that of the French. The marshal de Castries, after a short preface, declared it to be his opinion that an immediate action should take place, which was instantly assented to, and the order of attack actually agreed upon. General Clairfayt with the Austrians was to assail the enemy's right flank commanded by Dumouriez; the Prussians were to march at the same time against Kellermann, while the emigrants headed by the count d'Artois in person were to carry the redoubts. The necessary instructions were accordingly issued to the troops; but after the combined army had been drawn out, and the signal for action was expected with impatience, the king of Prussia began to despair of the event, and from prudence or from his usual irresolution, commanded the troops to retire.

As the daily havock of famine and disease now increased in the allied camp, it became necessary to prepare for an instant retreat from this scene of death and contagion. But no sooner did the gallant French nobles commanded by the marshals de Broglio and Castries receive intelligence that this retreat was determined upon, than they were reduced to despair. They had supported incessant fatigue and continual disgust without murmur, in the hope of at length fighting a decisive engagement, on the success of which they placed the most implicit reliance. Their surprise was extreme when they heard of a retreat, in consequence of which they would be devoted to misery and death. A number of the chiefs being suddenly convoked at the head-quarters in the castle of Vouziers, the count d'Artois was accordingly deputed by them to wait on the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick, in order to represent their critical situation. The brother of Louis XVI., whose representations are said to have been also supported by those of general Clairfayt, supplicated these august personages in the first place to depart from so fatal a resolution; on this his royal highness was informed in reply, that the allies had been deceived by the representations of the emigrants, and that it was no longer prudent to persevere. The count then requested that the Austrians and French alone might be permitted to march against and attack the enemy; but this favour was also denied. From that moment, as far as respected human means, the cause of these illustrious exiles became hopeless! But Providence took them up when Men deserted them, and their deliverance was in the womb of time.

The Allied armies now commenced their retreat, the camp of La Lune was accordingly abandoned late in the evening of Sept. the 30th, and in the course of the succeeding morning the main body fell back about a league, the artillery and heavy baggage having been sent off before. On receiving this intelligence, Dumouriez immediately sent a

courier to the minister at war*, and dispatched general Dampierre with a brigade of infantry; the latter found the ground lately occupied by the Prussians strewed with the carcasses of men and horses, while the ditches were so full of blood that many of the sick had fallen into them and actually perished there. This position became untenable, on account of the infection arising from epidemick maladies, and it was accordingly relinquished by the French.

In the meantime a *corps* under general d'Harville was ordered to push forward to Chêne-populeux, on purpose to fall on the rear-guard of the emigrants, who were expected to retreat through that pass, while general Miaczinski was to advance on the side of Tannay and harass the unhappy fugitives in their flight towards Stenay or Mouzon. Chazot was instructed to hang on the rear of such of the Prussian columns as might take the road to Longwy; Stengel, and Frecheville, were to annoy them on the side of Condé, and Dillon on the path leading to Verdun; while Valence with a powerful body of carabineers, cavalry, grenadiers, and chasseurs, was intended to overwhelm all opposition.

But, whether from the orderly retreat of the Prussians, the disputes between Kellermann and Dumouriez, or a secret agreement on the part of the latter, certain it is, that the grand army effected its escape without experiencing so many difficulties as might have been expected. The French commander in chief, instead of attending to the pursuit of the enemy, spent the whole of the first day in his camp; the two next were consumed in negotiations with his colleague, whose conduct he loudly censures, and he himself did not put his own troops in motion until the 6th of October.

In the mean time the detachment under Valence advanced and seized on some baggage and a few stragglers, while the light troops headed by Beurnonville entered Grandprey and took some prisoners, but they permitted the sick to retire unmolested, in consequence of the danger of contagion. Of these miserable wretches, many perished by disease and hunger in the woods. The route of the retreating army might be traced by the carcasses of the men and horses that were scattered along the road, as well as by the famished and enfeebled aspect of their surviving companions, whose ghastly countenances bespoke their impending fate. Had Dumouriez come up with the main body, while the other generals attacked the enemy in flank, there can be but little doubt that the forces of the king of Prussia must have been completely destroyed; but they were permitted to retreat in safety, and left to straggle with disease rather than the sword.

* Copy of a Letter from General Dumouriez to the Minister at War.

"General,

"The Prussians are in full retreat; the brave Beurnonville, who has been christened the 'French Ajax,' has taken within these two days from them above four hundred men, more than fifty waggons, and above two hundred horses. By what we can learn from the prisoners and deserters, their army is wasted by fatigue, famine, and the bloody flux. The enemy march always by night, only going one or two leagues during the day-time, to cover their baggage and artillery.

"I have reinforced Beurnonville, who has above twenty thousand men, and will not rest until he has exterminated them. This day I shall join and assist him. I have sent you copies of my correspondence with the enemy, which I have caused to be printed, that no suspicion may arise.

"I hope, if the troops have any confidence in me, to winter at Brussels. Assure the august assembly of the sovereign people that I will not rest until I have rendered the tyrants incapable of doing us any further mischief.

"DUMOURIEZ."

van.

M (Ret)

dele. A

d)

ERLY

It happened otherwise with the unfortunate emigrants, for general Miaczinski, who lay in ambush with some light troops and artillery near Tannay, after surprising and putting them to flight took part of their baggage. About the same time the king of Prussia purchased the safety of one of his detachments by the cession of Verdun; Longwy surrendered by capitulation on the 22d of October, while Kellermann appeared rather to conduct than pursue the Prussians out of the territories of the republic.

But, on the other hand, the Austrians were repeatedly attacked by general Dillon, and the emigrants who marched with them suffered the greatest portion of the loss. They were frequently employed in the rear-guard. The aged, the wounded, and the infirm, unable to keep up with the main body of the combined army, fell into the hands of their own countrymen and were shot, while the Prussian hussars, absolved from all discipline by the confusion of retreat, pillaged their baggage with the most unparalleled cruelty. It is impossible to consider the fate of these gallant exiles without pity; but we have lived to see a returning fortune which their hopes could never have anticipated.

This retreat of the Prussians from Champagne was not effected without the most extreme difficulty. The distance from the camp of La Lune to Luxembourg does not exceed twenty-eight leagues, yet no less than three whole weeks were consumed in the route. As part of the way led through a marshy country, and the roads were broken up by the rains, while the neighbouring rivers overflowed their banks, but little progress could be made; accordingly the troops often marched from break of day until night, without advancing more than five or six miles. The whole army was detained by the roads and marshes, during a week, before the village of Grandprey; and in order to save the artillery it became necessary to cut down part of the neighbouring forests, and by placing the trees side by side a new road was constructed, with infinite toil, for the cannon and baggage. Nothing, in fine, could have saved the army from capitulation, but a secret agreement with Dumouriez.

In the mean time the generals Stengel, Beurnonville, Galbaud, and Chazot, although at too great a distance to produce any considerable effect, hung upon their flanks and rear, cut off the stragglers, and destroyed all the forage and provisions they could find in the neighbourhood. Valence, on being nominated to succeed Arthur Dillon, attacked and carried several of their posts, and obliged them to agree to the surrender of Longwy and the evacuation of Verdun before he would consent to an armistice.

At length the Prussian army reached Austrian Flanders, reduced to the most deplorable state by famine and the dysentery, with the surviving soldiers entirely destitute of shoes, clothes, and not unfrequently even of arms. All the way from the heights of Hans to the fortress of Luxembourg was strewn with the wreck of the fugitives; the camp equipage was abandoned, and half of the cavalry either killed or rendered unfit for service.

Thus, after the loss of upwards of twenty thousand Prussian and Austrian troops, the sacrifice of the French king, princes, and nobility, and the recognition of the French republick, ended this memorable campaign; the event of which established, for a time at least, the French Revolution, and prepared the way for the subjugation of the Continent.

(Campaign of 1792 concluded.)

THE LIVES OF THE
GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete collection of THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

BOOK II.

From his taking upon him the Command of the Confederate Army, to his Victory over the French and Bavarians at Hockstedt in 1704, continued from page 400.

IT may be conjectured, that the flight of general Opdam might be the ground upon which the French built the defeat of his army; nor indeed did that general mend the matter, by a letter he wrote to the states from Lillo. He acknowledged, that he made too hasty a judgment upon the imminent danger that all the army was in; and that the enemy pressing on, with an irresistible superiority, within pistol-shot of the place where he was present, and where no succour could come to enable him to keep his ground, was that which moved him to act in that manner. He told them farther, that he had reassumed the command of the army, and that the generals and other officers made no scruple to obey his orders; yet finding himself lessened in the general esteem, and looked upon as unworthy to command the forces of the states, he begged permission of their highnesses' deputies to go to the Hague for a few days, in order to clear himself, before their high-mightinesses, from the imputations he lay under. Accordingly he arrived at the Hague the 11th of July, and general Slangenburgh, who restored the day after his retreat, had the command of the army. That general also received the thanks of their high-mightinesses his masters.

All this while the duke of Marlborough could come to no considerable action. Marches and countermarches, and daily consultations which way to bring the enemy to an engagement, was all that passed in his army. On the 27th of July, his grace, and several other general officers, went with a guard of 4000 horse and dragoons to view the enemies' lines; and his grace advanced as far as the mill of Graven Wesel, from whence he had a distant prospect of them on that side. From thence he sent 200 dragoons, with orders to advance nearer, and get intelligence; and of these an advanced party, of about 50 English, commanded by lieutenant Benson, fell in with one of the enemy's out-guards of 40 horse, who after one discharge retired, and were chased by the English to the very barrier of their lines; which gave the confederate generals an opportunity to view them within musket-shot.

On the 16th of August, a great detachment of the grand army, under the duke of Marlborough, came before Huy, a little city with four churches and a castle, seated upon the river Huy, which runs through it, and from whence it derives its name. Upon the approach of the confederates, the governor broke down the bridge between the two towns, and retired into the castle and forts : whereupon two battalions were sent to take possession of the nearest part of the town. The two next days, all things being in readiness, the trenches were opened against the forts ; and about the same time, the governor quitted the farthest town, and the lord Ross was ordered to take possession of it. The garrison likewise quitted the forts of Picart and St. Joseph, after they had for some short time been cannonaded from the duke of Marlborough's batteries. The besiegers took possession of them, as also of fort Rouge, which is in a manner commanded by the other two.

On the 23d, the besiegers began to play upon the castle ; and on the 25th, all things being in readiness for a general storm, the batteries fired without intermission all that afternoon, and several ladders were fixed at the foot of the castle. Though this was but a feint, yet the besieged believing the assailants in earnest, beat a parley, and offered to surrender, upon condition that the garrison should be allowed to march to Namur, with the usual marks of honour. Hereupon the duke of Marlborough sent a message to the governor, declaring, that notwithstanding the advantages he had, if the garrison would lay down their arms, all that belonged to the officers and soldiers should be allowed them, and they should be exchanged for a like number of the confederates' men, whenever the marshal de Villeroy should desire it. Which proposition being at first rejected, orders were given for renewing the assault. But the soldiers refusing to defend the place any longer, the governor accepted the terms offered him by the duke of Marlborough, and the garrison, amounting to 900 men, were made prisoners of war. There were found in the castle a considerable quantity of ammunition, and provisions sufficient to have supplied the garrison for above a fortnight longer. During the whole siege, the besiegers had but 18 men killed and 35 wounded, besides some officers. On the 27th in the morning, the garrison marched out of the citadel, and were all disarmed, except the officers, who, by the courtesy of his grace, were allowed to keep their swords. —The duke of Marlborough, seeing that nothing else could be done, resolved to take as many towns as possible this campaign.

Limburg was invested on the 9th of September, by lieutenant-general Bulau, with 24 squadrons of horse and dragoons. The next day the foot arrived, and the cannon and ammunition being come to Liege, the duke of Marlborough followed the next morning, with the hereditary prince of Hesse, and a farther detachment of 15 squadrons, 24 battalions. The 13th, the besiegers marched to their several posts ; and, upon the 20th, the artillery and other necessities being come up, a lieutenant-colonel, with 300 men, was ordered to attack the lower town ; from whence the defendants retired upon the first assault, and the besiegers

took possession of it. They had this advantage by their acquisition, that if the enemy advanced near them, they could block up the town with 5 battalions, and meet the enemy with the rest of their forces. On the 25th, the besiegers had finished their batteries, and began to play upon the town with their cannon, and 20 mortars. They continued to do so all the next day, with good success; and the mortars played all night, to disturb the garrison.

By the 27th the breach was so wide, that the besiegers were preparing to give a general assault the next day; which the enemy perceiving, beat a parley. But all the conditions they could obtain were that the garrison should remain prisoners of war: that the officers and soldiers might keep what was their own; and that the officers should be allowed twelve wag-gons to carry their baggage, provided they delivered up one of their gates within half an hour after this agreement. This being done, and the garrison, consisting of 1400 men, having marched out, the besiegers took possession of the place. By the taking of this town the confederates not only became masters of the whole duchy of Limburg, but secured the country of Liege, and the electorate of Cologne, from the incursions of the French. Little or nothing more happened remarkable during this campaign, except that the duke still did all in his power to bring the French to a battle, and they all in theirs to avoid it; and that his grace would have attacked the enemy's lines between the Mehaigne and Leucer, and have made an attempt on Antwerp, but was prevented by the Dutch deputies. Thus the campaign ended, to the glory and advantage of the allies.

The treaty between the confederates and the king of Portugal having been signed the 16th of May, and that prince entering thereby into the grand alliance, the archduke Charles II. son of the emperor, was declared at Vienna king of Spain and the Indies, by virtue of a cession made to him by the emperor and the king of the Romans, of all their rights and pretensions to the Spanish monarchy. A few days after that ceremony, he set out for Holland: but the business of war for this year being at an end, the duke of Marlborough went to wait upon his majesty at Dusseldorp, as he was coming to make use of the English and Dutch shipping. He was very kindly received by the young monarch, and when he told him, that "he was just come from putting his majesty in possession of Limburg;" the king said, "he hoped to be much more indebted to his grace's valour, in the reduction of other places and territories to his obedience;" and presenting him with a sword set with diamonds, added: "my lord, I need not be ashamed to confess myself a poor prince; I have only my cloak and my sword: the latter will be a useful present to your excellency, and I hope you will not think it the worse for my wearing it to day."—"So far from it," replied the duke, "that it shall always put me in mind of your majesty's just right and title, and of the obligations I lie under, to hazard my life, and all that is dear to me, to make you the greatest prince in christendom." The king had many other discourses with his grace; and in particular represented to him the misfortunes of

van.
M (Rei

dele. A

d)

RLY

the empire, by the defection of the elector of Bavaria. His grace then hastened to the Hague, where he convinced the states-general, that the emperor ought to be assisted with all expedition. Thence he set out for England, to make the same representation at the court of his mistress.

His catholic majesty, being arrived in Holland, embarked the 23d of December for England, and arrived at Spithead the 26th in the afternoon. He had all possible honours paid to him, both from the fleet and the town. The next day the duke of Somerset, master of the horse, waited on his majesty on shipboard, with a letter and a compliment from the queen, acquainting him, that she was come to Windsor, in order to receive the visit that his majesty had desired to make to her. The next night he lay at Petworth, whither his royal highness the prince of Denmark came to meet him. The 29th, about seven in the evening, he arrived at Windsor, and was lighted by the noblemen in waiting to the stair head where the queen received him. He supped that night with her majesty, who gave him the right hand at table, which he with great difficulty admitted. The queen presented several ladies of the first quality to his majesty, who saluted them with a kiss. The next day, having notice that the queen was coming to make him a visit, his majesty met her at her drawing-room door, endeavouring to have prevented her; but her majesty went on to his apartment, from whence he led her to dinner. The afternoon was spent in entertainments of music, and other diversions.

The merchants trading in the dominions of Spain, attended his catholic majesty this day at Windsor, being introduced by the duke of Marlborough, and delivered him a compliment in the Spanish tongue. The king received those gentlemen very favourably, and was pleased, in a most obliging manner, to assure them of his favour and protection, paying them the highest compliment that the Spanish language admits in their sovereign. Supper being over, he led her majesty to her bed-chamber; where, after some stay, he took his leave of her, resolving to depart the next morning. He went accordingly, and his royal highness attended him to the coach-side, the king not suffering him to go any further by reason of his indisposition.

Having thus left Windsor the 31st, accompanied again by the duke of Somerset, (who was commanded by her majesty to attend him) and by other persons of quality, his majesty lay that night at Petworth, the seat of his grace, and arrived the 1st of January at Portsmouth. He was received at the town gates by the mayor, aldermen, and corporation, in their formalities, who attended him to the water-side, the streets being full of illuminations; and at his going-off the artillery was discharged. His majesty immediately went on board the Royal Catharine at Spithead, extremely well satisfied with his reception at Windsor, and with the honours paid him by the fleet, and in the several towns through which he passed. He came ashore the 3d, incognito, to see the dock, and honoured admiral Callenberg with a visit. The 5th, about four in the afternoon, sir George Rook with the whole fleet sailed from Spithead for

Lisbon : but were driven back again to Portsmouth, and continued there some time.

The states-general, having by their envoy extraordinary at London represented to the queen, that the coming of the duke of Marlborough to the Hague might be of great advantage to the common cause, by concerting there with them the measures proper to be taken in that juncture ; and therefore praying her majesty to give his grace leave to pass the sea for a few days, her majesty was pleased to direct his grace to go accordingly to the Hague for that purpose, and after a short stay to return. In pursuance whereof, he arrived there about the middle of January, and immediately the states appointed some of their deputies to confer with him. In these conferences, they concerted proper measures to insist with the princes of the empire, that every one should send sometimes their contingent of troops, to make up the imperial army. The insurrection in Hungary, which had prevented the emperor from sending his own quota, was another point debated, and the wise resolutions taken thereupon soon appeared in a most visible manner. The court of Vienna, abating of its unseasonable high carriage, seemed disposed to follow the advices of their best friends, and to hearken to an accommodation with the malcontents. The princes of the empire, awakened by the imminent danger that threatened them, and encouraged by the exhortations and examples of England and Holland, and by the condescensions of the imperial court, resolved to make new efforts for the defence of their country. The king of Prussia, in a particular manner, expressed his zeal for the empire, in sending a fresh body of near 10,000 men against the French and Bavarians. The elector of Hanover and the duke of Zell likewise promised, not only to send the troops for their quota, but to add 3000 men more at their own charge. Pursuant to these vigorous resolutions, the Dutch troops advanced towards Liege and other places on that side, to be ready to oppose the repairing of the French lines, which had been demolished during the winter by count Noyelles. Meantime the duke of Marlborough returned to England about the middle of February, with the same wind that carried Sir George Rook and his royal convoy towards Spain.

Before I proceed to the campaign of 1704, the most glorious one during the war, I must take a short review of past transactions, in order to give some idea of the situation of the confederate powers, and in particular of the empire. It must be observed then, that though the French in 1703 dared not make head against the duke of Marlborough, they had other successes elsewhere. The taking of Keyzerswaert, Venlo, Roermonde, Liege, and Landau, and several other advantages by sea and land, in the first campaign of the war, gave a reasonable prospect to conceive great hopes of the second ; and had the empire made good their great promises, the success would scarce have fallen short of expectation : but by the neglect of that considerable member of the grand alliance, the whole confederacy was disappointed, and the enemies had some cause to triumph. The Germans, it seems, had a wrong notion of the power

of France, and the genius of her court; and it was no small surprise to them, to see those very enemies, who were on the defensive in the first campaign, augmenting their forces, and acting offensively in the next, taking towns and gaining victories.

The declaration of the elector of Bavaria, against the common interest of the empire, was so advantageous to them, and they knew so well the consequences of it, that they resolved to leave nothing unattempted to reinforce that prince, before the dilatory Germans could come together to reduce him. In order thereto, marshal Villars had, towards the latter end of the preceding year, passed the Rhine, and made all possible efforts to force his way through the Black Forest: but the vigorous resistance of the Germans, and the precautions of prince Lewis of Baden, disappointed the designs of the French, who were obliged to send their troops into winter-quarters, without reinforcing the Bavarians; notwithstanding they boasted, after the battle of Fridlingen, that nothing could stop their march.

The vigorous resolutions of the diet of Ratisbon, in favour of the common cause, against France and the elector of Bavaria, made the French very uneasy; and, lest the effects should answer the menaces of the diet, they resolved early in the spring, or rather in the winter, to prevent the Germans, and to open a way of communication with the Bavarians. They attacked, in the beginning of March, the important fortress of Kehl, which surrendered 10 or 12 days after the opening of the trenches. That place being thus taken, and all the forts and lines along the river Kintse abandoned by the Germans, prince Lewis of Baden drew all his forces into the lines of Stolhoffen, wherein he was attacked in April by M. de Villars, with such an army, that, without the timely succours of 15 Dutch battalions, under the command of major-general Goor, those lines would have been forced, and the whole empire exposed to the French; as prince Lewis owned himself in a letter to the states. The French, being repulsed with loss in that attack, turned back on a sudden towards Offenburgh, and, without any opposition, marched through passes and defiles, which were thought impracticable, towards the Danube, where they joined the elector of Bavaria. This success of the French obliged prince Lewis to weaken his forces on the Rhine, to cover Franconia and Suabia, lest those two circles should be persuaded to embrace the neutrality offered them by France.

Prince Lewis had all the time he could desire to effect his design; for the French and Bavarians had another project of more importance in view, which obliged them to divide their forces. This new project was to open a communication between their army on the Danube and the French forces in Italy, which would have proved the ruin of the whole empire. Accordingly the elector of Bavaria marched into the country of Tirol, where he took in a few days so many important posts, that had the duke of Vendome marched into the country of Trent at the same time, it is very likely his electoral highness would have succeeded in that great enterprize. What retarded the march of the duke of Ven-

dome was the difficulty of the undertaking, on which he expostulated for some time with his court. These delays, in all human probability, were the means of saving the empire: for some few imperial troops, with the brave boors of Tirol, had time to draw together against the Bavarians, whom they defeated in several rencounters, and at last beat out of their country, re-taking all the posts they had taken, except Kufstein. They then marched against the French, who had already advanced to Trent, and obliged them likewise to retire. The bishop of Brixen distinguished himself on this occasion.

The elector of Bavaria having rejoined the French, who continued all this while intrenched near Dillingen, between Ulm and Donawert, parted once more from them; and prince Lewis of Baden having notice of his design to seize Augsburg, notwithstanding an agreement of neutrality concluded for that city, his highness divided likewise his forces, marching with all possible speed to cover the place, where he arrived just as the vanguard of the Bavarians appeared in sight. This happy success of prince Lewis put him upon a design of greater consequence; the execution of which would at once cut off all communication between the enemy and the country of Bavaria: but the elector and marshal Villars, having timely notice of the march of count Stirum towards Donawert, quitted the banks of the river Lech, with the utmost secrecy, and marched with so much diligence, that count Stirum found himself on a sudden attacked in front by the main army, and in the rear by the marquis Dussou, who came out of his intrenchments at Dillingen. That action happened near Hockstedt, and proved very unfortunate to the Germans, though they did not lose a great number of men; for the loss of their cannon and baggage rendered that body, in a manner, unserviceable during the rest of the campaign.

This disgrace, and the taking of Brisac, which was surrendered to the duke of Burgundy, disappointed the projects of prince Lewis of Baden, whose forces, being divided, did nothing; while, on the other hand, the French improved that favourable opportunity; and, to conclude their campaign, took the fortress of Landau, notwithstanding the brave defence of the governor, and obtained a victory over the army sent to relieve the place. Kempton and Augsburg had the same fate, and the empire never was in such danger. The delays and unseasonable disputes of its members were the occasion of so many disgraces to the common cause, and furnished matter for all these advantages to the enemy. In a word, the queen of England and the states-general were the only powers engaged in the confederacy, that answered by real effects their treaties and engagements. Their forces alone acted the offensive part, though they were weakened by fifteen battalions sent to the assistance of the empire.

The confederates, upon application made from his imperial majesty, bent all their thoughts on reducing the elector of Bavaria; and their measures were so wisely concerted, kept with so much secrecy, and so vigorously executed, that history cannot afford the like instance. The

van,
M (Ren

dele. A

d)

RLY

duke of Marlborough being arrived in Holland, and all things ripe for that great design, the English forces began to move towards Coblentz. This did not surprise the French, who, by the preparations made in that place, thought the allies designed to open the campaign with the siege of Traerbach, and endeavour to advance towards France along the Moselle. Upon this supposition they took convenient measures to stop their progress; but were at a loss when they saw the duke of Marlborough advancing towards the Neckar. This made them very uneasy; yet they carried their thoughts no farther than the banks of the Rhine, and believed that his grace would either attack Laudau, or march towards Stratsburg, to oblige the French to recal their forces from Bavaria; while prince Lewis of Baden, with the imperial forces, should reduce the elector, who had lately received a great reinforcement from France, notwithstanding the many endeavours of prince Lewis to cut off his communication with the French, or hinder his retreat from Donau Schingen to Ulm. This was so confidently believed at Paris, that they owned no words could express their surprise, upon advice, that the duke of Marlborough had on a sudden directed his march towards the Danube. Marshal Villeroy was then ordered to repair with all possible speed to the Rhine, and marshal Tallard to pass the Black-Forest, to reinforce the elector of Bavaria.

The duke of Marlborough passed the Neckar the 4th of June, and, having rested two or three days, advanced with all imaginable diligence for Suabia. He repassed the Neckar at Laufen, and encamped at Mondelheim, where prince Eugene came the 10th to confer with him. The 11th, the army marched to Great Heppach, where prince Lewis of Baden arrived two days after. The three generals had a long conference together, wherein they concerted the operations of the campaign. It was agreed, that prince Eugene should command on the Rhine, to observe the marshals Villeroy and Tallard, to defend the passage of the river, and cover the lines of Stollhoffen and the duchy of Wirtemberg, while the duke of Marlborough and prince Lewis should advance towards Donauwert, to sieze that important post on the Danube, and act against the elector of Bavaria: that the imperial and English forces should join; and that, during their conjunction, the prince and the duke should alternately give the word, and command the whole army. Accordingly prince Eugene set out the 14th for Philipsburg, prince Lewis for his army, and the duke advanced to Ebersbach. The 16th, his grace advanced to Gros Seinssen, where he continued four days. The 21st, he decamped from Seinssen, and being joined in his march by the forces of Holland, Lunenburg, and Hesse-Cassel, encamped about Launsheim, and the next day joined prince Lewis of Baden at Westersteten. His grace, in this long march, had interviews with the electors of Mentz, Triers, and other potentates, and, in a word, led his army above 60 German leagues, from the Mease to the Danube, in 30 days.

The prince of Baden told his grace, "That he was come to save the empire, and give him an opportunity to vindicate his honour, which he

was sensible, with many people, was in some measure at the last stake ;" alluding to the reflections then passed upon him, for letting the French join the elector of Bavaria, when he had not force enough to oppose them. To which the duke replied, " that he came to learn from him how to do the empire service ; for they must want judgment who did not know that the prince of Baden had not only, when his health would permit him, preserved the empire, but extended its conquests." After this, prince Eugene came to pay his grace a visit, and, being present at a review of the duke's army, which made the best appearance that could be, he told the duke, " my lord, I never saw better horses, better clothes, finer belts and accoutrements ; yet all these may be had for money : but there is a spirit in the looks of your men, which surpasses all these, and cannot be purchased. The like to this I must own with surprise, I never saw in my life." To which his grace replied, " sir, if it be as you say, that spirit is breathed into them by your highness's presence." It was by means of prince Eugene that his grace obtained for the honour of himself and nation, that rank above mentioned, which equalled him to the first general in Christendom ; to command alternately with the two princes, and that in the heart of the imperial territories ; where always, till then, the generals of the empire held the precedence.

The elector of Bavaria judging by the march of the allies, that the generals of the confederate army intended to attack Donawert, made a detachment of his best troops to reinforce count d'Arco, posted near that place at Schellenberg, where he had cast up great entrenchments, and had some thousands of pioneers employed for several days to perfect those works, which covered Donawert : but notwithstanding this, and the number of troops which defended them, the duke of Marlborough resolved to attack the enemy, and the necessary orders were given to the army.

The 2d of July his grace advanced accordingly at three in the morning, with a detachment of 600 foot and 30 squadrons of English and Dutch, besides 3 battalions of imperial grenadiers ; and the rest of the army followed with all possible diligence. But the way being very bad and long, that detachment could not come to the river Wernitz, which runs by Donawert, till about noon, and it was 3 o'clock before it could get over that river with the artillery. The duke having passed it at the head of the cavalry, viewed the entrenchments, and made the necessary dispositions for the attack.

Count d'Arco had not the least notice of the allies' approach, till they were discovered from a neighbouring hill, marching, as he thought, to Donawert. This made him forward his entrenchment, which was yet unfinished, with great diligence, till about 4 in the afternoon the allies were come so near, that he perceived they designed an attack : upon which he drew up his men in order of battle ; placing 14 battalions in the front of the 1st and 2d lines, and 4 French regiments and 6 battalions on the right and left. The horse and dragoons he posted on the right, because that was the best ground.

In the mean time the artillery of the allies began to thunder against the enemy, who answered briskly from the batteries, and gave room, by their dispositions, to judge that the action would be very hot. These preparations being over, the English and Dutch began the attack, with an unparalleled intrepidity, before the imperialists came up, and met with a vigorous defence. They advanced in 6 columns, supported by many squadrons of horse in the rear, besides others extending to the hill. They marched first to the wood on the right, thinking to break through there, and then to attack the entrenchments on all sides; but finding it impracticable, they marched again to the corner of the line in view of the city, and there fell on with a great fire from the English battalions, and abundance of cannon on the right.

The Bavarian troops were posted in the mouth of the attack, and, after their fire, fell twice upon the allies with their bayonets in their pieces, and made great slaughter. In a word, the assailants found such gallant resistance, that most of their first ranks were killed, but speedily supplied by others. The fire increased on both sides, and the Dutch battalions were often repulsed, and many of them killed by the great fire from the trenches. Count d'Arco, in great hopes of victory, sent three French battalions, and one Bavarian to the town, with orders to the commanding officer there to post them in the covert-way, where it joined the entrenchment, from whence they might have made such a fire, as would have well enough covered them on the left: but the duke being aware of this, broke furiously into the entrenchments so that count d'Arco came thither too late with two squadrons of dragoons. The count thought there was nothing then left him to do but to think of retiring, to prevent his being encompassed. Thus, after an engagement of about an hour and an half, when the imperialists arrived, the entrenchments were entered, and the confederates made a terrible slaughter of the enemy. Lieutenant-general Goor, who commanded the first detachment of foot, was killed, as was also major-general Beinhelm; both in the Dutch service, and both very much lamented. The horse and dragoons shared the glory of the day with the infantry. The first detachment of them was commanded by lieutenant-general Lumley and lieutenant-general Hompesch. All the confederate troops that engaged behaved themselves with a great deal of bravery: but as the attack was begun by a battalion of the English foot guards, and the regiments of Orkney and Ingoldsby, it must be supposed that they suffered more than any others: and that of Orkney in particular, was exceedingly shattered.

The forces of the enemy consisted of two battalions of the elector's guards, one of grenadiers, 13 other Bavarian battalions, 5 French, 4 regiments of cuirassiers, and 3 squadrons of dragoons, making 32,000 men, all choice troops, commanded in chief by count d'Arco, and under him by three Bavarian and two French lieutenant-generals.

As soon as the allies had possessed the entrenchments, the greatest part of the enemy ran away to Donawert and the Danube: but being closely pursued by the confederate horse and dragoons, the greatest part fol-

lowed the example of their generals, who threw themselves into that river, and swam over. The reason was, that the bridge, to their great mortification, broke down under the crowd, and the gate was kept shut by the governor's commands a long time, though count d'Arco desired it might be opened, and sent him notice that he was on the left with the retiring troops. A regiment of dragoons coming thither on foot, made a brave resistance, and kept the allies off for some time. Those on the right, being too far from the town, and knowing the bridge was broke, retired towards the wood of Newburg.

The allies took 16 pieces of cannon, and 13 colours or standards. The duke of Marlborough gained great honour in this action; having given his orders with an extraordinary presence of mind, and exposed his person to the greatest of danger. Prince Lewis of Baden, who likewise performed the part of a brave and experienced general, was wounded; as was also the hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel, who gave signal proofs of his courage on this occasion. Count Stirum was dangerously wounded; general Thungen, count Horn, major-general Wood, major-general Paland, and several other officers of note were also wounded.

Next morning the duke took possession of Donawert, which the Bavarian garrison quitted upon his approach: but they had not time to destroy their ammunition and provisions, as they were ordered to do, and had then filled the houses with straw to burn the place.

The confederate army, having rested some days near Donawert, passed the Danube, and afterwards the Lech; the elector of Bavaria not thinking fit to oppose their passage, and retiring to Augsburg, where he entrenched himself. The allies besieged and took Rain, a fortress in Bavaria, and the enemy quitted Newburg on the Danube. The confederate army advanced afterwards directly to Augsburg, and forced the enemy to quit Freidburg, near that place. Mean time, there were some overtures made towards a peace, between the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, and count Wratislau was sent to confer with the latter: but when the treaty was ready to be signed, it was found that his electoral highness, who valued himself so much upon his honour, had not scrupled to stoop to an ignoble dissimulation; for he then declared, that he had advice, that the marshal de Tallard was coming to his assistance, and that his honour could not permit him to hearken to a separate treaty, as long as the French king made such efforts to support him. Hereupon the negotiations broke up, and the elector haughtily said, "he had rather be a private dragoon in France than a chief general in the emperor's service,"

The expectation of that prince, however, was not groundless: for the marshal de Tallard having raised the siege of Villingen; before which place he had lost 6 or 700 men, marched directly towards Ulm, and met with no manner of opposition. He went from thence to the camp of the elector near Augsburg, and concerted with him the conjunction of their forces.

van.
M (Reti

dele, A

d)

The allies having judged it impracticable to attack the Bavarians in their entrenchments, and despairing of any accommodation, sent out a strong body of horse, who destroyed the country between Augsburg and Munich with fire and sword, and brought away what cattle and other things they could take. This was done in order to deprive the enemy of all means of subsistence on that side, and to oblige them to quit their camp. The elector complained loudly of this severity, and wrote to the duke of Marlborough thereupon: but received an answer little to his satisfaction.

That expedition being over, the confederates held a great council of war, wherein it was resolved to return towards the Danube, and besiege Ingolstadt. Prince Lewis of Baden undertook to command the siege, and the duke of Marlborough to cover it: and prince Eugene, who had followed the marshal de Tallard, and was encamped near Donawert, was to join the duke in case of need. The army decamped accordingly from Friedberg towards Aiche.

About this time his grace received a letter of thanks, writ in Latin, in the emperor's own hand; an honour seldom done to any below a sovereign prince. In this piece his imperial majesty expressed himself thus: "nothing can be more glorious than what you have done, in the conjunction of your army with mine, in the most speedy and vigorous attack, and forcing of the enemies' camp near Donawert, on the 2d of this month; since my generals themselves and ministers declare, that the success of that enterprise (which is more acceptable and advantageous to me at this present time, than almost any thing else that could befall me) is chiefly owing to your counsel, prudence, and dispatch, and the wonderful bravery and constancy of the troops that fought under your command.—That you carry on with the same alacrity and industry, what you have so valiantly and victoriously begun; and that, in conjunction with the prince of Baden my lieutenant-general, and other commanders of my troops, you use your utmost endeavours and force, that the end may answer this beginning; and that the war which the Bavarian hath seditiously raised in the bowels of Germany, may be brought to a speedy conclusion, is not what I do so much exhort you to, as I assuredly expect."

(To be continued.)

Official Narratives
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,
SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806—1807.

(Continued from page 416.)

FIFTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

Arensdorff, Feb. 5.—After the battle of Mohringen, in which the Russian advanced guard was defeated, the enemy retreated upon Leobstadt; but the corps of General Essen, which was at first destined for Moldavia, and also a number of fresh regiments from different parts of the Russian empire, having joined the Russian army in Poland, the enemy again, so early as the 27th, advanced in great force, with the design of removing the theatre of the war to the Lower Vistula. The Emperor being informed of these events, ordered the Prince of Ponte Corvo to retreat, and also to favour the offensive operations of the enemy, in order to draw them towards the Lower Vistula. His Majesty at the same time ordered the whole army to break up from winter-quarters. He also left Warsaw himself, and arrived on the evening of the 31st at Willenberg, whither the Grand Duke of Berg had already collected all the cavalry. On the 1st of Feb. we began to advance. At Passenheim we fell in with the enemy, who constantly assumed the offensive; but here the Grand Duke fell upon them with several columns of cavalry, and entered the town sword in hand. By 3 in the morning the enemy was on the Lower Vistula, which he had determined to pass, but where he now found his left wing surrounded. The Russians, however, formed themselves in order of battle, and now commenced the battle of Bergfried, where the Emperor attacked the enemy with the corps of Ney, Augereau, and Soult, and his life guards as a corps of reserve. The contest was for a long time severe: at last, however, the enemy having been completely defeated on several points, and having lost 4 pieces of cannon and 1700 prisoners, abandoned all his positions, and night put an end to the fight. On the following day the action was resumed: but the enemy had employed the night in retreating, and had left behind only the rear-guard which was endeavouring to follow, and which was fiercely pursued, fighting all the time, for 6 hours. The difficulty of the ground prevented our cavalry from

van.
M (Ret)

dele. A

d)

RLY

doing the enemy much injury. On the 5th, the whole French army was again in motion, advancing and the enemy constantly retreating, except one column, which was still on this side of the little river Alle. The Emperor thereupon ordered Marshals Soult and Davoust, and the Grand Duke, to follow the enemy's main body, and Marshal Ney, joined by a division of dragoons, to attack the cut off column. While, in consequence of these orders, the Grand Duke at Walderdoff, after some attacks, compelled 8 or 9000 Russian cavalry to retreat; Ney came up with the head of the before-mentioned column, which, finding itself surrounded, for a moment adopted the bold resolution of cutting its way through our corps, but met death and destruction in the points of our bayonets. Defeated and thrown into confusion, the enemy abandoned their cannon, colours, and baggage, and the other part of the column, on learning the fate of the advanced guard, retreated. In all these actions our loss was very little, not more than 80 or 100 killed, and from 3 to 400 wounded. The loss of the enemy consisted of 16 pieces of cannon, several thousand prisoners, and a great number of killed and wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is dated from Prussian Eylau, Feb. 7. It mentions only some attacks on the rear of the enemy's main body; which, it is stated, were executed on the 6th and 7th with the best success, by the Grand Duke of Berg, notwithstanding that the Russians presented a most formidable resistance.

FIFTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

This bulletin is also dated from Prussian Eylau, Feb. 9. It mentions, that, on approaching that place, the enemy were found already behind it, waiting for our army, in order to commence a new battle, for which both sides prepared. In the previous affairs which took place, 3 Russian regiments were completely cut off, but at the same time a battalion of the 18th regiment was thrown into disorder by a Russian column of cavalry. The dragoons of Klein, however, observed this affair in sufficient time to relieve our battalion; but in Eylau, where the Russians wished to maintain themselves, but which we wished to possess before the battle commenced, the fighting was most bloody; it was ten at night before they could be driven out of the town. They had thrown, however, some regiments into a church, where they remained, and which they were not compelled to abandon until after great slaughter. The night was passed by the armies under the bare canopy of heaven in each other's presence.—On the following day, by the first dim ray of the morning, the Russians commenced the attack with a brisk cannonade. The Emperor visited the church which the Russians had defended with so much obstinacy on the day before. He made Marshal Augereau's corps advance, and the eminence upon which the church stood was cannonaded by 40 pieces of artillery belonging to his guard. The armies were now within half gun-shot of each other. The thunder of the cannon was terrible. After the firing had continued for some time, the troops became impatient of suffering so much without any thing decisive happening. Some manœuvres then commenced on both sides, in order to obtain advantages over each other, and in the mean time a thick fall of snow came on, in consequence of which the troops could not discern one another, at the distance of two paces. In this obscurity some of the corps lost their way, and the columns getting too much to the left wandered in uncertainty. This state of things lasted half an hour. When the weather

cleared up, the Grand Duke at the head of the cavalry, supported by Marshal Bessieres at the head of the guards, and the division of St. Hillaire, advanced and attacked the enemy. This bold manœuvre, which covered the cavalry with glory, had become necessary in consequence of the circumstances in which our columns were placed. The enemy's cavalry, who endeavoured to oppose this manœuvre, were completely routed. The slaughter was horrible. Two lines of Russian infantry were penetrated, and the third only maintained itself in consequence of having supported itself upon a wood. Some squadrons of the guards passed twice through the whole of the enemy's army. This brilliant attack, had it not been for the wood, and some other difficulties of the ground, would have decided the victory. General Hautpoult was wounded. General Dahlman perished gloriously in the attack. For the 100 dragoons or cuirassiers of the guard which lay dead in the field, there were found beside them 1000 of their enemies. Marshal Davoust, who had been detached to fall upon the rear of the enemy, but whose progress was much impeded by the weather, was at last enabled to execute his orders, and decided the victory. The enemy, after several vain endeavours to repulse that general, retreated, leaving their wounded and 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle. The number of killed and wounded in this action was on both sides very considerable, and it could not be otherwise when a constant fire was maintained from about 300 pieces of cannon for more than 12 hours, within a short distance of both armies. Marshal Augereau is wounded. General Desjardins, Hendalet, and Lochet, are also wounded. General Corbineau is killed, as are likewise Colonels Lacué, Lemarais, and Bouvieres. Our whole loss consists of exactly 1000 killed, and 5,700 wounded, including 1090, who are very badly wounded. But we have to set against this loss 7000 Russians, who have been counted dead on the field of battle.—The plan of the enemy, which had for its object to extend themselves towards Thorn, and to turn our left wing, has completely miscarried, and their attempt to carry it into execution has proved exceedingly fatal to them. It has cost them from 12 to 15,000 prisoners, as many in killed and missing, 45 pieces of artillery, and 18 standards. The eagle of one of the battalions is lost, and has probably been taken by the enemy. The Emperor will give that battalion another standard after it shall have taken one from the enemy. Having defeated this enterprize of the enemy, and driven them 100 miles from the Vistula, the army has returned to its cantonments, and is going into winter quarters again.

FIFTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

PRUSSIAN EXPLAU, Feb. 14.—The enemy has taken a position behind the Pregel. Our patrols are before Koningsberg, but the Emperor has thought proper to concentrate his army, in winter-quarters, in such manner, that it may be in a condition to cover the line of the Vistula. The number of cannon which have been taken, since the battle of Bergfried, is about 60. The Grand Duke of Berg still has his head-quarters at Wirtemberg, close upon the Pregel. Gen. Hautpoult has died of his wounds: his loss is generally deplored; but few warriors have terminated their career so gloriously. His division of cuirassiers has distinguished itself in all the battles. The Emperor has given orders for removing his body to Paris. On the 12th, Marshal Lefebvre advanced to Marienwerder, where he found seven Prussian squadrons; he defeated them, and made 300 prisoners. Those who escaped, fled towards Dantzic.

van.
M. (Ret)

dele. A

d)

RLY

SIXTIETH BULLETIN.

PRUSSIAN EYLAU. *Feb. 17.*—The conquest of Silesia is prosecuted. The fortress of Schweidnitz has surrendered. The Prussian Governor of Silesia is shut up in Clatz, after having been driven by Gen. Lefebvre out of the positions of Frankenstein and Neurohdo. In these affairs the Wurtemberg troops behaved remarkably well. The enemy lost about 100 killed, and 300 prisoners. The siege of Cosel is conducted with vigour.—Since the battle of Eylau, the enemy have reassembled behind the Pregel. We hoped to have driven them from that position, had the river remained frozen; but a thaw has commenced, and this river is a boundary, beyond which the French army has no interest to pursue them. About 3000 Russians, prisoners, who were at Wellenberg, have been set at liberty by a troop of Cossacks, consisting of 1000 men. The cold has entirely ceased; the snow is every where melted, and the season exhibits a singular phenomenon of the mild weather of the last days of April, in the middle of the month of Feb. The army is entering into cantonments.

SIXTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

LANDSBERG, *Feb. 18.*—The battle of Eylau was at first considered as a victory by several of the enemy's officers. Such, indeed, was the belief at Konigsberg, during the whole evening of the 9th; but the alarm was great, when the Russian head-quarters and the army arrived there. Soon after, our cannon was heard, and the French were seen in the possession of a height which flanked the whole of the Russian troops. The Russian General declared that he would defend the town, which greatly increased the alarm of the inhabitants, who said, "We shall share the fate of Lubeck." It was fortunate, however, for this town, that it did not come within the plan of the French Generals to drive the Russians from this position. The number of dead in the Russian army, in generals, and other officers, is very remarkable. In consequence of the battle of Eylau, more than 5000 wounded Russians, found on the field of battle, or in the neighbouring hospitals, have fallen into the hands of the victors. It is reckoned that the Russians had 15,000 wounded, besides these 5000 which fell into the hands of the French.—The army has resumed its quarters. The districts of Elbing, Liebstadt, and Osterode, are the finest in the country, and the Emperor has chosen them for the cantonments of his left wing. Marshal Mortier has gone back to Swedish Pomerania. Stralsund is blockaded; and it is to be regretted that the enemy have, without any reason, burnt the fine suburb of Kiuper. The fire presented a horrible spectacle, and more than 2000 persons are, in consequence of it, destitute of any home or shelter.

Proclamation, dated Prussian Eylau, February 16.

"Soldiers—We had begun to enjoy a little repose in our winter quarters, when the enemy attacked the first corps, and shewed themselves on the Lower Vistula. We broke up and marched against him. We have pursued him, sword in hand, 80 miles. He has fled to his strong holds, and retired beyond the Pregel. In the battles of Bergfried, Deppen, Hof, and Eylau, we have taken from him 65 pieces of cannon, and 16 standards, besides his loss of more than 40,000 men in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The heroes who, on our side, remain in the bed of honour, have died a glorious death. It is the death of a true soldier. Their relatives will always have a just claim to our care and beneficence.—Having thus defeated all the enterprises of the enemy, we shall return towards the Vistula, and resume our winter quarters. Those who shall dare to disturb these quarters, shall have reason to repent; for, whether beyond the Vistula, or on the other side of the Danube; whether in the middle of winter, or in the beginning of autumn; we still will be found French soldiers, and soldiers of the grand army."

THE LONDON GAZETTES.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPATCHES, PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY, ETC.



The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, May 17, 1814.

By his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Name and on the behalf of his Majesty,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas a Convention for the suspension of hostilities between his Majesty and the Kingdom of France, was signed at Paris on the 23d day of April last, by the Plenipotentiary of his Majesty, and the Plenipotentiary of his Royal Highness Monsieur, brother of the Most Christian King, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom of France: And whereas, for putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon, and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the Convention shall be signed and ratified, friendship should be established between his Majesty and the Kingdom of France by sea and land, in all parts of the world; and, in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise with respect to prizes that might be made at sea after the signature of the said Convention, it has also been reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which might be taken in the English channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be reckoned from the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention, should be restored on both sides; that the term should be one month within the British Channel and North Seas to the Canary Islands, and to the Equator; and five months in every other part of the world, without any exception, or other particular distinction of time or of place. And whereas the ratification of the said Convention was exchanged by the respective Plenipotentiaries above-mentioned, on the third day of this instant May, from which day the several terms above mentioned, of 12 days, of one month, and five months, are to be computed: Now, in order that the several epochs fixed as aforesaid between his Majesty and his Most Christian Majesty should be generally known and observed, We have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to notify the same to his Majesty's loving subjects; and we do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, strictly charge and command all his Majesty's officers both by sea and land, and all other his Majesty's subjects whatsoever, that they forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the kingdom of France, her allies, her vassals or subjects, under the penalty of incurring his Majesty's highest displeasure.

Given at the Court at Carleton House, the 6th day of May, in the 54th year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1814.—God save the King.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, June 7, 1814.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY. SIGNED
AT PARIS, THE 30TH DAY OF MAY, 1814.

In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Allies on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and of Navarre on the other part, animated by an equal desire to terminate the long agitations of Europe, and the suffering of mankind, by a permanent peace, founded upon a just repartition of force between its States, and containing in its stipulations the pledge of its durability; and his Britannic Majesty, together with his Allies, being unwilling to require of France, now that, replaced under the paternal Government of her Kings, she offers the assurance of security and stability to Europe, the conditions and guarantees which they had with regret demanded from her former Government, their said Majesties have named Plenipotentiaries to discuss, settle, and sign a Treaty of Peace and Amity; namely,

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh, one of his said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Member of Parliament, Colonel of the Londonderry Regiment of Militia, and his Principal Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.; the Right Hon. George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlie, Tarvis and Kellie, &c. one of the Sixteen Peers representing the Peerage of Scotland in the House of Lords, Knight of his Majesty's most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty; the Right Hon. William Shaw Cathcart, Viscount Cathcart, Baron Cathcart and Greenock, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of his Order of the Thistle, and of the Orders of Russia, General in his Majesty's Army, and his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and the Hon. Sir Charles William Stewart, Knight of his Majesty's Honourable Order of the Bath, Member of Parliament, Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's Army, Knight of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle, and of several others, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Prussia; and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevent, Great Eagle of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Black and Red Eagle of Prussia, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold of Austria, Knight of the Russian Order of St. Andrew, and his said Majesty's Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I.—There shall be from this day forward perpetual peace and friendship between his Britannic Majesty and his Allies on the one part, and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre on the other, their heirs and successors, their dominions and subjects, respectively.

The High Contracting Parties shall devote their best attention to maintain, not only between themselves, but, inasmuch as depends upon them, between all the States of Europe, that harmony and good understanding which are so necessary for their tranquillity.

ART. II.—The kingdom of France retains its limits entire, as they existed on the 1st of January 1792. It shall further receive the increase of territory comprised within the line established by the following Article:—

ART. III.—On the side of Belgium, Germany, and Italy, the ancient frontiers shall be re-established as they existed the 1st of January, 1792, extending from the North Sea, between Dunkirk and Nienport, to the Mediterranean, between Cagnes and Nice, with the following modifications:

1. In the department of Jemappes, the Cantons of Dour, Merbes-le-Chateau, Beaumont, and Chimay shall belong to France, where the line of demarcation comes in contact with the Canton of Dour, it shall pass between that canton and those of Boussois and Paturage, and likewise further on it shall pass between the Canton of Merbes-le-Chateau and those of Biuck and Thuin.

2. In the department of Sambre and Meuse, the Cantons of Walcourt, Florennes, Beauraing, and Gedinne, shall belong to France; where the demarcation reaches that department, it shall follow the line which separates the said Cantons from the department of Jemappes, and from the remaining Cantons of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

3. In the department of the Moselle, the new demarcation, at the point where it diverges from the old line of frontier, shall be formed by a line to be drawn from Perle to Fremersdorf, and by the limit which separates the Canton of Tholey from the remaining Cantons of the said department of the Moselle.

4. In the department of La Sarre, the Cantons of Saarbruck and Arneval shall continue to belong to France, as likewise the portion of the Canton of Lebach which is situated to the South of a line drawn along the confines of the villages of Herchenbach, Ueberhofen, Hilsbach and Hall (leaving these different places out of the French frontier), to the point where, in the neighbourhood of Querselle (which place belongs to France), the line which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Ottweiler reaches that which separates the Cantons of Arneval and Lebach. The frontier on this side shall be formed by the line above described, and afterwards by that which separates the Canton of Arneval from that of Bliescastel.

5. The fortress of Landau having before the year 1792, formed an insulated point in Germany, France retains beyond her frontiers a portion of the departments of Mount Tonnerre and of the Lower Rhine, for the purpose of uniting the said fortress and its radius to the rest of the kingdom.

The new demarcation from the point in the neighbourhood of Obersteinbach (which place is left out of the limits of France), where the boundary between the department of the Moselle, and that of Mount Tonnerre reaches the department of the Lower Rhine, shall follow the line which separates the Cantons of Weissenbourg and Bergzabern (on the side of France) from the Cantons of Permasens Dabo, and Annweiler (on the side of Germany) as far as the point near the village of Vollmersheim where that line touches the ancient radius of the fortress of Landau. From this radius which remains as it was in 1792, the new frontier shall follow the arm of the river de la Queich, which on leaving the said radius at Queichheim (that place remaining to France) flows near the villages of Merlenheim, Knittelsheim and Belheim (these places also belonging to France) to the Rhine which from thence shall continue to form the boundary of France and Germany.

The main stream (Thalweg) of the Rhine shall constitute the frontier; provided, however, that the changes which may hereafter take place in the course of that river shall not affect the property of the islands. The right of possession in these islands shall be re-established as it existed at the signature of the Treaty of Luneville.

6. In the department of the Doubs, the frontier shall be so regulated as to commence above the Ranconniere near Locle and follow the crest of Jura between the Cerneux, Pequignot and the village of Fonteneller, as far as the peak of that Mountain situated about seven or eight thousand feet to the North west of the village of La Brevine, where it shall again fall in with the ancient boundary of France.

7. In this department of the Lemman, the frontiers between the French territory, the Pays de Vaud and the different portions of the territory of the Republic of Geneva (which is to form part of Switzerland) remain as they were before the incorporation of Geneva with France. But the Cantons of Frangy and of St. Julien (with the exception of the districts situated to the north of a line drawn from the point where the river of *La Laitre* enters the territory of Geneva near Chaney following the confines of Sesequin, Laconex, and Scseneuve, which shall remain out of the limits of France) the canton of Reiguiery, with the exception of the portion of a line which follows the confines of the Muraz Bussy, Pers, and Cornier, (which shall be out of the French limits) and the canton of La Roche, (with the exception of the places called La Roche, and Armanoy

RS

m

A. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

ha, PVS

with their districts) shall remain to France. The frontier shall follow the limits of these different Cantons, and the line which separates the districts continuing to belong to France, from those which she does not retain.

8. In the department of Montblanc, France acquires the sub-Prefecture of Chambéry, with the exception of the cantons of L'Hopital, St. Pierre d'Albigny, la Rocette, and Montmelian, and the sub-Prefecture of Annecy, with the exception of the portion of the Canton of Faverges, situated to the east of a line passing between Ourechaise and Marlens on the side of France, and Marthod and Ugine on the opposite side, and which afterwards follows the crest of the mountains as far as the frontier of the Canton of Thonnes; this line, together with the limit of the cantons before mentioned, shall on this side form the new frontier.

On the side of the Pyrenees, the frontiers between the two kingdoms of France and Spain, remain such as they were the 1st of January, 1792, and a joint Commission shall be named on the part of the two Crowns for the purpose of finally determining the line.

France on her part, renounces all rights of Sovereignty, *Suzerainete*, and of possession over all the countries, districts, towns, and places situated beyond the frontier above described, the Principality of Monaco being replaced on the same footing on which it stood before the 1st of January, 1792.

The Allied Powers assure to France the possession of the Principality of Avignon, of the Comtat Venaissin, of the Comte of Montbeilliard, together with the several insulated territories which formerly belonged to Germany, comprehended within the frontier above described, whether they have been incorporated with France before or after the 1st of January 1792. The Powers reserve to themselves, reciprocally, the complete right to fortify any point in their respective states which they may judge necessary for their security.

To prevent all injury to private property, and to protect, according to the most liberal principles, the property of individuals domiciliated on the frontiers, there shall be named, by each of the states bordering on France, Commissioners, to proceed, conjointly with French Commissioners, to the delineation of the respective boundaries.

As soon as the commissioners shall have performed their task, maps shall be drawn, signed by the respective commissioners, and posts shall be placed to point out the reciprocal boundaries.

ART. IV.—To secure the communications of the town of Geneva with other parts of the Swiss territory situated on the lake, France consents that the road by Versoy shall be common to the two countries. The respective Governments shall amicably arrange the means for preventing smuggling, regulating the posts, and maintaining the said road.

ART. V.—The navigation of the Rhine, from the point where it becomes navigable unto the sea, and *vice versa*, shall be free, so that it can be interdicted to no one:—and at the future Congress, attention shall be paid to the establishment of the principles according to which the duties to be raised by the States bordering on the Rhine may be regulated, in the mode the most impartial, and the most favourable to the commerce of all nations.

The future congress, with a view to facilitate the communication between nations, and continually to render them less strangers to each other, shall likewise examine and determine in what manner the above provision can be extended to other rivers which, in their navigable course, separate or traverse different States.

ART. VI.—Holland, placed under the Sovereignty of the House of Orange, shall receive an increase of territory. The title and exercise of that Sovereignty shall not in any case belong to a Prince wearing or destined to wear a foreign Crown.

The States of Germany shall be independent and united by a federative bond. Switzerland, independent, shall continue to govern herself.

Italy, beyond the limits of the countries which are to revert to Austria, shall be composed of Sovereign States.

ART. VII.—The islands of Malta and its dependencies shall belong in full right and Sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty.

ART. VII.—His Britannic Majesty stipulating for himself and his Allies, engages to restore to his Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be

hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st of January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, however, of the islands of Tobago and St. Lucie, and of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Sechelles, which several colonies and possessions his Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sovereignty to his Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which his Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to his Catholic Majesty.

ART. IX.—His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with the Allies, and in execution of the preceding article, consents that the island of Guadaloupe be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, and gives up all the rights he may have acquired over that island.

ART. X.—Her Most Faithful Majesty in virtue of the arrangements stipulated with her Allies and in execution of the 8th Article, engages to restore French Guyana as it existed on the 1st of January, 1792, to his Most Christian Majesty, within the term hereafter fixed.

The renewal of the dispute which existed at that period on the subject of the frontier, being the effect of this stipulation, it is agreed that that dispute shall be terminated by some friendly arrangement between the two Courts, under the mediation of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. XI.—The places and forts in those colonies and settlements, which, by virtue of the 8th, 9th, and 10th Articles, are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty, shall be given up in the state in which they may be at the moment of the present Treaty.

ART. XII.—His Britannic Majesty guarantees to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges, and protection, with respect to commerce, and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British Sovereignty on the continent of India, as are now or shall be granted to the most favoured of nations.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, having nothing more at heart than the perpetual duration of peace between the two Crowns of England and of France, and wishing to do his utmost to avoid any thing which might affect their mutual good understanding, engages not to erect any fortifications in the establishments which are to be restored to him within the limits of the British Sovereignty upon the Continent of India, and only to place in those establishments the number of troops necessary for the maintenance of the police.

ART. XIII.—The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

ART. XIV.—Those colonies, factories, and establishments, which are to be restored to his Most Christian Majesty by his Britannic Majesty or his Allies in the Northern Seas, or in the seas on the Continents of America and Africa, shall be given up within the three months; and those which are beyond the Cape of Good Hope within the six months which follow the ratification of the present Treaty.

ART. XV.—The High Contracting Parties having, by the 4th Article of the Convention of the 23d of April last, reserved to themselves the right of disposing, in the present Definitive Treaty of Peace, of the arsenals and ships of war, armed and unarmed, which may be found in the maritime places restored by the 2d Article of the said Convention, it is agreed, that the said vessels and ships of war, armed and unarmed, together with the naval ordnance and naval stores, and all materials for building and equipment shall be divided between France and the countries where the said places are situated, in the proportion of two-thirds for France, and one-third for the Power to whom the said places shall belong. The ships and vessels on the stocks, which shall not be launched within six weeks after the signature of the present Treaty, shall be considered as materials, and after being broken up, shall be, as such, divided in the same proportions.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides to settle the division and draw up a statement of the same, and passports or safe conducts shall be granted by the Allied Powers for the purpose of securing the return into France of the workmen, seamen and others in the employment of France.

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

na. PV

The vessels and arsenals existing in the maritime places which were already in the power of the Allies before the 23d of April, and the vessels and arsenals which belonged to Holland, and especially the fleet in the Texel, are not comprised in the above stipulations.

The French Government engages to withdraw, or to cause to be sold every thing which shall belong to it by the above stipulations, within the space of three months after the division shall have been carried into effect.

Antwerp shall for the future be solely a commercial port.

ART. XVI.—The High Contracting Parties, desirous to bury in entire oblivion the dissensions which have agitated Europe, declare and promise that no individual, of whatever rank or condition he may be, in the countries restored or ceded by the present Treaty, shall be prosecuted, disturbed, or molested, in his person or property, under any pretext whatsoever, either on account of his conduct or political opinions, his attachment either to any of the Contracting Parties, or to any Government which has ceased to exist, or for any other reason, except for debts contracted towards individuals, or acts posterior to the date of the present Treaty.

ART. XVII.—The native inhabitants and aliens, of whatever nation or condition they may be, in those countries which are to change sovereigns, as well in virtue of the present Treaty as of the subsequent arrangements to which it may give rise, shall be allowed a period of six years, reckoning from the exchange of the ratifications, for the purpose of disposing of their property, if they think fit, whether it be acquired before or during the present war; and retiring to whatever country they may choose.

ART. XVIII.—The Allied Powers, desirous to offer his Most Christian Majesty a new proof of their anxiety to arrest, as far as in them lies, the bad consequences of the disastrous epoch fortunately terminated by the present Peace, renounce all the sums which their Governments claim from France, whether on account of contracts, supplies, or any other advances whatsoever, to the French Government, during the different wars which have taken place since 1792.

His Most Christian Majesty, on his part, renounces every claim which he might bring forward against the Allied Powers on the same grounds. In the execution of this article, the High Contracting Parties engage reciprocally to deliver up all titles, obligations and documents, which relate to the debts they may have mutually cancelled.

ART. XIX.—The French Government engages to liquidate and pay all debts it may be found to owe in countries beyond its own territory, on account of contracts, or other formal engagements between individuals, or private establishments, and the French Authorities, as well for supplies, as in satisfaction of legal engagements.

ART. XX.—The High Contracting Parties, immediately after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, shall name Commissioners to direct and superintend the execution of the whole of the stipulations contained in the 18th and 19th Articles. These Commissioners shall undertake the examination of the claims referred to in the preceding Articles, the liquidation of the sums claimed, and the consideration of the manner in which the French Government may propose to pay them. They shall also be charged with the delivery of the titles, bonds, and the documents relating to the debts which the High Contracting Parties mutually cancel, so that the approval of the result of their labours shall complete that reciprocal renunciation.

ART. XXI.—The debts which in their origin were specially mortgaged upon the countries no longer belonging to France, or were contracted for the support of their internal administration, shall remain at the charge of the said countries. Such of those debts as have been converted into inscriptions in the great book of the public debt of France, shall accordingly be accounted for with the French Government after the 22d of December, 1813.

The deeds of all those debts which have been prepared for inscription, and have not yet been entered, shall be delivered to the Governments of the respective countries. The statement of all these debts shall be drawn up and settled by a joint commission.

ART. XXII.—The French government shall remain charged with the reimbursement of all sums paid by the subjects of the said countries into the French coffers, whether under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment.

In like manner all French subjects employed in the service of the said countries, who have paid sums under the denomination of surety, deposit, or consignment, into their respective territories, shall be faithfully reimbursed.

ART. XXIII.—The Functionaries holding situations requiring securities, who are not charged with the expenditure of public money, shall be reimbursed at Paris, with the interest, by fifths and by the year, dating from the signature of the present Treaty. With respect to those who are accountable, this reimbursement shall commence, at the latest, six months after the presentation of their accounts, except only in cases of malversation. A copy of the last account shall be transmitted to the Government of their countries, to serve for their information and guidance.

ART. XXIV.—The judicial deposits and consignments upon the "*casse d'amortissement*" in the execution of the law of 25 Nivose, year 13 (18 January 1805), and which belong to the inhabitants of the countries France ceases to possess, shall, within the space of one year from the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, be placed in the hands of the Authorities of the said countries, with the exception of those deposits and consignments interesting French subjects, which last will remain in the "*casse d'amortissement*," and will only be given up on the production of the vouchers resulting from the decisions of competent authorities.

ART. XXV.—The funds deposited by the corporations and public establishments in the "*casse de service*," and in the "*casse d'amortissement*," or other "*casse*," of the French Government shall be reimbursed by fifths, payable from year to year, to commence from the date of the present Treaty; deducting the advances which have taken place, and subject to such regular charges as may have been brought forward against these funds by the creditors of the said corporations, and the said public establishments.

ART. XXVI.—From the first day of January 1814, the French Government shall cease to be charged with the payment of pensions, civil, military and ecclesiastical; pensions for retirement, and allowances for reduction, to any individual who shall cease to be a French subject.

ART. XXVII.—National domains acquired for valuable considerations by French subjects in the late departments of Belgium, and of the left bank of the Rhine, and the Alps beyond the antient limits of France, and which now cease to belong to Her, shall be guaranteed to the purchasers.

ART. XXVIII.—The abolition of the "*droits d'Aubaine*," de "*Detraction*," and other duties of the same nature, in the countries which have reciprocally made that stipulation with France, or which have been formerly incorporated, shall be expressly maintained.

ART. XXIX.—The French Government engages to restore all bonds, and other deeds which may have been seized in the provinces occupied by the French armies or administrations; and in cases where such restitution cannot be effected, these bonds and deeds become and continue void.

ART. XXX.—The sums which shall be due for all works of public utility not yet finished, or finished after the 31st December 1812, whether on the Rhine or in the departments detached from France by the present Treaty, shall be placed to the account of the future possessors of the territory, and shall be paid by the commission charged with the liquidation of the debts of that country.

ART. XXXI.—All archives, maps, plans and documents whatever, belonging to the ceded countries, or respecting their administration, shall be faithfully given up at the same time with the said countries; or if that should be impossible, within a period not exceeding six months after the cession of the countries themselves.

This stipulation applies to the archives, maps and plates, which may have been carried away from the countries during their temporary occupation by the different armies.

ART. XXXII.—All the powers engaged on either side in the present war, shall, within the space of two months, send Plenipotentiaries to Vienna, for the purpose of regulating, in general Congress, the arrangements which are to complete the provisions of the present Treaty.

ART. XXXIII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged within the period of fifteen days, or sooner if possible.

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,

(Red)

na, PV

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed to it the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.	(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE BENEVENT.
(L. S.) ABERDEEN.	
(L. S.) CATHCART.	
(L. S.) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.	

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. I.—His Most Christian Majesty, concurring without reserve in the sentiments of His Britannic Majesty, with respect to a description of traffic repugnant to the principles of natural justice, and of the enlightened age in which we live, engages to unite all his efforts to those of His Britannic Majesty, at the approaching Congress, to induce all the Powers of Christendom to decree the abolition of the Slave Trade, so that the said Trade shall cease universally, as it shall cease definitively, under any circumstances, on the part of the French Government, in the course of five years; and that, during the said period, no slave merchant shall import or sell slaves, except in the Colonies of the State of which he is a subject.

ART. II.—The British and French Governments shall name, without delay, Commissioners to liquidate the accounts of their respective expences for the maintenance of prisoners of war, in order to determine the manner of paying the balance which shall be in favour of one or the other of the two Powers.

ART. III.—The respective prisoners of war, before their departure from the place of their detention, shall be obliged to discharge the private debts they may have contracted, or shall at least give sufficient security for the amount.

ART. IV.—Immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty of Peace, the sequesters which since the year 1792 (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two), may have been laid on the funds, revenues, debts or any other effects of the High Contracting Parties or their subjects, shall be taken off.

The Commissioners mentioned in the 2d Article shall undertake the examination of the claims of His Britannic Majesty's subjects upon the French Government, for the value of the property, moveable or immoveable, illegally confiscated by the French Authorities, as also for the total or partial loss of their debts or other property, illegally detained under sequester since the year 1792, (one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.)

France engages to act towards British subjects in this respect, in the same spirit of justice which the French subjects have experienced in Great Britain; and his Britannic Majesty, desiring to concur in the new pledge which the Allied Powers have given to his Most Christian Majesty, of their desire to obliterate every trace of that disastrous epocha so happily terminated by the present peace, engages, on his part, when complete justice shall be rendered to his subjects, to renounce the whole amount of the balance which shall appear in his favour for the support of the prisoners of war, so that the ratification of the report of the above Commissioners, and the discharge of the sums due to British subjects, as well as the restitution of the effects which shall be proved to belong to them, shall complete the renunciation.

ART. V. The two High Contracting Parties, desiring to establish the most friendly relations between their respective subjects, reserve to themselves, and promise to come to a mutual understanding and arrangement, as soon as possible, upon their commercial interests, with the view of encouraging and increasing the prosperity of their respective States.

The present Additional Articles shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in the Treaty Patent of this day. They shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the same time.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have assigned and affixed to them the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH	(L. S.) Le PRINCE DE BENEVENT.
(L. S.) ABERDEEN.	
(L. S.) CATHCART.	
(L. S.) CHAS. STEWART, Lieut.-Gen.	

THE ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.]

NEW SERIES, APRIL, 1815.

[No. 12.]

ORIGINAL NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN OF PARIS IN 1814. COMMANDER IN CHIEF PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

(Translated from the French.)

THE allied troops, impelled forwards by the common voice of Europe, began to pass the Rhine in the first days of the new year. Their avowed purpose was that of reducing the Emperor Napoleon to peace, but their secret resolution (excepting only the Emperor Francis), that of employing their vast superiority of strength in overthrowing his dynasty, and restoring the French crown to the house of Bourbon. It had been necessary in the other allied powers to seduce, and in part, to deceive the Emperor Francis, by this shew of moderation. Hence the Declaration of the first of December by which they offered Napoleon an honourable peace. But this declaration no sooner arrived in England, than the government, and even the people, exclaimed against it, and demanded with an unanimous voice that Europe should make a better use of her good fortune; that the Oppressor of Nations was now at their mercy, and that they should not rest satisfied with clipping a wing which time would so soon restore. An English minister,—not a man of ability, indeed, but a man of deep cunning, my Lord Castlereagh, was instantly sent off by the British cabinet; he arrived at the seat of negociation, and immediately associated himself, as a worthy and equal confederate, with Metternich. A new plan instantly succeeded. The Emperor of Austria was to be *managed* so as to consent to cross the Rhine in order to reduce the power of Napoleon; and it was hoped that necessity would complete what choice began. It would be too late for him to stipulate that he should stop at a limited point when the precipitate course of events should hurry onwards towards the extreme.

The Allied Powers had preceded their march by Proclamations to Europe, to France, and to Switzerland. The substance of all was the same. They professed that they had no other purpose but to restore the independence of nations. That the neutrality of Switzerland was effectually nothing but her subjugation to Napoleon. That they entered France, however, animated by no spirit of revenge. “We seek to conquer nothing but an honourable peace. We had hoped to find it before we reached the boundaries of France, but the unyielding ambition of the Emperor has compelled us to come and seek it.”

The enemy's forces, which were acting against France, were distributed into seven armies, of which five were acting immediately against France, and two (Count B  legrad  's and Mur  t's) in Italy. The five armies in France were the Austro-Russian army under Prince Schwartzberg, the Prussian under Blucher, the Swedish under the Crown Prince, the Anglo-Bavarian under General Graham, and the Anglo-Spanish and Portuguese under Lord Wellington.

The French papers computed the three grand corps, which operated on the Rhine, at less than two hundred thousand men; but it appears by a most just enumeration, that they fell very little short of four hundred thousand. The Prussian and Austrian force was about two hundred and fifty thousand, and the German Confederates supplied the remainder.

The French marshals and armies, incapable of meeting a force so greatly superior to them, were compelled to retreat from every point upon which the allied army was directed. Switzerland submitted as soon as invaded; Marshal Marmont retreated upon Mihiel; Marshal Victor upon the Meurthe in front of Luneville, and Marshal Ney to Nancy. Marshal Macdonald, who was charged with the defence of the Lower Rhine, retreated before the Crown Prince of Sweden to Namur; and General Maison, after having sustained some honourable combats before Antwerp, was forced by General Graham into France, and to throw himself into Lisle. A few days afterwards, Ma  on and Dole, having yielded to the Austrian army, the Prince attacked some strong bodies of troops towards Nancy, Langres, and Lyons, upon which Marshal Mortier retired from Langres to Chaumont, and Marshal Augereau marched to the defence of Lyons. Such were the first movements of the French army.

The Emperor Napoleon was now preparing to meet the danger, and was reassembling, and as far as his means supplied him, repairing the shattered remains of his armies. An army was at length collected before Chalons between the Marne and Seine, and he prepared to depart to put himself at its head. He certainly infused some portion of his vigour and daring mind into all around him. He addressed the National Guards with the same commanding eloquence with which he had so often animated his armies; he held his wife and son by the hand, and committed them to the protection of the people; he called upon the fidelity of France to repay him in his time of need for the labours by which in better days he had rendered her great; and to conjecture what he felt for his wife and child by what they themselves would feel for the same family connections. It was his duty to expose them and himself, even to certain ruin, in the cause of his country; but "let them find in the good faith, and in the high honour of the French nation, that protection of a father and a husband, of which the interests of the glory and safety of France must for a time deprive them. Gentlemen, I commit them to your faith and honour, and go forth to do my duty." This address

was made on the 23d of January; and on the next following day, the 25th, he quitted his capital for the armies.

The allies were in the meantime proceeding in their victorious course. Marshal Marmont had been compelled to retreat from Chaumont upon Bar-sur-Aube, and he was attacked in this position on the 24th. He maintained his position, on the bridge of the Aube, during the day; but abandoned the town during the night and retired upon Troyes. Whilst one Austrian column was making this attack, a second advanced in the direction of Chatillon and Bar-sur-Seine, and a third in that of Tonerre and Joigny. The movements of Marshal Blucher were combined with those of the Austro-Russian army. He advanced from Lorraine on the Upper Marne, to pass it, and effect a junction with Prince Schwartzenberg. His divisions, on the 24th of January, had already possessed themselves of Ligny, and St. Dizier, and he was pushing a corps on Brienne, by which he directly connected himself with Prince Schwartzenberg's army on Bar-sur-Aube. He was therefore upon the very point of effecting his complete junction.

The Emperor Napoleon, however, had now arrived at St. Dizier, and in order to prevent this union he hastened to attack (January 27th) part of the Prussian rear-guard which waited for the division of Yorck at St. Dizier. The delay of General Yorck gave the French a superiority over General Lanskoi, who was still further weakened by the march of General Tcherbatoff upon Brienne. He was unable, therefore, to support the French attack, and in the morning of the 27th of January was driven from St. Dizier, and routed with much loss.

In the meantime Blucher, who expected this attack, continued to concentrate his forces on Brienne, which is to the south of St. Dizier. He rallied the corps of Lanskoi, and received considerable reinforcements from the grand Austrian army, which had now moved from Chaumont. The Marshal now awaited the attack of the French. He well knew that Napoleon marched in person on Brienne, and that he had recalled the troops of Marshal Mortier from Troyes and the Aube to strengthen his right. He resolved however to accept the combat. It was fought January 29th, and was obstinate and bloody. The reports of the two parties differed in many circumstances. The enemy affirmed that it was the dreadful fire of the French artillery which destroyed the town, and that thus Napoleon himself destroyed the cradle of his glory. Whilst General Alsofiéff was vigorously defending Brienne, the allies attacked our left, where Napoleon was weak in cavalry. The fate of the day was long undecided. It would have been more favourable to the allies if they had better guarded the castle of Brienne. The commander of the staff of General Victor introduced himself under cover of the night. A horrible carnage now followed in an action which ensued for the recovery of that post. It remained, however, in the possession of the French, and Blucher was compelled to retreat, which he effected in good order upon Bar-sur-Aube.

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

1a, PV

The Emperor attempted to follow up his advantage on the ensuing day, Jan. 30th. This conflict was infinitely more desperate, as General Yorck had now arrived, and Count Wittgenstein and Count Wrede had entered Vassi. Seventy or eighty thousand men were accordingly opposed to each other, and both parties animated against each other with equal valour and hatred. The division of Giulay marched to attack our right, and that of Sacken was directed against our centre at Rothiere. The affair commenced towards noon. The Prince of Wurtemberg was engaged in the attack of Chaumont, which Marshal Victor defended. That position was disputed with obstinacy, during three hours. The Prince carried it, was driven from it, again retook it, and maintained himself there with great difficulty. Our centre then dispatched reinforcements to the left. General Sacken profited by this movement to attack it with all his infantry in close column, and penetrated as far as the church of Rothiere. The combat then became dreadful, and lasted till midnight. Buonaparte charged in person, at the head of the young guard, to retake this position. Blucher hastened to defend and preserve it. The former had his horse killed under him, and a cossack was struck by a musket ball at the side of the latter. At midnight the enemy remained master of the field of battle. The French army, however, succeeded in concealing from the Allies the disorder into which it had been thrown at the close of the action, and effected its retreat on Troyes and Arcis. We here lost sixty-nine pieces of cannon, and four thousand prisoners. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia animated the troops by their presence. They placed themselves in the centre before Rothiere.

This engagement added much to the reputation of Marshal Blucher in the opinion of the Allies. Prince Schwartzberg, who had with such promptitude and skill dispatched the reinforcements of which the Prussian army stood in need, was presented with a sword by the Emperor Alexander on the field of battle; and the Prince of Wurtemberg and General Wrede were decorated with the order of Saint George.

Napoleon, at the close of the action, retired during the night towards Brienne. He passed the Aube (February 2d), by the bridge of Lesmont, and on the 3d at noon he entered Troyes. His bulletins acknowledged the loss of three thousand men in killed or wounded, but computed the destruction of the enemy at double that number. Prince Schwartzberg proceeded by the banks of the Seine. The thaw which soon commenced retarded his movements. His artillery sunk in the marshes, and he was forced to make many counter-marches to turn the position of Troyes, which Napoleon, after some affairs of the vanguards, abandoned to him in the night of February 7th, at the moment that he found himself surrounded by the Allies. They were welcomed here by some partisans, and boasted that they had been well received. They afterwards continued their progress towards Sens, Nogent, and Mery. The Prince of Wurtemberg, February 11th, entered the first of these towns, the garrison of which made an obstinate resistance. Affairs in short

were becoming very critical. Marshal Blucher approached the Marne, the division of General Yorck forced us to evacuate Chalons, and the first corps of the Swedish army, after having occupied Dinant and Philipville, advanced as far as Rheims. On the 9th of February, the Prussian head-quarters were at Etoges, and the divisions of Sacken and Yorck occupied Montmirail and Chateau-Thierry.

The Emperor observed all these movements from his position at Nogent. Circumstances were becoming critical. It was necessary for him to strike some decisive blow, or his fate was determined. He was not long in chusing his point. He quitted Nogent, and hastened towards the Prussians, to endeavour to re-establish his own glory at the expence of that of Blucher.

The manœuvres of Blucher have been much censured. He had separated himself too far from the grand allied army, and by separating his divisions too widely, he had prevented them from mutually supporting each other. He thus presented Napoleon with an opportunity to resort to his accustomed plan of destroying his enemy in detail, and falling with all his forces on their single divisions. This mode of operation once more completely succeeded. The rapidity of his march and the boldness of his manœuvres were incomparable. He enjoyed the most brilliant success.

General Alsouff, who at Champ-Aubert connected the corps of Marshal Blucher with that of Sacken, was attacked with vigour, and speedily overthrown. Our bulletins computed his force at twelve regiments, which formed an effective force of eight thousand men, with forty pieces of artillery. A courier arrived at the Thuilleries during a parade, who announced that they were all killed or taken with their General, whom they called Ousouwieff. This first news was soon reduced to two thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of cannon.

General Sacken, being attacked in the rear in consequence of this success, found himself in extreme danger. He rallied the division of Yorck, and (February 11th) attacked the French whom he had supposed were thirty thousand strong. That action, which we denominate the battle of Montmirail, was obstinately contested, especially at the village of Marchaix, which was taken and retaken three times, and at the farm-house of L'Epine-aux-bois, where the enemy had a formidable battery of forty cannon. General Sacken acknowledged the loss of four cannon. We computed the number of killed at eight thousand, and as many prisoners.

He effected his retreat (February 12th) on Chateau-Thierry, whither Buonaparte followed him, hoping that by the destruction of the enemy's bridge of boats the peasants would have delivered the whole army into his hands. That passage, however, yet remained open. We took at least two thousand prisoners and three cannon. Sacken continued his retreat on Soissons and Rheims, and according to our reports, carried with him only ten thousand men.

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

na. PV

It is not known for what reason Marshal Blucher remained in his position between Etoges and Bergeres during the 12th, but on the 13th he determined to attack Marshal Marmont, who had advanced towards Etoges with nine or ten thousand men and repulsed him as far as Champ-Aubert. This movement hastily recalled Napoleon from the pursuit of Sacken. He made a forced march during the night with his guard and a great body of cavalry, to rejoin the division of Marmont, and (February 14th) at eight o'clock in the morning he attacked the enemy, who had taken a position at Vauchamp. That village was disputed with the greatest obstinacy,

In the mean time Blucher, who was inferior in cavalry, determined to retreat, and formed his infantry into squares. Our bulletins say that four of these squares were broken in different charges, but the reports of the enemy assure us that we could make no impression upon them. The exaggeration was here on their side. Napoleon had detached some cavalry on the rear of the Prussian Marshal, and he was consequently obliged to retire in confusion on the great road to Champ-Aubert. At Etoges he found another body of French infantry, which he was obliged to attack, although it was night, in order to continue his retreat. Generals Kleist and Kaufsiewitz forced their passage. Marshal Blucher halted at his first position, rallied at Chalons the corps of Yorck and Sacken, and reinforced himself with the corps of Langeron and Saint Priest, waiting for an opportunity to act again on the offensive. This success of the Emperor's was certainly a most masterly manœuvre, but the joy of it was in some degree clouded by the loss of Soissons, which General Winzingerode entered on the 14th.

The Prussians were at this time hastening towards Paris with sentiments of hatred and vengeance, and it is indisputable that it was then saved.

But while he drove back the corps of Blucher towards Epernay and Chalons, the route of the Seine remained open to the Austro-Russian army of Prince Schwartzemberg. This army was arrested in its progress (February 11th and 12th) at Nogent by General Bourmont, whom Marshal Victor had placed there, and who repulsed the enemy vigorously. The obstinacy of his defence caused the ruin of the town.

The danger however returned. The allies passed the Seine at Bray, upon which the French abandoned the left bank, and destroyed the bridges. The enemy however soon re-established them, and passed immense forces to the right bank. Marshals Victor and Oudinot, whom Napoleon had entrusted with the defence of the bridges of the Seine, were thus compelled to retreat as far as the Yeres, and take up a position behind Guignes. The divisions of Wrede and Wittgenstein now extended as far as Provence. They marched by Nangis upon Melun, while Bianchi and Platoff, advancing from Montereau, entered Fontainebleau on the 17th.

It was at this time that Napoleon received a reinforcement of excellent troops, and especially of dragoons, from Spain. Obligated to return from

the Marne to the Seine, he transported part of his guard in carriages, and attacked (February 11th) the corps of Wittgenstein which he beat in the battle of Nangis, and to whom he caused a great loss in men and artillery. We computed the results of that day, at six thousand prisoners, ten thousand muskets, and forty ammunition waggons. The General repassed the Seine, as did likewise Count Wrede, who had been forced from the position of Villeneuve.

Napoleon accused General Lheritier with having suffered the Bavarians to escape, who would have been completely lost, said he, if that officer, of well known bravery, had charged them as he ought. These two corps, continuing their retreat, arrived at Montereau, where the Prince of Wurtemberg had established himself. Napoleon had wished to get before him and occupy the bridge. Here he accused Marshal Victor of delay in the march of his troops; but the fact was that the officer who was dispatched with orders to that General had some difficulty in reaching him during the night of the 17th, and that loss of time retarded the attack of Montereau for some hours.

The enemy maintained himself at Montereau on the morrow; but a charge of the dragoons from Spain and the national guards from Britany decided their retreat, which they effected with enormous loss on the left bank of the river. Napoleon briskly pursued them, while Marshals Macdonald and Oudinot were left on the right bank to clear it of the enemy.

The allies had by these manœuvres lost almost all the ground which they had gained since the affair of Brienne, and retreated as rapidly as they had advanced. In consequence of these advantages the presumptuous hopes of Napoleon knew no bounds. He tore to pieces the conditions of peace in the moment in which he received them from the conferences of Chatillon, exclaiming, "I shall be at Vienna much sooner than they will be at Paris." It is unnecessary to relate what these conditions were. It was required that France should return to her former limits. An extraordinary and secret council of the regency was summoned to deliberate on these conditions; and they almost unanimously decided that the terms should be accepted. Napoleon, however, resolved on another effort before he would accept or reject them. His good fortune caressed and betrayed him.

Prince Schwartzberg now renounced the plan of operating by separate divisions, and discovered a determination to effect a junction with Marshal Blucher on the Seine. He yet retained the position of Troyes. Napoleon arrived there (February 24th). Several fine charges of cavalry had already been made, but the French could only penetrate into the suburbs, and were severely repulsed in the town, which the enemy, still pursuing his former plan, abandoned to him on the 25th in the morning. Napoleon pretended that he had consented to this evacuation, that he might preserve the town from being burned.

In consequence of these movements, Blucher, whose army had been reinforced by the corps of Bulow, Winzingerode, Woronsof, and others,

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Reid)

na. PV

had marched on the Seine by Mery, which had been burned. It was supposed that he would now join the grand army, and offer a general and decisive battle, but he suddenly retreated to the Sesanne, where (February 24th) he attacked Marshal Marmont. Napoleon now divided his forces to oppose one part to the army of Silesia which threatened his rear, while Marshals Victor, Oudinot, and Macdonald, continued to advance on the routes of the Aube and the Seine. Marshal Oudinot entered Bar-sur-Aube in considerable force, and Marshal Macdonald proceeded to Bar-sur-Seine, and afterwards to La Ferte. The enemy effected their retreat without molestation. They afterwards rallied, and took a position along the Aube, where they received considerable reinforcements, and (February 27th) resumed the offensive and repulsed the French, who were engaged imprudently and without artillery near Bar-sur-Aube. We evacuated that town. From February 28th to March 2d, we lost Bar-sur-Seine after the defeat of Marshal Macdonald at La Ferte. The Prince of Wurtemberg proceeded towards Sens, and the allies were enabled to detach reinforcements to General Bubna, against whom Marshal Augereau, having received at Lyons a fine corps of sixteen thousand men from the army of Spain, had assumed the offensive. On the 4th of March we were compelled to evacuate Troyes with much loss. We blew up the bridge of Nogent in our retreat, and Napoleon once more abandoned the operations of the Seine to proceed to the Marne, where Blucher menaced anew the city of Meaux, and the road to Paris.

The division of Marmont retreating from Sesanne had joined (Feb. 26th) Marshal Mortier at Ferte-sous-Jouarre. Buonaparte betook himself thither (March 1st.) General Bulow who occupied Laon had seized upon Fere, (February 26th). He found there magazines of artillery and stores valued at more than twenty millions. He met with General Winzingerode before Soissons, which he had re-entered, and which was defended by about one thousand four hundred Poles. The enemy did not dare to risk a coup-de-main. He commenced a negotiation, and was fortunate enough to persuade the commandant to surrender the town. That event, in these circumstances, was followed by the most decisive consequences.

Instructed by the severe lesson which he had received in the preceding month, Blucher had retreated to the right bank of the Marne at the approach of the troops which Napoleon had collected, and kept his army concentrated. He now directed his retreat on Soissons. He executed it with the greatest precision, always presenting an imposing front. The Marshals Marmont and Mortier, in the mean time, briskly pushed his rear-guard (March 3d) at Neuilly-St.-Front. A French corps detached on Rheims entered it (March 5th) and cut off the communication between the army of Silesia and that of Prince Schwartzemberg. In these circumstances Blucher was most fortunate in finding himself master of the passage of Soissons, and he took an advantageous position at Craone, between Soissons and Laon, commanding General Bulow to occupy

Laon, that he might secure his retreat, and his communication with Belgium.

The good fortune of Buonaparte reserved for him her last favours at Craone, and some days afterwards at Rheims. He forced the enemy at Craone in the most beautiful position, but where he could not develop his forces, which amounted to eighty thousand men. Blucher was compelled to retreat, but he did not lose one piece of cannon nor one prisoner. The artillery on each side kept up a most destructive fire, and the losses of each were dreadful, exceeding five or six thousand men. Marshals Ney and Victor fought with the rarest intrepidity. The latter was severely wounded, as were also Generals Grouchy and Laferriere.

The whole army of Blucher (March 8th) was concentrated before Laon, where he was resolved to await us, and to offer a decisive battle. The division of Bulow occupied, at the centre, the town and the adjoining eminence; those of Langeron, Sacken, and Winzingerode, formed the right; and those of Yorck and Kleist, the left.

Napoleon (March 9th) ordered an attack, of which his officers could not make him perceive or avow the extreme danger. The bulletin of this affair was very short. It informed us that it was discovered (it should have been added, *a little too late*) that the heights of Laon were impregnable, and that we took a position. Marshal Marmont was engaged on the left of the enemy. The contest was obstinate and bloody; but we were at length repulsed in disorder, with the loss of forty or fifty cannon. Our troops retired on Corbeny during the night by the light of the flames which consumed the village of Atys. We thence retreated upon the Aisne.

Count Saint-Priest had advanced with about sixteen thousand men from Chalons to Rheims, where (March 12th) he repulsed General Corbineau. Napoleon hastened thither on the morrow, and attacked him with superior forces. The fruit of this victory was twenty-two cannon and some thousand prisoners. General Saint-Priest was dangerously wounded. At the close of this affair he detached a small body of troops on Epernay to dislodge the enemy, who had held that position with five thousand men since the eleventh of February. That corps retreated to Vertus to rejoin Marshal Blucher, and blew up the bridges. They did not, however, complete their purpose, and forced some workmen to finish the destruction of it, but they had only half accomplished it, and fled on the approach of our sharp-shooters. Epernay received Napoleon with transport at the head of forty thousand men of his guards.

The events of the Marne had left at perfect liberty the Austro-Russian army which manœuvred on the Seine. The division of Wittgenstein had (March 16th) penetrated as far as Provins, which was covered by Marshals Macdonald and Oudinot. A brisk engagement of artillery ensued,

Having again possessed himself of Epernay and Chalons, which Marshal Ney had entered (March 16th), Napoleon once more determined to

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

na, PV

transport himself to the Aube, and endeavour to turn Prince Schwartzberg and the allied monarchs. He arrived at Arcis-sur-Aube on the 20th in the morning. The allies retreated to concentrate themselves. After having yielded Arcis-sur-Aube, not without a vigorous resistance, they engaged on the 21st in partial combats, which seemed to invite us to draw out all our forces against an enemy apparently inconsiderable. In these affairs, which were renewed on three successive days, the imperial guard, being exposed in the midst of immense masses of cavalry, suffered great loss. Napoleon had a horse wounded under him.

It was now that Napoleon committed his last and fatal error. He rapidly threw himself in the rear of the grand Austro-Russian army by Doulevant and Bar-sur-Aube, thus turning the enemy, in the hopes, as is supposed, of either cutting off some of the detached corps, or of alarming them into a hasty retreat. He expected, moreover, that he might thus put himself in communication with Marshal Augereau, and thus press upon Count Bubna, who had pushed some pickets as far as Chaumont. The allied Generals now executed their junction, and the two united armies of Blucher and Schwartzberg, by cutting off Napoleon from the route to Paris, placed him in a situation altogether desperate.

His continual counter-marches had exhausted his troops, who were compelled to manœuvre in a country in every sense of the word ruined, and who were reinforced only by some new levies dragged to the field by force or fear, and who often fled at the first shock. It afterwards appeared that in approaching Lorraine, he hoped to have found a last resource, which would again have rendered him master of an imposing force; but he resorted to this too late. Certain agents had been dispatched from Paris, who appeared to travel for their pleasure, or on account of their own private concerns. These persons carried, concealed in handles of their knives, precise instructions to the garrisons of the places on the Rhine to march into the country, and uniting together form a considerable army, with which Napoleon now expected to have formed a junction. These tardy measures completely failed. The bearers of these orders were not able to accomplish the object of their mission, and many of them were hung as spies, in endeavouring to penetrate into the places to which they were sent.

The reports from all quarters now indicated that affairs were approaching to a crisis. Bourdeaux was occupied by the English; the South of France demanded the recal of the Bourbons, and Marshal Augereau had abandoned Lyons to the Austrians.

In this state of things there remained between the grand allied army and Paris only the two divisions of Marshals Marmont and Mortier, consisting of twenty-five thousand men. When Napoleon (on the 17th March) had determined to advance from Epernay towards the Aube, he had left Marshal Marmont at Rheims with orders to defend it to the last extremity; but if he was compelled to evacuate it, to follow the movement of the grand army on Epernay. But the enemy having driven us from Rheims (March 19th), and at the same time having cut us off from the

road to Epernay, Marshals Marmont and Mortier supposed that they should more certainly and easily rejoin Napoleon by descending to Chateau-Thierry, to cross the Marne at that point, and return by the left bank of the river towards Vitry. They now pursued this route by Montmirail, Etoges, Vertus, and Soude. On the 26th they were in position at the source of the two brooks which form the river of Soude. Persuaded that they could meet with no army but that of Napoleon, they had neglected to occupy some heights, and on the morrow were attacked by the enemy with the greatest impetuosity.

Such were the circumstances that led to the fatal engagement of Fere-Champenoise, and which we should only have known from the bulletins of the enemy, and especially from the sad result of the battle, the capture of Paris. Our troops, in spite of their courage, carried away, if we may so express ourselves, by the immense forces which rushed upon them, were repulsed as far as Sesanne, abandoning all their baggage and artillery. The enemy computed our loss at one hundred cannons, six or seven thousand prisoners, and about five thousand killed or wounded. The two divisions of Generals Pactod and Amey, who being attacked as they were escorting a considerable convoy at Vertus were all taken or destroyed, are included in this calculation.

The battle of Fere-Champenoise proved in the event a great misfortune. If the army, which sustained it, had been conducted towards Paris, and had rallied the troops which yet remained around that city, and joined the national guard, it would have formed a very considerable corps; and animated by the presence of the Empress, the capital might have been more effectually defended. But the fate of Napoleon was decided. The troops, and especially the veterans, actuated by a sense of honour and a kind of despair, fought with intrepidity, while the generals seemed weary of consecrating their talents, and shedding their blood in the maintenance of a bad cause.

After the battle of Fere-Champenoise, the allies, who calculated that the division of Winzingerode would observe and arrest the movements of Napoleon, marched upon Paris in five columns. On the 27th of March we witnessed with terror the departure of the Empress and her son. The ministers soon followed. Joseph Buonaparte alone promised to remain; but his presence was manifested by no sensible sign, and his disappearance left no trace behind.

At length two hundred thousand men advanced to our gates, and at the sound of their arms we began to be convinced of our real situation.

The allies had passed the Marne on the 28th and 29th at Triport and at Meaux, after experiencing scarcely any resistance, except at Claye, where in the night of the 28th Marshal Mortier occupied the forest, and vigorously repulsed the attacks of General Yorck. The divisions of Wrede and Sacken remained at Meaux, and on the morning of the 30th every disposition was made for the *battle of Paris*.

Paris then contained a garrison consisting of a few thousand men, and thirty thousand of the national guards, but of whom only eight or ten

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

1a. PV

thousand were perfectly armed, and the rest fled immediately before the enemy. We could not reckon on more than twenty-six or twenty-eight thousand effective men. These occupied, on the right the heights of Belleville, Ménilmontant, and Butte-Saint-Chaumont, and extended as far as Vincennes. Their centre was at the canal of the Ourcq, with the hill of Montmartre on the rear, which, had it been properly fortified and sufficiently supplied with artillery, would have rendered that position exceedingly respectable. The left extended from Montmartre to Neuilly.

Between three and four in the morning, the beat of the drum aroused the citizens from their sleep, many of whom had gone to repose without expecting this fearful summons. The national guard, although exceedingly irritated at the departure of the Empress, and indignant at the cowardice with which the members of government had fled, and yet daring to recommend to the inhabitants to fight in defence of their palaces, quickly appeared at their respective posts. An immense number of citizens not yet armed, and a multitude of the lower classes, four fifths of whom had already served, presented themselves at the parades, or ran even to the barriers, every where demanding arms, but finding none. One body of them was detained on the square of Vendôme from five o'clock till nine, and then pikes only were offered them. Almost all retired, crying "Treason;" they might rather have cried shameful imbecility. Many issued forth without arms, hoping to find some on the field of battle. In fine, Paris, which the troops have since so bitterly reproached, shewed itself sufficiently disposed to make a good defence, but every thing was done in Paris as if its governors had determined that it should not be defended.

The fire of artillery commenced between five and six in the morning. The cannonade was without intermission, but was not violent, but the fire of the infantry soon commenced with great briskness. Our principal forces had been placed at the position of Belleville; there also was the chief attack and the most obstinate resistance. The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, at the extreme left of the allies, had been directed on Vincennes. General Rajewski commanded the attacks on Belleville. The guards and the reserve were placed on the great road of Bondy before the canal, where was part of our centre. Marshal Blucher was to advance by St. Denis on Montmartre, and observe our left, where were some brisk skirmishes between the riflemen.

Our Generals had demanded other service of the companies of the national guard, who were only pledged to defend the wall of Paris. They were ordered beyond the barriers, and placed in the second line to present to the enemy an appearance of columns much stronger than they really were. But the greater part of the national guard was left at the barricades to repulse the light troops, who would probably glide between the greater masses, and insult the suburbs.

It would be ridiculous vanity, and a breach of truth to maintain that all this military array uniformly displayed an heroic courage; that there were not many respectable citizens who now for the first time saw a

battle, and who very soon rushed back, scarcely daring to look behind them, or knowing in what way they had effected their escape: and that there were not many others, who preferred a necessary and decisive defeat to the fatal glory of defending a government the head of which was become so odiously tyrannical. Justice, however, compels us to say to those who will persist in accusing the Parisians (as if it had been expected of them to hinder an event, which neither Napoleon, nor his best Generals, nor the flower of the French army were able to retard), that they furnished a crowd of rifle-men at the principal point of attack, who did much execution on the enemy; and the national guard alone left five hundred men killed on the field of battle, to say nothing of a very considerable number of wounded.

The positions of Pantin, Belleville, Romainville, and Butte-Saint-Chaumont, were successfully taken on the same morning. Pantin had been carried at the point of the bayonet. General Rajewski, whose numerical superiority permitted him to dispatch against us an overwhelming force, turned the heights which we had endeavoured to defend, and compelled us to abandon them.

No advantage had been gained after a resistance so obstinate, although our artillery, principally served by the Poles, and by the pupils of the Polytechnic school, who had been exercised only a few weeks, and who shewed an enthusiastic courage, had covered the approaches to our positions with innumerable dead and wounded. The enemy was master of the heights towards noon, and had also taken from us forty-three cannon.

Some Cossacks penetrated on the side of Vincennes, and advanced as far as the suburb of Saint Antoine. They there took two pieces, which half a squadron of gens d'armes soon compelled them to abandon. Towards night a column filed off towards Charenton. Some troops, and the pupils of the Veterinary school, defended the bridge with resolution. One hundred and fifty young men were killed there. The superior force of the enemy did not permit them to preserve that position. On retreating we set fire to the mines which were prepared to blow up the bridge, but the communication between the matches and the well was unfortunately interrupted. The enemy passed the bridge and spread himself on the right bank of the Seine opposite the English gate, where he found no means to cross the river. A fire of musquetry was commenced against the national guards who patrolled on the opposite bank, but the news of the armistice soon arrested these operations.

The attack of the centre had been confided to Marshal Blucher, but his orders were not transmitted to him till very late. He put himself in motion about eleven o'clock. He commanded the division of Langeron to take or to blockade Saint Denis, to dislodge us from d'Aubervilliers, and to advance to Montmartre by Clichy. Notwithstanding the advantages of the grand army on the side of Pantin, we yet occupied in our centre the farm of Rouvroy in front of the canal. This position was defended by a battery of eighteen cannons. The enemy drove our

RS

m

1. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

1a. PV

infantry from Rouvroy, but the artillery maintained itself till the approach of the enemy's pieces, three hours afterwards.

We also opposed our artillery with success to an attack of the reserve of the grenadiers and the guards of the grand army, sustained by six battalions, and in the presence of Prince William of Prussia. But the corps of Yorck and Kleist arriving and taking part in the affair, enfiladed our batteries, and compelled us to concentrate ourselves at Vilette, where we attempted a charge of cavalry, sustained by some artillery and infantry. The cavalry of the allies, which had been drawn up at Rouvroy now advanced upon us, and penetrated into Vilette. Four battalions of the reserve of Woronsoff entered at the same time with bayonets fixed. We were put to flight and lost our artillery. Our cavalry was, on the whole, little employed in this affair.

The enemy had now no other obstacle but the barriers. They rapidly advanced towards them, when some heralds sent by the municipal body announced to their advanced posts that the city demanded to capitulate. The generosity of the sovereigns, who had now approached the barriers in person, awaited only this signal to arrest the effusion of blood, and to permit outraged humanity to respire. A suspension of arms was granted to arrange the articles of capitulation.

In the mean time the corps of Yorck and Kleist had been directed against La Chapelle, which they carried before it was possible to inform them of the armistice. Langeron, who attacked Montmartre at a more distant point, did not hear of the armistice till his infantry, after having been often driven back, had at length carried the heights at the point of the bayonet. He then repulsed some companies of the line, supported by the national guards, and took their cannon.

Two or three cannon shot alone were fired on the side of Neuilly.

A capitulation now put an end to all hostilities, and we may say that the campaign of 1814 was terminated.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER, &c.

Containing a Narrative of the recent most wonderful Revolution in France,—its Plot, Progress, and Conclusion.

Why was I raised the Meteor of the World,
Hung in the Skies, and blazing as I travelled
Till all my fires were spent, and then hurled downward
To be trod out by Cæsar!

DRYDEN.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

AS I know you will feel the most lively interest in the most wonderful event which has occurred since the conclusion of peace, and which has astounded a nation that was beginning to promise itself a lasting repose, I hasten to send you what you will not procure from any other

quarter. I have no fear but that your French letters will reach you, as it is part of the generous policy of this government to have the most implicit confidence in England and Englishmen. Lord Oxford injured us for a time, but confidence has been long perfectly restored, and the king, knowing his best friends, confides in us and protects us. And let me add (with the most profound respect), that his Majesty acts most prudently in so doing; for with the exception of those immediately around his person, there are more confirmed traitors than faithful subjects in his good city of Paris. I am really most sorry to say, that his majesty is infinitely too amiable for this most corrupted and degraded nation, and that they need the hand of a tyrant, and the harsh and inflexible sway of a military master, rather than the paternal government of a lawful king. These are my sentiments, and you will soon learn their foundation. I shall now proceed to what I am about to relate, premising only, that if I speak freely, I speak with the most respectful attachment to the person of the king; and if this letter should appear too plain-speaking, I request that no one shall too hastily condemn me, till he shall have awaited what is now in progress.

You have learned by the public papers that Buonaparte has landed in France; but you will not have learned what are the projects of this ambitious man,—and what are now understood to be the motives, the plans, and the progress of his conspiracy; how he has been able to commence it—and to conduct it so far; how he managed his correspondence; how he contrived his escape;—who are those opposed to him, and what are the characters of those who are hourly expected to declare in his favour. I shall briefly relate what has reached me on these heads. You will be compelled to allow that he is a most extraordinary man; and what is more immediately our own concern, and which ought to be instantly investigated, that most *extraordinary* faults have been committed somewhere; and are in fact the cause of all that has happened, and of all that must be expected to happen. Why did we send a crooked, cunning, compromising politician, to the German Congress, instead of some one of those able, direct, and single-minded negotiators which we still possess? Lord Castlereagh was perhaps in his place at Chatillon, where it was the business to overreach,—and to effect one thing, while he professed to the emperor of Austria another. He was here a worthy associate of Metternich; and a Witch never bent a charmed pin, nor tied a Gordian knot, more crooked or entangled, than nature made the minds of those two *Cunning Men*. But in the congress, where we wanted the solid wisdom of a Temple or De Wit, what did we mean by sending this man of barter and compromise,—of mutual expediences,—and existing circumstances,—this man, who partitioned Saxony to add a few acres to Hanover, and made the peace of Europe as he made the Irish Union. My word for it, you will shortly repent it sorely.

But whilst a very considerable portion of what has occurred must be imputed to faults committed by ourselves, it must be allowed that much of it belongs to the peculiar ambition of Buonaparte; to that rooted love

of turbulence and mischief, and to that inflexible and unsubdued mind, which appears only to have gained strength from its misfortunes. It would seem as if the providence of Heaven had repeated in this man the example of the ancient Nebuchadnezzar; and that after having received a most awful lesson of humility, and having been taught that he did not owe his greatness to himself, he is now about to experience some return of his former splendour. You may depend upon the authority of what I am about to relate, for it is now universally known and acknowledged in Paris.

Buonaparte was scarcely established in his new abode at Elba before he conceived the plan which he has now executed; and with that long reach of purpose and views which he is known to possess began to prepare for its remote execution. The unsuspecting generosity of the allied powers, and particularly of the emperor Alexander, unfortunately supplied him with the means. He was allowed to carry with him his treasure; and a large annual income was stipulated for him upon the civil list of France. He received, moreover, the island of Elba in sovereignty, and thus was enabled to raise very large imposts from its rich mines. He was thus possessed of one of the ready means of concerting and forwarding his plans of ambition. He had wealth enough to raise and to pay an army; such an army at least as might be a sufficient frame-work to receive those two hundred thousand troublesome spirits which peace would restore to France,—soldiers of his own creation,—the instruments and sharers of his crimes. If it was every thing to Archimedes to have whereupon he might plant his foot, it was every thing to this restless and ambitious man to give him this efficient rallying post, under the cover of which he might raise his standard, and await the effect of his invitations.

And if the allied powers committed an error in thus leaving Buonaparte one of the most effectual of his instruments of mischief, they confirmed its fatal efficacy by a second,—that of leaving him a free communication with his friends and partisans in an uninterrupted intercourse with Elba. In rendering him sovereign of Elba, they allowed him to receive whom he pleased, and rendered their own vigilance thoroughly nugatory. He was thus enabled to maintain, and did maintain, a constant oral correspondence with his partisans in France and Italy, and each thus encouraged and assisted the restless and turbulent mind of the other. This correspondence was conducted, not by letters, but orally, through some common friend, whom all could trust; and the police was eluded because there were no visible documents.

A third error was the most insufficient manner in which this known and able intriguer was watched and guarded. Though sovereign of his island, and having a garrison which rendered him an absolute master of the life of any one who might oppose or offend him, this imperial exile, educated in the incomparable school of the revolution to plans and plots, and taught by the habits of war to dare and to do, is guarded by four eating-and-drinking commissioners,—by four—soldiers I suppose I must

call them, from courtesy to their commissions,—whom a more judicious charity would have sent to doze away their lives in a hospital of invalids. But Sir Neale Campbell is a young man:—he is indeed so, and well has he exhibited the active vigilance of youth. But in truth colonel Campbell, as sufficient a man, perhaps, as any officer of his experience, must not incur the blame of being wanting in his duty, because he is not the equal of the first man of his age; those only are to blame, who knowing what this man is, and aware of the mischief of his escape, were content to guard him as they would have guarded an irregular subaltern,—putting him under an honourable arrest, and formally planting a sentinel before him.

Buonaparte, than whom no man is more quicksighted in advantages, was scarcely recovered from the stunning fall which he received from fortune, than he saw that his state was not without hope and remedy; that the gilded pinnacle of height and greatness was still in his sight, though indeed infinitely above his present reach; and that though bruised, and confined from any present attempt, still that his prison was the horizon, and that his wing was unbroken. In his vast treasure,—vast to an individual of merely private wants, he possessed the means of purchasing, rewarding, and daily feeding and paying for service; in his guard and garrison,—in his followers, and in his islanders, he possessed that seminal principle which time and the ripening sun of fortune might develope into an army; and the three commissioners, planted as sentinels over him, had the mouths and bellies of Cerberus without his eyes and ears,—three well-fed, well-fatted, and therefore well contented *scavoir-vivres*, who, in *chansons à boire*, water-parties, and daily and nightly revels, enjoyed themselves as if in the country quarters of a subscription hunt, and totally forgot that there were any monarchs in the world but themselves. The fable of Ulysses and his companions in the island of Circe was here repeated but with this difference,—that Circe never possessed such sleek porkers, and that the imperial Ulysses walked over the prostrate styne without a desire of awakening them into humanity and consciousness.

Such, therefore, were the resistless temptations, with which the imprudence of the allies, and the returning smiles of fortune, wooed the deposed emperor to another attempt; and is it a subject of reasonable astonishment, that when such were the facilities, and such was the prize, he should have resolved upon the contest? There is reason to believe, therefore, that he meditated this enterprise almost within the first weeks of his arrival at Elba; and he accordingly began a systematic plan, as curious as it has been effectual.

Three things were mainly necessary to his success;—the first, to deceive the sentinels whom the imbecile jealousy of the allied powers had imposed over him;—the second, to augment his treasure and to discipline and increase his small personal force;—and the third, to maintain an undiscovered intercourse and communication with his active friends and partisans in France and Italy.

RS

m

AVSA

Singh,

(Retd)

1a. PV

He continued to promote all these preparative means with the same ability. In order to deceive the eyes of those by whom he imagined himself to be watched, he seemed occupied only in the ordinary pursuits of an active mind, now at leisure and in repose. He rose, according to his former habits, very early, and then read or wrote intently; his books were general literature, chiefly history; and the subject of his writings was his own campaigns. Every thing was seemingly most carelessly, but actually most studiously, open to the eyes of all; his mode of life was known and discussed by every one in the island, and the daily papers of Europe admired this graceful unbending of a mighty mind. After a breakfast, in which he seemed to descend without any force into the simple habits of private life, he proceeded to review his miniature army; and though he employed an evident care and attention in their exercise and discipline, it was imputed very naturally to a taste remaining from former habits. It is natural that he should be delighted with the shadow who had formerly wielded the mighty reality. He was merely beholding that in a drama, which he had so recently acted upon the ample theatre of the world. Upon the termination of this review, he took his morning's ride, accompanied by Bertrand, Drouet, and others of his suite. In the course of this progress he gave audience to all whom he met; and with his usual dexterity, where his purposes required it, satisfied and conciliated all. He examined the lands and mines of his island: he applied to them the attention which a private gentleman would give to his estate. He procured larger sums than the island was supposed to contain; so little is the real wealth of these mines known beyond the island. He returned to dinner, where he met every one with the open countenance, unclouded brow, and familiar question and answer, of a mind perfectly at ease. He was unquestionably not an ordinary character in his private life, and wanted only virtue to render him great and amiable. Without forgetting his dignity, but maintaining it without offence, he had the art of becoming at his own table the private gentlemen amongst gentlemen; and as courtesy precluded every one from introducing any thing of personal interests, the conversation was as free, and seemly as unguarded, as in a private mess-room. It was by this course of life that he effectually deceived his sentinels into the most unsuspecting confidence; and if the judgment of their respective courts had been formed only by their reports, Europe would have believed that the magnanimity of the emperor Charles the fifth, and of the Roman emperor whom he imitated, were here outrivalled; that the emperor Napoleon had descended with grace and simplicity from a lost empire into private life, and like an eminent actor, equal in all his parts, had exhibited the same masterly mind by performing to truth and nature the private condition.

When he was visited, as he frequently was, by eminent strangers, and where there was no personal or political reason for their exclusion, or for any restriction in admitting them, he exhibited the same familiar character; and seemed ambitious only of the fame and report, that he proved himself above his fortune by his tranquil submission to it. To phi-

losophers and men of science he talked of the Institute, the Royal Society, and the new chemistry and Galvanism of the day,—to English gentlemen of their improved agriculture, and their happy laws,—and to military men of writing the historical memoirs of his own campaigns. He seemed alike so sincere in every thing, that all travellers returned with the same report, and I believe Lord Sheffield and Sir Joseph Banks were about to send him some Leicestershire rams to cross his Elbese sheep.

He managed his correspondence with Paris and Naples with the same dexterity and artifice. One of the mediums of his intercourse with Paris is suspected to have been the celebrated actor, Talma. This man is the common favourite of the late emperor and of the leading men at Paris. He was therefore a most suitable instrument for their confidential intercourse and agency. At a very critical period, he requested, and procured permission to visit his former master, and to arrange for him the dramatic representations in the court of Elba. Under this pretext he visited Napoleon, and it is more than suspected, if we judge from the events, that he returned to Paris to execute what was committed to him. Buonaparte, instructed as I have said in the school of the revolution, the elevée of Sieyes in cunning and of Mirabeau in the profligate disregard of every moral tie, is in the habit of employing instruments of this character, whose talents he himself knows and has proved, and whose condition and habits place them below suspicion.

He employed similar artifices to procure what now alone was wanting,—the means of the conveyance of himself and his forces to any point to which fortune might call him. Under the pretext of fearing a sudden attack from the Algerine, or Barbary Corsairs, he solicited an English frigate, or that he might be allowed to purchase one, and to keep it in pay. He had no apprehension that the English frigate would be granted to him, but he made his application to a man nearly as cunning as himself. To his momentary confusion the frigate was granted, and he thus procured an additional watch upon himself where he had only solicited a guard from the Corsairs. But the very application afforded him an excuse for the purchase of some small vessels; and as he opened the ports to a free trade, and the ships entered under his guns, he saw that he had likewise accomplished this part of his purpose, and that ships would not be wanting to him when his occasions might require.

With Italy, and particularly Naples, his intercourse was unrestricted; and by means of his sisters he carried on a correspondence, which no one could detect. The result of this will too soon be seen. Murat might not improbably hesitate whilst his own interests were uncertain and undecided; but as it is now understood that his demands have been refused by the congress, and that there will be a league against him to compel his obedience, he has in fact a community of interest as he has long been known to possess a community of feeling.

Thus, therefore, had this imperial exile completed all his preparations, and was waiting impatiently for the cast of fortune, which should throw him the occasion to employ them. He knew that he should find this

RS

m

AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

ia, PV

required opportunity in the conduct of the congress; and the most shameless cupidity, exhibited nearly by all the powers, accomplished his expectations and wishes.

As the sovereigns of Europe, in referring the general settlement of the European commonwealth to the congress of Vienna, had expressly disavowed all selfish purposes, and given a pledge and promise to the face of all nations that they desired nothing but the restoration of the ancient order of things in 1792, and therein the security for the performance of the general peace, all nations had looked up to them with the warmest and most confident hopes, and had anticipated any thing but that shameless cupidity, and that narrow and selfish prosecution of their own peculiar interests, which has so unhappily characterized their proceedings. Their decisions, therefore, were no sooner known, than almost every voice was against them. Poland, so often plundered and dismembered, is now indeed re-united; but for what purpose? Truly, that this undivided spoil may satisfy Russia. And as Prussia has gratified Russia by her acquiescence in these views, Saxony, the most ancient state in Germany, and of which Englishmen may justly say, "*Gentis cunabula nostræ*," is in turn to be conceded to the most cold-blooded prince of the continent,—to him to whom the public good of Europe so long appealed in vain, and who regained only by chance what he lost by the most imbecile timidity. The bravest and most manly people of Germany are to be sacrificed to this Ferdinand of the north; and a state, happy in a long line of paternal princes, and carrying back its recognised independence and sovereign name to the Gothic ages, is to be merged in a kingdom comparatively of only yesterday, in which the king is more absolute than the laws, or the laws are merely the military orders of the day. Prussia is still what Frederick left her with respect to the military absoluteness of the government, and still what Frederick left her with respect to morals and religion; a political morality; and a philosophical faith. Invention could not have suggested a more hateful union to the simple probity and zealous but many religion of the Saxons. It is most abominable; it stinks to heaven, and cannot succeed. I have always most cordially hated this state and its sovereigns from Frederick to the present man; and my sentiments, I am persuaded, are those of every Englishman who has visited it, and of every Saxon who knows it. It was from the tomb of Frederick, and not of the French revolution (horrible as the latter was), that arose Mr. Burke's grand figure of blood and atheism, which blasting the wholesome face of day, and treading every thing great, holy, and true, under its feet, threw the moral world from its centre, and let it loose to ruin and disorder in the field of metaphysic space. And is it upon this atheistical structure that the hopes of Europe are to rest? Is Prussia to be the future guardian of that continent and begin by being its shameless spoiler?

Nor was the conduct of congress wiser with respect to Italy. Italy, according to her ancient constitution, was composed of small sovereign states of free republics; many of the territories of which were not larger

than some private estates, and were administered, cultivated, and dressed, with the careful culture of so many gardens. The people were happy in the paternal care of their princes, and consoled themselves for their present insignificance, perhaps somewhat childishly, but certainly very innocently, in their ancient renown. Some of them, however, remembered their days of power, state, and glory; and all of them, if not theoretically free by a wise system of laws, were rendered at least practically so by a mild system of manners. How bitter, therefore, was the disappointment of these states when, instead of participating in the general restoration of the ancient order of Europe, they found themselves as so many make-weights of compromise and exchange, and tied together as it were in a faggot, in order to render them worth the acceptance of one of the sovereign powers.

Nor was this congress more prudent than generous, or more faithful to one of themselves than to those whom weakness subjected to their will and spoil. If any thing was distinctly understood in the time of the coalition of the kings of Europe against the imperial despot of the continent,—if any thing was honourably and unequivocally stipulated, it was that Murat, in return for his co-operation in Italy, should retain his crown of Naples. This was expressly agreed by treaty on the part of Austria,—and the national faith of England confirmed it. Yet, in the teeth of this stipulation, Murat is to be effectually deposed; or reduced to that degree of power, or rather of weakness, that a few regiments of horse might at any time render themselves masters of his person. Grant that he has been a sanguinary man; grant that his private character gives him no claim to any peculiar consideration, yet you must allow him to be a most vigorous prince, and a most able administrator; and you must acknowledge, that the evil of the personal exaltation of a bad man will be more than out-weighed by the value of having an efficient sovereign upon the throne of Naples. The balance of Europe will not be long safe unless that of Italy is maintained; and Italy will be at the foot of Austria unless Naples become an efficient power. Add to this, that you made these terms, and this treaty with him, when you knew him as well as you now know him; and that having treated with him with your eyes open, and having reaped the advantages of that treaty in the performance of the conditions upon his part, you must not now retract, and violate a concluded treaty.

The resolutions of the congress being now publicly known upon these several important points, and so many nations being so justly dissatisfied, Napoleon saw that the time was immediately at hand for his long projected attempt. The interests of his personal safety equally impelled him to an instant resolution, for he obtained intelligence from those to whom every thing was known, and who served him well even in his adversity, that the king of France had implored the powerful interposition of England with the congress, that he should be removed from Elba; and if not actually confined in a close prison, that he should be at least secluded in some military post (Malta we believe was proposed) from

RS

n

AVSA

Singh.

(Reid)

ia. PV

all possible communication with France. It was at this point of time that his sister made him a personal visit, and that the community of interest and therefore of feelings, of Murat and himself, are supposed to have led to a direct league and alliance. The time therefore was now ripe; and the former favourite of fortune was too well instructed in the value of the golden moment of inviting opportunity to decline it.

Every thing, therefore, being now ripe for the execution of what certainly had been long meditated, Buonaparte, on the morning of the 26th of February, reviewed his troops in Elba, and appointed them, upon their dismissal, to assemble again upon the same parade in the evening. The troops were accordingly paraded at about eight o'clock the same day; Buonaparte suddenly appeared amongst them, and drawing them in a hollow square, himself in the centre, addressed them upon his views and purpose. He represented to them, in that military and popular eloquence by which he is so peculiarly characterized, and to which he owed so much of his former influence over the minds of his followers, "That fortune now afforded the opportunity, on which they might prove themselves worthy of that estimation in which he had always held them. That it had been the consolation and delight of his retirement to form them to the discipline, the military mind, and the noble daring of soldiers, and that the time was now at hand in which they were to prove that his labours had not been lost. France, Belgium, and Italy invited him back to the imperial crown; he had only to effect his landing, and to display his imperial standard, and the whole military of France, and the greater part of the marshals who owed to him their dignity and reputation, would obey the summons, and again rally round their king and emperor. That he had been forced from France, and from the imperial crown, not by the French themselves, but by an overwhelming foreign force, which the most untoward circumstances had formed into a coalition, and to which coalition the calamities from which France had not then recovered had given a temporary success; that that coalition had since fallen to pieces, and had fallen so as never to re-unite again under the divisions, the jealousies, the selfish dealings, and the narrow and personal views of its members. That Austria, once deceived, would be a dupe no more; that the king of Naples had found that the surest faith was in his own family, and that the crown prince of Sweden, now instructed in the gratitude of princes, had learned by experience what were his true interests, and where he must look for support and safety. That France had already learned what she had lost by the exchange of one whose whole life and service were employed in maintaining her glory, and who had no interests but such as were common with her greatness, for one who could only support himself on his throne by giving up her provinces and cities, and had already yielded up her last barrier as the payment for his temporary exaltation. That France, now sensible of her just interest, invited him with a general and unanimous mind to return to his country, there was the same burst of discontent with the present state of things all over Europe, which now understood how its best inte-

rests were sacrificed by the shameless ambition and all-devouring rapacity of the congress of Vienna; that Italy was deceived, Germany sacrificed, Poland enslaved, Saxony extinguished; and Russia, Prussia, and England, the dividers of the spoil. There was thus an unanimous burst of indignation throughout every kingdom and people of Europe, and thus whilst his success in France was certain, and would be immediate, so was there likewise no possible base for any future general coalition; or if such a coalition should be possible, neither against France nor himself could it again succeed. France had now recovered the three hundred thousand whom the cruelty of the season had rendered prisoners to Russia; all these men were now disbanded, and wandering over the surface of France, under the persecution of the Bourbon government, who careless of the glory of the French name, and sensible only to the narrow interests of their personal safety, saw nothing in these noble veterans but their well-tryed and well-known fidelity towards himself; and endeavoured to stifle this affectionate attachment by sending them to beggary and rags. Will not these men, think you, return to the general who remembers them as warmly as he is remembered by them; who see in him, as he sees in you, his comrades, his fellows in arms, those whom he has daily and hourly taught, led, and commanded. Fellow soldiers, comrades in glory and in arms, for such you are about to become, judge of them as you would judge of yourselves; and answer me from your own feelings, whether these my own soldiers will pass over to my enemy and theirs, or whether again seeing my standard shining in sun, and my imperial eagle again elevated in its own skies, they will reseek their standard, their eagle, and their general, and again conduct them to the throne which belongs to them. What are the Bourbons to them or us? Who is it in France, still in the vigour of his life, who remembers them, or knows anything of them, but their name,—their mad extravagancies, and their contemptible debaucheries. In the course of three hundred years did they add an acre to the French territory, or an unit to the lasting glory of the French name. Are these kings for the French? No, comrades,—the age and the people demand another kind of leaders. What say you,—soldiers, are you prepared to follow me, and to partake my fortune, my glory, and if there be any, my perils and labour?"

This address was answered only by acclamation; and the imperial chief, a man who wants only some moderate portion of virtue to remind us of the heroes of Greece and Rome, at once put himself at their head, and conducted them to the place of embarkation. The whole expedition, amounting at least to fifteen hundred troops, were on ship-board, and without discovery, before nine o'clock of the same evening; and as the wind and tide, being a dead calm and the tide to sea, were exactly to their necessities and wishes, they immediately sailed.

Thus did this most ambitious and able chieftain again commit himself to an enterprise of which the two opposed conditions are the recovery of his imperial greatness, or a felonious death. Thus did he again commit him-

RS

n

AVSA

Singh,

(Retd)

a, PV:

self and his destiny to an element which had once before borne him from the state of a fugitive to a throne. Who will yet say what is in the will of Heaven. Yet is our destiny too frequently what our own folly and imprudence make it. We make the necessity and then deify it.

While this new Jason is on his voyage let us briefly look to the state of things upon which he was about to enter—the state of parties, and the names and characters of those, upon whose inclinations and conduct the final issue depended.

There are, in the moment in which I am writing, three strong and manifest parties in the people of Paris and France.—The first of which is, that of those in favour of the king and the constitution as now supposed to be settled;—the second, that of the friends of the dynasty of Buonaparte;—and the third, and the weakest of all, the ancient court and nobility. Talleyrand, and the other framers of the constitution, are naturally the head of the first party; and as the present king of the French has an established character for probity and good faith, and as he moreover considers himself as having given his faith for the observation of the constitution, his majesty, together with the duke d'Angouleme, the heir of the monarchy, are both regarded as having declared in favour of the constitution. A good proportion of the people are likewise very decidedly in its favour, because they regard it as a security against any change, and because, having heard so much of the English constitution, but being totally ignorant of what it really is, they consider the French constitution as formed from it. This, in fact, is the main strength of this party: The second, and only not the strongest party because not in the possession of the power of government, is that of the friends of Maria Louisa and Buonaparte. This party is very numerous, and comprehends, as I am led to understand, nearly the whole of the military, and a very large proportion of the landed proprietors. The views of the military lead them to any thing which promises a turbulent and eventful reign,—to any thing, in short, except that peace and general prosperity which the administration of the wise Louis seems to promise. They desire war because it is the field in which they have been accustomed to reap.—They hate the present monarchy because its interests and their own are at direct variance. The third and last party is more respectable for the dignity and virtue,—we regret that we cannot say prudence and policy of its members, than for their strength or number. The watchword of this party is a return to the former state of things under the monarchy *in toto*. They consider the constitution as an imposition upon the king, and so much detracted from the plenary radiance of the French crown, and the glory of the ancient lilies. The revolution, however, has so wholly changed the French character, that these emigrants do not now speak the language or the wishes of the people. They are more noble than prudent.

The characters of the leading men were unhappily as favourable to his views as was the state of parties. The first in the trust and confidence of the king was Marshal Macdonald. This officer owes so much

to Buonaparte that his feelings might reasonably be distrusted, if gratitude made any part of the French character. But Macdonald is understood to be a perfect courtier,—a worldly man, who remembers that he is actually Duke of Tarentum, and has much to lose in rank and property on the one hand, and absolutely nothing to gain upon the other. He is not in great favour with the army, as he has lately taken part against its pretensions in the upper chamber of peers, and thereby supported the court in a time of great need. The king, therefore, looks to him with confidence, but his unpopularity with the army renders it difficult to give him a force which can be trusted; as on the one side there will be a dislike to him personally, and on the other a leaning towards Napoleon. The court fears, and perhaps too justly, that it will be very critical between the duke of Tarentum and the emperor Napoleon. Their present system is, therefore, what I have said,—namely, that of keeping the soldiers within the walled towns where they may be better controuled by their officers, and in the mean time assembling a sufficient force of national guards and gens d'armes whom Macdonald and themselves may trust. Massena, Prince of Essling, is justly regarded with a most jealous and suspicious eye, and it is the opinion of every one, that the court has no hold upon his faith but the large stake which he has to risque. He is Prince of Essling, Marshal of France, Governor of Toulon, and one of the richest men in France; he has accumulated much by the most shameless spoil both of friends and enemies, and is universally regarded as the warm friend of Murat and Napoleon. So much, at least is certain, that he has not exhibited any thing but a cold and reluctant obedience to the present government, and that they have only borne with him lest they should excite the jealousy of the military. He gave in his adhesion the last of all the French marshals, and his letter to Louis XVIIIth was haughty and almost insolent. His influence with the soldiers is great, because he is considered by them a good officer and faithful to the interests of the army. While so many of the other generals have endeavoured to rival each other in the eager race of servitude to their Bourbon-master, Massena has remained fixed at Toulon, affording only a surly obedience to the ordinances of the court. To say all in a word, Massena is regarded as a most decided adversary to the present establishment, and as only waiting for a promising state of affairs to declare for his former master. He is suspected of having sent against Buonaparte an officer whom he knows to be attached to him. The next in the confidence of the court is Marmont; but a general opinion, though I really believe a false one, of this marshal's treachery to Napoleon in the last campaign (in the battle of Montmartre and in the defence of Paris) is so deeply routed in all classes, that his name and former influence are totally useless to the court. He is constantly hooted in public, and whether it be his misfortune or his merits, is in the most thorough contempt both with people and soldiers. Marshal Soult, the Duke of Dalmatia, is at present in much favour with the Bourbons and their party, and my real opinion is that their confidence is here rightly placed, as

RS

n

AVSA

Singh,

Rendi

la, PV

Soult is a man of honour ; one of those characters, who having risen from the ranks, and having forced himself up, though gradually, through all subaltern ranks to his present eminent rank, carries with him the habits and notions of military discipline and obedience. He obeyed Buonaparte with the most honourable fidelity, till Napoleon himself deposited his imperial crown, and thereby, in conscience and honour, released the army and the people from their oaths, and left them at liberty to make new obligations. He issued the proclamation against the Bourbons when their party was beginning to manifest itself in great strength ; and he fought the battle of Toulouse, and commanded the obstinate defence of Bayonne, after the allies were masters of Paris, and the fortune of Buonaparte was on the ground and in irrecoverable ruin. He submitted only when his master himself gave up the cause ; and he then only took the oaths, and entered into the service, of the new government of the Bourbons. His former fidelity is, therefore, a pledge for his present good faith. The same point of honour, and of military discipline, now requires his constancy to the Bourbons ; and as he has afforded such undeniable proofs of the power of these obligations over him, I truly think that he is to be safely trusted ; more so, indeed, than any eminent revolutionary character now in France. This is my opinion, but I know there are those who differ from me,—I believe Lord Fitzroy for one. As to his military character it is well known. He is a rigid disciplinarian, but without any teasing or useless minuteness,—severe to himself in the discharge of his duties, and therefore equally absolute and unconceding to others. He is simple in his habits,—stern and severe in his demeanor, but one whose faults are so upheld by his military situation, that the soldiers respect him whilst they fear him, and obey him whilst they murmur. He is considered as resembling Buonaparte in his furious and precipitate activity ; but he is certainly not equal to him in general warfare.

To return, however, to the imperial adventurer.—His expedition, consisting of four armed vessels, arrived in safety at its destined port, though it was discovered by some vessels as it passed. The nearest coast to the island of Elba is that of Provence, and the nearest part of Provence the department of the Var, of which Toulon, the strongest maritime town in France, is the capital, and Draguignan, Frejus, and Antibes, the principal towns on the line of the shore. Massena commanded at Toulon. The road thence to Paris was at once the most friendly to him and the most exposed in the French kingdom. And if such was the character of the ground in front, the barrier mountains of the maritime Alps, the vicinity of the military road into Italy, and the consequent facility of communication with the malcontents in the north, were equally favourable features of the country in the rear, and rendered a temporary retreat, if required, as easy as an advance. These circumstances had induced the choice of the bay of St. Juan,—a small anchorage between Antibes and Frejus, as the point of landing, and the goal from whence the enterprise was to be commenced. Here, therefore, the troops were

disembarked on the first of March, and immediately advanced to Cannes, of which they took possession. Cannes is a considerable and a walled town about the magnitude and population of Staines or Chertsey in Surrey; but stronger as being walled, and a military station. Lieutenant-General Eblé is the commander upon this station, and found it necessary to retreat as Buonaparte advanced. There is too much reason to believe that the inhabitants, about two thousand in number, declared for him, as he met with no opposition whatever.

I shall now continue his progress in the way of a journal. This day, March 2d, Buonaparte continued his advance to Grasse, 12 English miles, and thence to Castellanne 15. Both of these are very considerable towns; in fact he had by this time passed through a population of 20,000 men, and hitherto met no opposition. There was an evident effort on the part of the officers to keep the soldiers within the walled towns, under the apprehension that they would avail themselves of their liberty to desert to the imperial eagle and standard.

The present line of his route was the high road from Cannes (through Digne) to Grenoble and Lyons. The detail of this route is as follows: From Cannes to Grasse 12 English miles,—thence to Castellanne 15,—thence to Digne 12,—thence to Sisteron 12,—thence to Gap 15,—thence to Grenoble 50,—and thence to Lyons 37. Total from the place of landing (about three English miles from Cannes) to Lyons, 157 English miles.

In this space of country the population is not less than 100,000, and the military garrisons, collected and assembled, at least 35,000. Draguignan, Embrun, Digne, and Gap, are all garrison towns, and the barrier line against the roads descending from the maritime Alps.

March 3d.—Continued their march to Castellanne, 15 English miles. Still unopposed, not a shot fired, nor according to all credible accounts, a troop or company opposed to him. In his proclamations he asserted the rights of the king of Rome, and professed to have for the direct objects of his march, Liberty, Victory, and Peace.

Amongst other wrongs of which he complains is the alledged perfidy of the court of the Bourbons to himself personally, and his family. By the third and sixth articles of the treaty of Paris concluded between him and the allies (April 11th 1814) it was stipulated and agreed that he should receive in full propriety an annual revenue of eighty-three thousand English pounds, and the further sum of one hundred thousand pounds, to be charged on the Great Book of France, in return for his tranquil cession of the crowns of France and Italy. But these sums were now not only withheld, but absolutely refused to him, upon the grounds, certainly evasive, that the king had neither signed nor ratified the treaty; though the king, as the effect of it, had quietly succeeded to the throne of France. Napoleon constantly speaks of this with great indignation, and alledged it as one of the heaviest of his injuries.

This is to be attributed, however, personally to Talleyrand, and it must be acknowledged that it would have been more honourable and

high-minded in the French government either to have made the stipulated payments, or to have assigned a better reason for the refusal.

It was stipulated, moreover, by the same treaty, that himself and wife should retain the titles of Emperor and Empress during their lives. Yet were these titles not only withheld, but even their names and persons were treated with contemptuous and insulting designations by the French journals expressly under the censure and supervision of the government.

Nor was his life or personal liberty in safety. He had the same right to the undisturbed sovereignty and habitation in Elba as Louis XVIII himself had to the crown of France; he had surrendered the one, and received the other, by treaty. Yet had Talleyrand demanded his removal from Elba; and the congress of Vienna had assented to the demand; and in the direct violation of their treaty, and upon the ground of a constructive expediency which would render nugatory all treaties, he was to be dispossessed of Elba, and sent to Malta or Scotland.

March 4th.—Bonaparte continued his march to Digne, and found the same unopposed admission.

March 5th.—To Sisteron.—General Rostolant assembled the forces of the department against him at this point, but it appears without effect, as he continued his march. He seems to have made a double march this day, as on the following he was advanced towards Grenoble.

March 6th to Gap, and La Mure.

March 7th.—To Vizille. This town is only 8 English miles from Grenoble, and as he was at Vizille on the morning of that day, it was known amongst the soldiery at Grenoble that we would reach that town the same evening. Every one, therefore, people and soldiery, were alike in expectation of beholding this extraordinary man; the ramparts were lined with the garrison and people; the officers exhorted the soldiery to remember their oaths to Louis the Eighteenth; and the soldiers, so long only under discipline as the officers and not the Emperor was present, maintained a deep silence, interrupted only by inquiries whether any of them could yet discern the standards which they knew to be advancing? On a sudden, at half past eight at night, the Polish Lancers made their appearance at the gate of the town fronting the road from La Vizille; the officers had succeeded in procuring this gate to be shut and guarded; but a general acclamation of the soldiers now saluted the Emperor with *Vive l'Empereur!* It was as dangerous as it would have been useless for the officers to have resisted longer; the gate was accordingly opened, and the advanced guard entered. The people and soldiers now appeared in ranks along the streets with lighted flambeaux; the Emperor entered, the garrison received and saluted him, and the town and all the people and the troops were his own.

March 8th.—This day he advanced from Grenoble towards Lyons, and at Bourgoing, a town upon this road, issued a Proclamation, in which he asserted that all the articles of the Treaty of Fontainebleau had been violated; that the Bourbons were intriguing with the Congress to

remove him from Elba, and that his wife and son were to be deprived of the states which had been given to them by treaty. This Proclamation is written in that tone and manner which distinguishes all the speeches, bulletins, and orders of the day of this extraordinary man, and justifies very forcibly the regret of the French King, that his talents are not supported by equal virtues. If this man, indeed, carried the same vigour of faculty and application into a career of virtue and true honour, I should now be relating the progress of a hero, instead of that of a daring adventurer.

It was now understood, that Murat, king of Naples, had declared in his favour, and was operating from the Ecclesiastical State towards Florence and Milan and the North of Italy. It was one of the most magnificent labours of Napoleon, during the period of his reign in France, that he made a military road into Italy, by which the former difficulty of the access and egress of armies into that country from or to France was removed. The Alps, therefore, in their military sense, were no longer between his Italian confederates and himself; and these circumstances add great strength to Napoleon's party in the public opinion. The Paris papers, however careful to conceal all other circumstances which encourage his adherents, had the imprudence to vent their indignation against Murat, and to relate, rather fully, his offensive attitude and preparations. This avowal seems to have produced much mischief, as they were compelled, not indeed to contradict it, but to represent it as a matter of little concern, and which was not even fully ascertained.

March 9th.—To Chateaufort, 20 miles from Lyons on the road from Grenoble.

Thus, you behold him, after a march of 180 English miles from the place of his landing, within 20 miles of the second city in France; and all this advance, moreover, effected without one obstacle or interruption, his forces hourly augmenting, and the government, and the officers most attached to them, apprehensive of leading any armed force against him, lest they should desert in mass to the well-known standard and eagle. It is impossible to say what will be the end of this most extraordinary attempt, but there seems to be but one opinion amongst those who are best able to form their conclusions. The army will not fight. The people are dazzled by his former fame; and government, however honest, honourable, and amiable, knows not whom to trust, and even seems to fear to send the princes of the blood into the walled towns.

On the following day, the 10th, Napoleon continued his march towards Lyons; and early on the morning (of the 10th,) was already in sight of the city.

In the mean time, intelligence of his landing and of his first progress having been received at Paris, and the Government being well aware of the necessity of meeting the danger in its first step, the Count d'Artois had been dispatched to Lyons, which he reached on the 8th. He immediately proceeded to muster the troops in garrison, and found him-

self at the head of three regiments,—the 20th, 24th, and 13th. He employed the day of the ninth in calling in reinforcements from all quarters, and in giving some kind of organization to the National Guards. The troops, it appears, promised to perform their duty. On the following morning, the 10th, the Count was joined by Macdonald; the troops, under the command and influence of this Marshal, now assumed the character and duty of an active defence, and blockaded by trunks of trees, &c. the passage of the bridge over the Rhone. Such was the state of Lyons on the morning of the 10th, when Napoleon was already in sight.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, Napoleon appeared with his guards in front of the barricade. Here the same scene occurred, which has since been repeated in every city through which he passed. The opposite troops, congratulating each other with an acclamation of *Vive l'Empereur*, fell into each other's ranks; the beams and trees were thrown into the river, and the soldiers of the two sides marched in one rank and file into the town. The Count d'Artois and Macdonald made a precipitate escape, in which, however, much to the honour of the French troops, they were not impeded; and Napoleon entered Lyons without a shot being discharged.

He remained at Lyons, as we understand, two days; and on the 13th, in the morning, renewed his march upon Paris.

With respect to his line of march, it is direct from Lyons upon Paris. Now from Lyons to Paris the distance is about 235 English miles, and there are two routes; the first from Lyons through Arnay le duc; and the second from Lyons through Dijon.

The detail of the first of these roads is as follows. From Lyons to Maçon 27 english miles,—thence to Chalons 28 miles,—thence to Arnay le duc 25,—thence to Sanlieu 15,—thence to Cussilès Forges 15; thence to Vermenton 18,—thence to Auxerre 12 miles and a half; thence to Joigny 15; thence to Sens 15,—thence to Fontainebleau 25; thence to Essone 20; thence to Paris 16.—Total from Lyons to Paris by Arnay le duc, 232 english miles.

The detail of the second road from Lyons through Dijon to Paris is as follows: from Lyons to Chalons by the first route 55 English miles,—thence to Dijon 33,—thence to Auxerre 67,—and thence the road is the same as before, namely thence to Sens, 30 miles; thence to Fontainebleau 25; and thence to Paris 35. Total from Lyons to Paris, by the road through Dijon, 245 english miles.

The most important points upon this route are Maçon, Chalons, Dijon, Auxerre, and Fontainebleau.

I have nothing further at present to add, except that he is expected by this route. I will neglect no opportunity of writing, and have to add, that you must prepare for an immediate War. Buonaparte will not wait till he is attacked; and he will not want an army of at least two hundred and fifty thousand men. No matter whether clothed or not; he will have the men, and he will find them musquets. I will

now conclude this letter in your own way. Buonaparte had three most formidable disadvantages in the last campaign.—1. Lord Wellington with the English, Portuguese and Spanish army at Toulouse. 2. Austria at Lyons with 45,000 men, owing to Murat being quiet in Italy. 3. Murat against him in Italy. Consider, are not these circumstances now changed?

Yours, truly, &c.

MEMOIRS OF GENERAL CARNOT.

As this extraordinary man is in fact the main reliance of a very large party in France, and as his abilities are undoubted, the following Memoir may be interesting to your readers.

GENERAL CARNOT, the subject of these Memoirs, was born at Nolay in Burgundy, in the year 1753. His father was a very respectable advocate, but not rich: he placed his son early in the artillery, in the study of which he made considerable progress, and was promoted through the interest of the Prince of Conde.—Before he was twenty he published some mathematical essays, an eulogium on Marshal Vauban (for which he obtained a prize from the academy at Dijon), as also some fugitive poems, for which he was chosen a member of several learned societies. He was a captain in the artillery at the time of the revolution, and although he owed his education and advancement in life to the Prince of Conde, he nevertheless became its most violent partizan. In September 1791, the department of the *Pas de Calais* elected him a member of the Legislative Body. One of his first public speeches which he there delivered was for the impeachment of the French Princes of the Blood. He afterwards proposed substituting serjeants for officers, and made a motion that the principle of passive obedience to the officers should be erased from the regulations of the army. His next motion was, that 300,000 pikes should be manufactured for the purpose of arming the *sans culottes*. On the 9th of June, 1792, he obtained a decree to honour the memory of General Theobald Dillon, who was murdered at Lisle by his own soldiers.

After the 10th of August, Carnot was sent to the army of Marshal Luckner, to notify the abolition of Royalty. He was appointed a member of the Convention, and voted for the death of Louis XVI. without an appeal to the people. Shortly after that unfortunate catastrophe he was sent as one of the representatives of the people to the Army of the North, where on the field of battle he cashiered General Gratien, who had retired before the enemy, and he himself marched at the head of his column. On his return to the Convention he was appointed a member of that Committee of General Safety which governed in the name of the Convention, and was itself governed by Robespierre, to whom alone the sanguinary measures which characterised the reign of terror were af-

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSM

t Singh,

A (Reid)

nha, PVS

terwards imputed. Then began Carnot's great influence in military affairs: being master of all the plans which were deposited in the public offices since the time of Louis XIV. he directed the operations of the French armies, shewed himself extremely jealous in this species of glory, and even wanted to claim the success of the battle of Manbeuge, gained by Jourdan, at which he was present as Commissioner from the Convention. It cannot be disputed that the plans and instructions he delivered in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, contributed to the victories of the French. On the 1st of April, 1794, he caused the Executive Council to be abolished, which was succeeded by twelve acting commissioners: on the 5th of May following he was chosen President of the Convention.

Carnot has been reproached with signing all those sanguinary decrees with Robespierre and others, which brought so much misery on France, although he occupied himself in the Committees of Public and General Safety, principally with military affairs, nay even some of the most atrocious official letters were signed by him, Billaud De Varennes, and Barrere, to which Robespierre's name is not affixed: the following, addressed to Joseph Le Bon, the Pro-Consul, at Arras, deserves to be particularly noticed. It is dated 16th Nov. 1793, and is extracted from the *Moniteur*.—"Dear Colleague,—You are to take the most energetic measures, which the public safety require. Continue in your revolutionary attitude.—The amnesty which was proclaimed by the deceitful Constitution of 1791, is a crime which cannot be palliated by others. Delinquencies against a Republic are not to be forgiven—they are expiated by the sword. Cause the travelling expences of the denunciators to be discharged by the treasury; they have deserved well of their country. Shake fire and sword over the heads of traitors. Always march on this revolutionary line which you boldly trace out: the Committee applaud your labours. All those measures are not only permitted to you, but commanded by your mission."

The violent measures adopted at Orange, in the department of Vaucluse, are particularly ascribed to Carnot. When Robespierre fell, Carnot continued in the Committees, and he then accused Carrier and Turreau with their sanguinary conduct at La Vendee. In a report which he made to the Convention, on the 2d of Jan. 1795, respecting the successes of the French army in Flanders and Holland, Carnot endeavoured to revive the decree of Robespierre, that no quarter should be given to the English. This motion excited murmurs, and Tallien accused him of aping Barrere. When the latter was, in his turn, accused by the Convention jointly with Collot D'Herbois and Billaud de Varennes, as accomplices in Robespierre's cruelties, and were ultimately sentenced to be deported to Cayenne: an exception was made in favour of Robert Lindet and Carnot; of the latter it was said, by Bourbon De L'Oise, "that he was the person who organised victory," yet Carnot was not much inclined to be exempted from the charges in which Barrere and the others were implicated.

He from that period was no longer employed in either of the Committees, but retained his seat as member of the Convention. When the Directory was established in 1795, Carnot was made one of its body, and for some time retained a considerable share of influence; but he let Barras take from him the port-folio of war, and from that time became his secret enemy. In 1797 a party having been formed in the councils against the Directory, he sought to make use of it to overthrow his adversary. This party, which had other views, was not his dupe; but he was himself tricked by Lareveilliere, who by Barras's direction, seemed for a very short time willing to aid him, but afterwards suddenly joined his enemies, who then involved him in the proscription of the 4th of September, 1797. It was singular enough to see Carnot, an inflexible Jacobin, and a man who voted for the death of his king, accused of favouring a counter-revolution in support of the Bourbons. He, however, avoided being banished to Cayenne by escaping to Germany, where he published a work explanatory of his conduct. In this pamphlet, which is entitled "An Answer to Bailleul," Carnot shews himself as well provided with reasons, when he attacks his accomplices, as weak when he pretends to justify himself. He concludes by declaring, that "he is still the irreconcilable foe to kings;" a declaration not a little remarkable, when it is remembered that Carnot printed his book under the protection of the kings who had afforded him an asylum against the rage of the demagogues. A short time after he published a supplement to this work, which contains personalities still more violent. These memoirs, re-printed at Paris in 1799, were read there with eagerness by the enemies of the Directory, which then governed; it then issued an order for the apprehension of the printers; but the blow was struck, and Carnot, by publishing the crimes of his former colleagues, contributed to their downfall, which soon after happened on the 18th of June, 1799. After the revolution of the 18th of Brumaire, Carnot was recalled to France, and appointed Inspector of the Reviews, in February, 1800: and on the 2d of April, War-Minister, which place he did not keep long, but resigned, on account of a disagreement between him and Buonaparte, although it is well known that the plan of crossing Mount St. Bernard, which led to the battle of Marengo, was planned by Carnot. He then withdrew into the bosom of his family, and was called to the Tribunat on the 9th of March, 1802. He there shewed the same inflexibility of principle by which he was always distinguished; he frequently alone opposed the government, and voted against the Consulate for life; and when it was proposed to confer the Imperial Dignity on Buonaparte, Carnot delivered the following speech against it in the Tribunat, in May 1804.

"Among the public speakers who have preceded me, and all of whom have supported the motion of our colleague Curee, many have anticipated the objections which might be made against it, and have answered them with as much force of talent as powers of persuasion: they have given an example of a moderation which I shall endeavour to imitate, by proposing

other observations which appear to me to have escaped them; and as for those who shall attribute personal motives to me because I opposed their opinions—motives altogether unworthy the character of a man entirely devoted to his country, I shall consign over to them, as a full answer, the most scrupulous examination of my political conduct since the commencement of the Revolution, and that of my private life.

“I am far from wishing to diminish the praises bestowed on the First Consul: were we indebted to Buonaparte for the Civil Code alone, his name would deserve to be transmitted to posterity. But whatever services a citizen may have been able to render to posterity, reason opposes limits to the national gratitude. If a citizen has restored public liberty—if he has accomplished the preservation of his country, shall the recompence which shall be offered him be the sacrifice of this very same liberty?

“From the moment that it was proposed to the people of France to vote upon the question of the Consulate for life, every one could easily judge that there existed a latent design, and foresee an ulterior object.

“I voted at the time against the Consulate for life; I shall now vote against the establishment of Monarchy, as I think my quality of Tribune obliges me to do; but it shall always be with the necessary caution not to rouse the spirit of party—it shall be without personalities—without any other passion than that for the public good, and also acting consistently with myself in the defence of the popular cause.

“I always professed submission to the existing laws, even when they displeased me most: more than once have I been the victim of my devotedness to them, and I shall not at this day pursue a contrary course. I declare therefore at the very outset, that though I am combating the proposition before us, the moment a new order of things shall be established—that it shall have received the approbation of the general mass of the citizens, I shall be the first to conform all my actions to it—to give to the Supreme Authority all the marks of deference which the constitutional hierarchy will demand. May every member of the great society be able to put forth vows equally sincere, and equally disinterested as my own.

“I shall by no means enter into the discussion as to the preference which in general such or such a system may obtain over such or such another. Volumes without number are extant upon this subject. I shall confine myself to examine in very few words, and in the most simple terms, the very particular case in which circumstances have placed us.

“All the arguments offered to us, up to this very day, for the re-establishment of Monarchy in France, are reduced to the assertion that without it there exists no way of providing for the stability of the government and the public safety—of escaping from intestine discord, and of uniting against foreign enemies:—that the republican system has been tried in vain in all possible ways—that anarchy has been the only result of such great efforts—a revolution prolonged and continually revived—the perpetual fear of new disorders, and consequently a universal and

profound desire of seeing the Hereditary Government re-established—changing the dynasty alone. It is to these points that I am to answer.

“ I shall observe, in the first place, that when a government is vested in one man, it is by no means an assured pledge of stability and tranquillity. The duration of the Roman empire was not longer than that of the republic had been. The internal troubles of the empire were also greater and crimes more multiplied. The republican pride and heroism—its masculine virtues were replaced by vanity the most ridiculous, by adulation the most vile, cupidity the most unbridled—the most absolute carelessness as to the national prosperity. What remedy did the hereditary quality of the throne afford? Was it not regarded as the lawful inheritance of the house of Augustus? Was not Domitian the son of Vespasian—a Caligula, the son of Germanicus—a Camillus, the son of Marcus Aurelius?

“ In France, it is true that the late dynasty was upheld for eight hundred years, but were the people less tormented on that account? What intestine disorders—what foreign wars were undertaken upon the pretence of the rights of succession which the alliances of that dynasty with foreign powers gave rise to! From the moment that an entire nation espouses the interest of one family, it is obliged to interfere in numerous events which otherwise would have been of the most perfect indifference.

“ We could not, it is true, establish a Republican *regime*, though we have attempted it under different forms, more or less democratic:—but it is necessary to observe, that of all the constitutions which have been successively tried without success, there is not one that has not been produced in the midst of factions, and which were not the offspring of circumstances as imperious as fugitive. Here then is the reason why they have all been defective. But since the 18th Brumaire we have an epoch perhaps unique in the annals of the world, to provide an harbour against a storm—to establish liberty on solid bases, approved by experience and reason.—After the peace of Amiens, Buonaparte might have chosen between the Republican and Monarchical system—he might have done every thing he wished; he would not have met with the slightest opposition.

“ The depot of our liberty was intrusted to him; had he fulfilled the expectations of the nation which had judged him alone capable of resolving the grand problem of public liberty in all its extended bearings, he would have covered himself with matchless glory.—It is true that before the 18th Brumaire the state was falling into dissolution, and that absolute power has drawn it from the brink of the abyss: but what conclusion is to be drawn from that? That which every one knows—that political bodies are subject to maladies which cannot be cured but by violent remedies; that a momentary dictatorship is sometimes necessary for the preservation of liberty. The Romans, who were so jealous of it, had, notwithstanding, acknowledged this supreme power at intervals: but are we, because a violent remedy has saved the patient's life, to be always administering violent remedies? The Fabii, the Cincinnati, and the

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSA

t Singh,

(Retd)

nha, PVS

Camilli saved Roman liberty by absolute power—but they did so because they divested themselves of that power as soon as possible—they would have destroyed liberty by the very act, had they attempted to retain this power. Cæsar was the first who wished to keep it—he was its victim, but liberty was annihilated for ever. Thus every thing which to this day has been said on absolute power, proves merely the necessity of a momentary dictatorship in the crises of the state, but not that of a permanent and immoveable power.

It is by no means from the nature of their government that great Republics are deficient in stability : the reason is, that being unprovided against internal storms, it is always violence which presides at their establishment. One alone was the work of philosophy, organised in a calm, and this Republic subsists full of wisdom and vigour.—It is the establishment of North America which presents the phenomenon, and every day their prosperity receives additions which astonish the other nations ; thus it has been reserved for the New World to instruct the Old, that nations may subsist in peace under a *regime* of liberty and equality. Yes, I presume to lay it down as a principle, that when an order of things can be established without being under any apprehension of the influence of faction, which thing the first Consul might have accomplished, particularly after the Peace of Amiens, and which he has it still in his power to do—it is easier to form a Republic without anarchy than a Monarchy without despotism—for how can we conceive a limitation which is not illusory, in a Government, the head of which holds the entire executive force in his hands, and has all employments to bestow. Men speak of institutions which they say are calculated to produce this effect ; but before the establishment of Monarchy is proposed, should not those who propose it have been able to convince themselves previously, and also be able to demonstrate to those who are to vote on the question that such institutions are in the order of possible things—that they are not such metaphysical abstractions as are objected to the contrary system ? So far as we have gone nothing has been invented to moderate the supreme power, such as is termed intermediary or privileged bodies. But is not the remedy worse than the disease ? For absolute power only takes away liberty, while the institution of privileged orders takes away at once both liberty and equality ; and although, even in the first days of our monarchy, the great dignitaries were only personal, it is very well known that they always ended in the same manner as the great *fiefs* in becoming hereditary. Without doubt there would not be any room for hesitation in the choice of an hereditary chief, were it necessary for us to have one. It would be absurd to compare with the First Consul the pretensions of a family fallen into just contempt, and whose sanguinary and vindictive dispositions are but too well known.—The recall of the House of Bourbon would renew the frightful scenes of the Revolution, and proscription would be most assuredly extended to the property, as well as to the persons of almost the entire of the citizens ; but the exclusion of that dynasty does not draw along with it the necessity of a new one. Are

there men who hope to hasten the happy epoch of a general peace by elevating a new dynasty to the throne? Would not that be rather a new obstacle? Have we commenced by obtaining assurance that the other great powers of Europe will adhere to this new title? And if they do not consent to it, shall we take up arms to force them—or, after having lowered the title of Consul below that of Emperor, will he be satisfied to be Consul with respect to Foreign Powers, whilst he is Emperor with respect to Frenchmen alone?

“Has liberty then been shewn to man that he might never enjoy it? Has it then been incessantly presented to his view as a fruit to which he cannot reach his hand without being struck with death? Thus, then, would nature, which makes this liberty a want so pressing, be inclined to treat us as step-mother. No, I cannot consent to look upon this good, so universally preferred to all others, but as one without which all others are mere illusions. My heart tells me that liberty is possible, and that the government arising from it is more easy and more stable than any arbitrary government—than any oligarchy.

“But, nevertheless, (I repeat it,) I shall be always ready to sacrifice my dearest affections to the interests of our common country;—I shall be satisfied once more to have caused to be heard the accents of an independent mind; and my respect for the law will be so much the more sure, as it is the fruit of long misfortunes, and of this reason, which commands us imperiously, at this day, to reunite, as one body, against the implacable enemy of one party as well as the other—of this enemy, which is always ready to foment discord, and to whom all means are lawful, provided he can attain his end, namely—universal oppression and tyranny over the whole extent of the ocean.”

“I vote against the proposition.”

It is necessary to state that Carnot was the only member of the Tribunal which voted against conferring the Imperial dignity on Buonaparte.

In 1806, when the Tribunal was suppressed, Carnot again retired into private life, and soon after published a work on Geometry. He is not rich, his only property consists in a small landed estate near Dunkirk. It is well known that he did not enrich himself by the Revolution. He remained in obscurity from that time till last January, when the Allies entered France, and Carnot being not quite at his ease respecting his fate, should the Bourbons be re-established, offered his services to Buonaparte, as appears by the following letter which he addressed to him.

To his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon.

Paris, Jan. 24, 1814.

SIRE,—So long as success crowned your enterprises, I abstained from offering such services to your Imperial and Royal Majesty, as might not perhaps have been agreeable to you. Now that bad fortune puts your firmness to the grand test, I no longer hesitate to offer your Majesty the feeble means which I still possess. Trifling, indeed, are the efforts of a man who has passed his sixtieth year; but I think that the example of an old soldier, whose patriotic sentiments are well known, may rally round your Eagles many persons who have not yet made up their minds

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSA

t Singh,

A (Retd)

nha, PVS

to what party to attach themselves, and who may allow themselves to be led away by a notion, that to serve their country would be to abandon it.—Those are not my sentiments, however I have differed with you as to the titles which you have assumed, and however I opposed your wishes in giving to France a Regal Government, yet now that our common country is threatened by a foreign invasion, as well as the danger of having this old dynasty forced upon us—a dynasty which almost every Frenchman had sworn to renounce, the restoration of which can only subject our country to all the horrors of discord and persecution, I eagerly wait the opportunity, to shew you and my countrymen, that I have determined to fight for, and die in a cause which I always have, and always shall consider a just cause—the establishment of a Republic in France. Millions of Frenchmen have moistened it with their blood. The manes of all those brave warriors who have died on the field of honour call aloud for every Frenchman to defend his country against foreign invaders, and against the Bourbons.

You have still time, Sire, to conquer a glorious peace, and to act in such a manner as to acquire the love of the Great Nation.

I am, &c. (Signed) CARNOT.

In consequence of the above letter he was appointed to the command of Antwerp, which town he defended with much bravery, although repeatedly attacked and summoned to surrender, nor would he give up the city, even after the Provisional Government was established in France, till he received the order direct from Louis XVIII. On the 18th of April last he published the following Proclamation at Antwerp. “We, the Governor, Generals, &c. &c. both of the army and navy of Antwerp, adhere without restriction to the acts of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and Provisional Government of the 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. and swear to preserve and defend this place to the last extremity, in the name of Louis XVIII.”

When Carnot returned to Paris, he had an audience of the French King, and it is reported that his Majesty wished to continue his employment in the army, but that he declined it.—A few months after he wrote the “Memorial” addressed to his Majesty, the Translation of which is now before the Public.

In justice to M. Carnot it is proper to add, that he has always maintained a character for incorruptibility as well as consistency. The former part of the character is justly deserved; but adhering to a system replete with error and crime, may be justly termed obstinate perversity, rather than consistency.

The writer of these Memoirs having a personal knowledge of the General, is enabled to add, that M. Carnot is of the middle size, regular features and expressive countenance—very pale, cold in his manner, and slovenly in his dress. He has not at all the appearance of a military man.

It is very singular that though M. Carnot is a staunch Republican, the author of this Memoir has often heard him say that he loved a Republic, but hated Republicans.

L. G.

MEMOIRS OF M. DE LA TOUCHE,

One of the leading Conspirators against Louis XVIIIth, in the present Revolution.

M. DE LA TOUCHE, one of the partisans of Buonaparte, and one of the leaders of the conspiracy which has brought him back to France, was the son of a surgeon, formerly known by the name of Chevalier de la Touche, and resided long in Poland and Russia, whence he was driven in 1792, on account of his revolutionary principles: he then went to Paris, and was accounted worthy of being appointed assistant secretary register of the commune called that of August the 10th: as such, he, Tallien, and Huguenin, signed a resolution on the 30th, conceived nearly in these terms:—"The Council has determined that this night and morning the sections shall, on their responsibility, examine and judge the citizens who are in prison."—On the 17th of September, when the section of the French Pantheon was deliberating on the mode of Government which the Convention should be required to regulate, he sent his vote in a billet, thus worded:—"If ever a King, or any thing like one, dares to present himself in France, and you want some one to stab him, deign to inscribe me among the candidates. Signed by me, Mehee."—He was strongly accused of having taken a part in the massacres of September, but he denied the charge in the most formal and positive manner: he had little weight during the time of the Revolutionary Government, which even sent him to prison. After the 27th of July, 1794, he again appeared in public life, connected himself with Tallien, and was one of the principal writers of the numerous pamphlets then directed against the Jacobins, who Mehee ludicrously termed Robespierre's tail."—Most of his writings were signed Felhemesi, the anagram of Mehee fils, or Mehee junior. However, when the progress of re-action threatened the Thermidorian party itself, he endeavoured to conciliate the Jacobins, and declared that circumstances had led him farther than he intended to go. In 1795 he even began the Journal of the Patriots of 1789, of which he and Real were the principal conductors, and in which he opposed the system of moderation which signalized the latter part of the reign of the Convention, and brought on the crisis of Oct. 5th, 1795, at which period it was proposed to raise Mehee to the Directory, and in fact he was, on 25th Nov. nominated Secretary for the War Department, and afterwards for Foreign Affairs; but the accusations of having assisted in the massacres of September were renewed against him with such violence, that he could not keep his place long at a time when moderation was the ruling principle of Government as well as of public opinion, and he resigned in April, 1796, that he might, as he said, employ his time in justifying himself. He afterwards joined a company of purveyors, who refused to pay him the interest they had agreed on, and against whom he brought an action at law.

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSA

t Singh,

1 (Retd)

nha, PVS

In July, 1796, Dronet desired to have him for his defender, but he was on the point of being himself implicated in Babeuf's conspiracy. After the revolution of 1799, he was appointed Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, but he continued in this office only three months, for having thought fit to write against the priesthood, a decree of the consuls ordered his arrest, as having been concerned in the murders of September. Mehee tried to remonstrate in the public prints and in the courts of law ; but he was banished, first to Dijon, and afterwards to the Isle of Oleron, whence he escaped to England, in 1803. He there assumed a new character, and prevailing on Bertrand de Moleville, whom he supplied with materials for his history of the Revolution, to present him to the English Ministry, he represented himself as an enemy to the Consular Government, and as the chief agent of a party which had resolved on its overthrow. He was now furnished with money and instructions, and was sent to Mr. Drake, the British Minister at Munich, who received him on the credit of the recommendatory letters he brought, arranged a correspondence which he was to keep up with him on public affairs after his return to Paris, and gave him more money and fresh instructions. In the beginning of 1804, Mehee arrived in the French capital, and gave an account of the whole to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and obtained permission to write to Drake, who was completely duped by this stratagem. As all this was passing at the time George's conspiracy was discovered, Mehee speedily published an account of his manœuvres, which added to the accusations brought against the English Government. Mehee acquired a great deal of money thus, and again settled at Paris, where he lived at first in some splendour, but soon fell back into that indigence usual with him. He has written a History of the pretended Revolution in Poland, with an Inquiry into its new Constitution, 1792 ; second edition, 1793 : a pamphlet entitled the Whole Truth respecting the massacres committed in September, 1792, and respecting several secret days and nights of the ancient government committees, 1794. In 1791 and 1792 he was editor of the *Warsaw Gazette*; and in 1800 he published a treatise on the Wounds made by Fire-Arms.

THE LIFE OF
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM WINDHAM,

LATE SECRETARY OF WAR, MINISTER OF COLONIES, &c.

(Continued from our last.)

THE definitive treaty, which was ratified a few months afterwards, he considered to be even more censurable than the preliminaries had been ; and in conformity with this opinion, he moved an Address to his Majesty on the 13th of May 1802, deploring the sacrifices which had been submitted to by the treaty, and expressing apprehensions for the safety of the empire, in the immense accession of territory, influence, and power which had been confirmed to France. He prefaced this Address with an eloquent and powerful speech, but after a debate which occupied two evenings, the motion was negatived by 278 votes against 22, including tellers. Lord Grenville moved a similar address in the House of Lords, which was rejected by 122 against 16. So popular was the peace of Amiens, that only 16 peers and 22 commoners could be found to disapprove of it ! Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, though on different grounds, were found amongst its supporters.

In June 1802, the ministers took advantage of a favourable moment for dissolving the parliament, which had now completed its sixth year. The peace of Amiens had "bought them golden opinions," which were to be "worn in their newest gloss ;" and the returns from the popular elections, with some few exceptions, served to shew that the people approved of the peace and the peace-makers. Mr. Windham, on the other hand, fell a victim to the intrepidity he had shewn in opposing this darling measure. After having represented Norwich for eighteen years, he lost his seat to Mr. William Smith, one of its present members, who had been invited thither to appose him. In his defeat, however, he had 1356 votes, falling short of his adversary's number only by eighty-three. In the farewell address which he wrote upon this occasion (and which was published in the joint names of himself and his colleague, the late Mr. Frere), he expressed his feelings in very strong and emphatic terms. The contest he described to be one of great political importance ; and so the public seemed to consider it, for the loss of this election afforded matter of triumph even to the newspapers of Paris, which, for some time past, had been remarkable for their coarse and violent attacks on Mr. Windham's antigallican opinions.

A subscription was immediately set on foot at Norwich for the purpose of bringing him forward as a candidate for the county of Norfolk ; and so powerful were the exertions of his friends, that Mr. Wodehouse, who had just before offered himself as a candidate on the same interest, was induced to withdraw himself from the field. Mr. Windham, however, withstood the solicitations of his friends, strongly as they were pressed upon him, and declined a contest which he foresaw would be wasteful and hazardous. He took his seat for the borough of St. Mawes,

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSA

t Singh,

1 (Reid)

nha. PVS

which the kindness of the Grenville family had secured for him as a retreat, in the event of a repulse at Norwich. His friends at the latter place, though his political connexion with them no longer existed, were unwilling to extinguish all recollection of it. They celebrated his birth-day by annual meetings, which were fully attended; and they gave themselves the additional satisfaction of placing in their public hall, by means of a subscription, a well-executed portrait of him by the late Mr. Hopner, from which has been taken the whole length mezzotinto print by Reynolds, now become familiar to the public eye.

During the first session of the new parliament, the bad faith of the French government, which had been the subject of his predictions, was revealed to the country by the ministers, to whom in fact it had become apparent very soon after the ratification of the Definitive Treaty. War appeared inevitable; and though Mr. Fox and some of his friends at first recommended that means for preventing it should be sought for through the mediation of Russia, yet, after the first shock had ceased to be felt, all ranks and descriptions of persons throughout the country prepared to engage in the new contest with alacrity and vigour. By a man influenced more by individual, and less by public feeling, than Mr. Windham was, this fulfilment of his predictions might have been considered as affording a proud triumph of opinion; but such a sentiment, if momentarily excited in him, was effectually damped by others of a graver kind. Though he had blamed the peace, he lamented but did not oppose the sudden renewal of hostilities. He regarded it as an evil, but in the choice which was then held out to us, as a less evil than the continuance of the peace would have been. The following extract from a letter which he addressed to the writer of this narrative, before the actual declaration of war had been made, and before the country had shewn the disposition which was afterwards so strongly manifested, may serve concisely to describe the impression which the anticipation of war had made upon him:—

Pall Mall, May 17, 1803.

“A great ferment is, I conclude, excited by the sort of assurance which we seem now to have, that war must take place. I say *sort of assurance*, for I can hardly yet persuade myself that something of a hope in the ministers is not still in reserve. This, at least, one may venture to say, that unless the country be made fully sensible of its danger, and bestir itself in a way far different from what it does at present, the war can lead to nothing but disgrace and ruin, producing consequences nearly as fatal as even peace itself would have done. Nothing can be a greater mistake than to suppose that those who deplored the peace of Amiens must therefore rejoice in the recommencement of war. One of the reasons for deploring the peace was, the foreseeing that war, whenever it should take place again, must recommence in circumstances of immense disadvantage. Still greater must these disadvantages be, if the country return to war, with no adequate feeling of its situation, and, in consequence, with no disposition to make those efforts, and to submit

to those privations which can alone give it a chance of success. This only I feel certain of, that we must soon have perished in peace; and this effect at least may result from war begun even as this seems likely to be, that it may stop the progress of the ruin which was before coming fast upon us. Whatever the feeling and temper of the nation may be, our means of resistance are certainly greater than they were likely to be at a later period; including always in the estimate of the decrease of our means, the rapidly increasing power of France. When people compare the circumstances in which war is to be begun, with those in which it might have been continued a year and a half ago, they will begin perhaps to suspect that those who advised them to continue war then, were not altogether in the wrong. They certainly cannot complain that the experiment of the peace has failed in consequence of any interruption from those who originally declared against it. They have the full blessings of their own counsels."

Deeply impressed with these sentiments, he opposed with considerable warmth the measure which Mr. Fox recommended, of seeking an adjustment of differences through the mediation of Russia; and he urged, on the contrary, the immediate adoption of the most vigorous means for the defence of the country. Of this description, however, he did not consider the measure proposed by the ministers for raising, by a scheme of ballot and substitution, what was called an Army of Reserve; nor was he disposed to approve of the indiscriminate employment of a large and expensive establishment of volunteers. His speeches on these subjects not only contain some of the most amusing specimens of his eloquence, but may be regarded, perhaps, as valuable essays on military topics, from which those who remain unconvinced by his arguments, may glean much useful information, conveyed to them in a pleasing and popular form.

To the volunteers he was falsely represented as an enemy. He admired and uniformly extolled the spirit which they manifested in the moment of danger; as well as their total disregard of personal inconvenience and privations. But while he admitted their usefulness, if employed as light independent bodies, trained as marksmen, and not clogged with the discipline of regulars, he lamented to see them formed into battalions, and attempted to be forced by a kind of hot-bed into troops of the line. To hang on the rear of an invading enemy, to cut off his supplies, to annoy him from concealed points by keeping up an irregular fire, were services which he conceived volunteers might easily learn and skilfully execute; but the steady and exact discipline which is required from troops destined to face an enemy in the field of battle, he thought their previous habits, unsuitable avocations, and scanty means of receiving instruction, would totally forbid them from attaining. The history of the glorious struggle which has since been maintained in Spain will furnish a strong confirmation of the accuracy of this distinction; for it will be recollected that the hasty levies of the patriots have been almost universally repulsed and scattered, when they have ventured

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSMA

t Singh.

1 (Reid)

nha. PVS

directly to oppose the enemy in the field; while, on the other hand, their activity as irregular troops has principally enabled them to protract for four years a contest against armies formidable in numbers as well as in discipline and experience. There were other objections which Mr. Windham conceived against the volunteers, constituted as Government allowed them to be. The expence which he considered to be unnecessarily incurred in dress and in pay, as well as under many other heads, he did not fail to protest against; and his complaints were still heavier with respect to the distribution of rank which was lavishly bestowed amongst the officers of the volunteer establishment, and which he conceived must prove not only offensive to the regular officers, but, in case of actual service, even dangerous to the country. The exemptions too, which were granted to volunteers, he regarded as highly mischievous, from their tendency to lock up men from better descriptions of service. None of these objections, however, applied to the volunteers themselves; but were directed merely against their constitution, for which they were not to be blamed. It may be safely affirmed, that he was entirely friendly to the volunteers as men, and disposed to turn their services to the best account of which he conceived them capable.

It was not in the House of Commons alone that he recommended activity and vigour. He gave his full attention, during the autumn of this year (1803), to the defence of the county of Norfolk, where (besides raising a company of volunteers at Felbrigg, of which he was first the captain, and afterwards the colonel, on its being joined by Government in a battalion with other corps), he personally surveyed a great part of the coast, attended the meetings of Deputy-Lieutenants, and strongly urged the necessity of some local measures of defence, which, however, were not adopted. At one of these meetings, he proposed a set of resolutions, containing some accurate and detailed information relative to the state of the Norfolk coast; these resolutions were not passed, but the author of this sketch has in his possession a copy of them, which, for obvious reasons, it would be improper to publish.

He returned to his parliamentary duty in November 1803, at the opening of the session, in the course of which a change took place in the state of parties, for which the public seemed scarcely prepared. In order the better to understand the causes which led to this change, it will be necessary to look back to the period which immediately followed the dissolution of Mr. Pitt's cabinet in 1801. The members of that cabinet who resigned their seats will be observed almost immediately to have discovered differences of opinion amongst themselves, and the peace of Amiens served to complete their disunion. Mr. Pitt and many of his friends approved of the peace, or at least of the principles on which it was formed; and gave their general, though not unqualified, support to Mr. Addington's administration; while, on the other hand, Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Windham warmly opposed the ministers on the subject of the peace, as well as occasionally on other measures. From this opposition had sprung a party at first more formidable in

talents than in numbers, consisting of the three ex-ministers last named, of the immediate connexions of the Grenville family, and of the surviving personal friends of Mr. Burke;—the latter class including the highly respectable names of Lords Fitzwilliam and Minto, Mr. William Elliot, and Dr. Lawrence. From this small hostile band, the ministers appeared for a time to receive but little annoyance, backed as they generally were by the powerful aid of Mr. Pitt and his friends; and having also, by a course of conciliatory measures, drawn over to their support some of the partisans of Mr. Fox. Among the latter, Mr. Sheridan became the open defender of the ministers, while Mr. Tierney gave them the full weight of his talents, by accepting an office at their hands. The opposition, too, of Mr. Fox and his remaining friends became only occasional, and was by no means conducted with the warmth which had characterised it in the time of Mr. Pitt's administration. The peace of Amiens, as has been already seen, had even met with Mr. Fox's approbation. But on the renewal of the war, an opinion of the insufficiency of the ministers to conduct it seemed at once to prevail amongst all the other parties of the house; and all of them, though at first without any actual concert or arrangement, fell into an undisciplined yet effective opposition. The great questions on which they had so long differed were now at rest;—the French revolution had totally changed its course;—the war of 1793 was at an end;—the peace of Amiens could not be recalled or amended. But a new question had arisen of vital importance to the country, namely, the conduct of the new war; and on this point, if the parties in opposition did not fully agree amongst themselves, they at least much more widely differed from the ministers than they did from each other. The party of which Lord Grenville was considered as the leader in one house and Mr. Windham in the other, had in the meantime received a considerable increase of strength, both with respect to actual numbers, and to the confidence which, owing to the fulfilment of their predictions, the country had now begun to repose in them. It was in this state of things that the writer of this narrative received from Mr. Windham a letter, from which the following is an extract:—

“ Pall Mall, January 1, 1804.

“ Upon the subject of coalitions, on which so much appears now, in the way of discussion, and on which you say there is so much anxiety in various quarters, I will write more another time; unless indeed, as I expect, I shall have an opportunity soon of talking with you, having settled at present, in consequence of these increasing reports of immediate invasion, to come in the course of the week to Norfolk. Writing or speaking, however, I can tell you nothing in respect to fact, as I know no more of any form of coalition, actually begun or projected, than is known to all the world. All that I can do is, to point out the odd inconsistency of persons, who, while they are declaiming continually against party, and exhorting people to forget their former differences, and to unite for the general interest, are ready to fall with all possible

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSA

t Singh,

1 (Reid)

nha, PVS

violence upon those who take the first step in obedience to that call. This inconsistency indeed is so obvious, that it hardly seems to require being pointed out. Do they mean only to say, that you ought to unite with those with whom you are already united? This would seem to be an exhortation not very necessary. And if you are to go beyond that, is the union to be with those with whom, disagreeing formerly, you now agree, or are you to take for your associates those with whom you agreed formerly, but now disagree? The nature of the thing seems to admit no other choice."

In a few days after the date of this letter, the author of this narrative received another from him, containing more detailed observations on the same subject:—

" Pall Mall, January 5, 1804.

" With respect to coalitions, I am sorry that opinions take the turn which you describe; for though nothing has been either said or done on that subject, that I know of, between any of the parties, such is evidently the point to which they seem in a certain degree to tend, and to which it is most devoutly to be wished that they should tend. What upon earth is it that people would have, or are wishing for? Is it desirable that such a man as Mr. Fox, powerful as he will be, in spite of all that can be done to prevent it, should forever adhere to a system of politics in which those who are supposed to mean the good of the country cannot join him? If he does not adhere to such a system, that is, if he has either been taught by experience that his system is wrong, or rather, putting all change on his part out of the question (which is the truer way), if on the questions of the present moment, he thinks as one would wish him, is one not to co-operate with him, is one not to concert, to communicate with him, for giving effect to the opinions thus held in common? Upon what principle of common sense, or of common honesty, is this to be refused? Or how is the state ever to be served, or public business ever to be carried on, if this is not the case? Men who have once differed upon any great question, must continue to differ for ever; till, in the course of not many years, no two men of any consideration will be found whom it would be possible to put together; and then that will happen that does happen, that a party will be formed out of all the underlings of all parties, whose oppositions have been just as great, and whose coalitions therefore must be just as monstrous, according to the phrase used, but of whom nobody complains, because neither their junctions nor oppositions have been matters that people have much troubled themselves about. But the way in which I wish people to satisfy themselves upon this subject is, by endeavouring to state their objections. They will find, I think, a confirmation of the opinion which they wish to confute, in the impossibility which they will be under of shewing it to be wrong. At least, it is fair to ask that the accusation should be distinctly stated, before an attempt is made at defence. If Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville, myself, &c. should agree upon any question or measure, what is there immoral or wrong in our communi-

cating, and concerting together, upon the best means of carrying it into effect? I might add, though it is not necessary, what is there that should make such an agreement, upon many points, either impossible or very unlikely? The agreement I am speaking of;—the concert in consequence may from a thousand causes be sufficiently unlikely, and those causes, perhaps, far less creditable to the parties than their union would be.”

As the session proceeded, the three parties which had thus accidentally fallen into the same ranks, found opportunities of cementing their strength, and of carrying on conjoint operations, very formidable in their nature to those whom they assailed. A motion made by Mr. Pitt, on the 15th of March 1804, for an enquiry into the state of the navy, had the effect of uniting in its support his own friends with those of the Grenvilles, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Fox;—and though it was negatived by a majority of 71, an opinion began rather generally to prevail that Mr. Addington's administration was not long-lived. In its stead, the country seemed to expect that a ministry would be formed on a broad basis, uniting all the parties then in opposition, and having in its cabinet the two great rival leaders who had for twenty years divided the suffrages of the nation. From such an union, strengthened by such powerful auxiliaries as Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Windham, the highest advantages were confidently looked for. In a letter which I received from Mr. Windham, dated 29th of March, after adverting to recent divisions in the house, and to the opinions which were entertained of a change of ministers, he added the following passage: “What the ministry may be that will come in the place of the present one, it is difficult to say. I shall clearly not be a friend to any that does not fairly try to be a comprehensive one.” It appears, therefore, that the decision upon which he afterwards acted, had thus early been resolved upon.”

On the 11th of April, upon the third reading of the Irish Militia Bill, another trial of strength took place, in which the numbers of the allied oppositionists approached very near to those of the ministers; being 107 against 128. An allusion to this division, and to its probable consequences, is contained in a letter addressed to this writer by Mr. Windham, from which is taken the following extract:—

“*Pall Mall, April 19, 1804.*

“The late division has, I suppose, set the politicians of Norfolk speculating, as well as the politicians here. The opinion of the learned seems to be (I am not one of the learned), that the fate of the ministry is pretty much decided; not of course by the mere effect of that division, but by the causes that led to it. I suppose the fact may be, that, bating the respite which they get by the present state of the king's health, they can hardly hope to stand long. Then will come the question of what is to succeed them; and to this I am far from professing to be able to give an answer. I think I have a guess, and that guess is not favourable to any arrangement of which I am likely to make part.”

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSM

Singh.

1 (Retd)

nha, PV

The ministers, however, fell only by repeated attacks. On the 23d of April Mr. Fox moved for a committee to consider of measures for the defence of the country. This motion received the support of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Windham, and of their respective friends, amounting in all to 204 against 256. A division, two days afterwards, on the Irish Militia Bill, proved still less favourable to the ministers, who could count only 246 votes against 203.

By these latter divisions, the fate of Mr. Addington's administration was decided. Mr. Pitt, in submitting a list of names to the royal consideration, not only included that of Mr. Fox, but is said to have earnestly and warmly recommended his admission into the new cabinet. But the attempt proved unsuccessful, and Lord Grenville, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Windham declined in consequence to take their seats in a cabinet which was not to be formed on the extensive plan of including the heads of all the parties who had been acting together in opposition. Mr. Pitt, however, accepted the premiership, taking with him Lord Melville, and others of his immediate political friends, to whom were joined Lord Hawkesbury, Lord Castlereagh, the Duke of Portland, Lord Eldon, and some other members of the preceding cabinet.

Mr. Windham was now once more the ally of Mr. Fox, and the adversary of Mr. Pitt,—a situation which unjustly exposed him to a charge of inconsistency. Though little inclined to admit that any deliberate act of Mr. Windham's life could require apology, the writer of this narrative may, perhaps, be allowed to offer some considerations which here naturally suggest themselves, and which, if they are too obvious wholly to have escaped notice, have not before been presented collectively.

Mr. Fox, it will be remembered, besides having been his personal friend and school-fellow, was, from the commencement of his public life to an advanced period of it, his political leader. Mr. Fox, too, was one, who, whatever failings might be imputed to him, had always been described by his sharpest adversaries as "a man made to be loved;" and who, whatever might be thought of his opinions, certainly could never be charged with having dissembled them. With him, Mr. Windham had deplored the war with our colonies;—with him he had arraigned the principles which placed and maintained Mr. Pitt in office;—and with him, in short, he had generally concurred up to the period of the French revolution. Out of that event, questions had arisen of such paramount importance, that men who could not view them in the same light, could no longer hold political communion. They were questions at once so novel, that those who before agreed upon every thing might easily differ upon them, and yet so pervading, that those who unhappily differed upon them, could no longer agree upon any thing. Hence, as has been shewn in the course of this narrative, arose the separation of Mr. Windham from Mr. Fox. But there was nothing necessarily eternal in that separation,—nothing that should prolong it beyond the existence of the events which had caused it. On the other hand, his connection with Mr. Pitt sprang from necessity, not from choice. [To be continued.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR,

From the year 1792 to 1814; in which the Military Transactions of each Campaign are related separately and in detail.

CAMPAIGN OF 1792.—Continued from page 500.

CHAP V.

The French carry the war into Germany.—Capture of Worms, Metz, and Frankfort.—Incursions into the dominions of the Prince of Hesse.—Invasion and conquest of Savoy.

IT was one of the mischievous effects of the French Revolution that it instructed a vain and ambitious nation in the extent of their offensive strength. It called forth a whole people in arms who had soon no occupation but conquest. It threw a nation into the ranks of its army, and let it loose upon its neighbouring states. Its government encouraged a vanity the successful pursuit of which cast a splendour upon their administration. The people were less critical in faults at home whilst their attention was thus diverted and dazzled by their glories abroad.

While the Duke of Brunswick menaced France on the side of Champagne, the executive council had collected a considerable body of forces in Alsace, and General Biron the commander of it, threatened the neighbouring states with invasion. A favourable opportunity occurred. The Austrians had hitherto retained twelve thousand men in the neighbourhood of Landau; this body of troops not only kept the French in check, but covered the frontiers of the Palatinate, and protected the convoys of provisions to the armies; and it shortly became necessary to employ them on another service. It received orders to march to Thionville and invest that fortress. The general who commanded it, on his arrival on the borders of Champagne, became spectator of the retreat of the combined forces from that province.

By the departure of these troops the German frontier was now denuded, and General Custine, having become the French Commander in that station, instantly began his march at the head of an army of 20,000 men, and proceeded directly towards Spire. He reached it in the afternoon of the following day, September 30th, 1792. The Imperialists, to the amount of about four thousand troops, were drawn up in battle array under the walls; their position being guarded by a deep ravine in front, was strong, but was unfortunately flanked by a hill upon their right, Custine, immediately perceiving this feature of the ground, whilst he made a feint of an attack in front, dispatched four battalions to possess themselves of the eminence; they succeeded in this service, and the Imperialists retreated into the city. By the desperate courage of the French, who attacked the gates with hatchets, the town was shortly entered: it was defended by musquets fired from loop-holes in the houses; but at length surrendered.

Custine conducted himself upon this occasion with a moderation still more honourable than his victory. He issued the most strict orders for the protection of the persons and property of the inhabitants; he even withdrew his army without the walls, with the exception of a small garrison, in order to remove them from the temptation, and when the garrison themselves employed this as an opportunity to pillage, he seized the persons of the principal plunderers, and had them executed on the spot.

Taking advantage of the terror recently impressed by his arms, he next marched against Worms, which likewise immediately surrendered. He resolved even to attempt Mentz, one of the bulwarks of Germany. He accordingly appeared before that place while still unprepared for a siege, and defended only by a feeble garrison. It immediately capitulated, and was permitted to march out with all the honours of war.

Several detachments from the same army, proceeding along the banks of the river, appeared next before Franckfort. As the sole defence of the city consisted of a broad ditch, and the enemy's cannon were already pointed, resistance became unavailing; the keys were accordingly presented; the invaders entered amidst the sound of military instruments and warlike music; the navigation of the Maine became tributary to the victors, while Hesse, Hanau, and the neighbouring country, supplied them with provisions: the same moderation was assumed as at Spire and Worms.

The French for some time affected to be the guests of the citizens rather than the garrison of the city. The general, immediately on his entrance, drew up the detachment in order of battle before the town-house, and addressed it in the presence of the surrounding multitude: "Soldiers of the republic, the inhabitants of this place, who have just received us within their walls, are, like yourselves, free; respect their property, which I now place under the protection of your faith." This promise, however, was very ill kept, for General Neuwinger assembled the magistrates on the following day, and demanded the sum of two millions of florins under the penalty of military execution. The above sum, moreover, was ordered to be levied exclusively on the property of the princes, the nobles, and the ecclesiastics, and that all the plebeian families should be entirely exempt from this impost.

But the French General would have performed only half his service unless he had propagated, through his conquests, the principles of his new faith. Mentz was revolutionized as soon as conquered. The government was new-modelled; political societies were formed, and popular magistrates were elected; the most zealous Jacobins were put into authority, and, with an exception to the language alone, Mentz resembled in every thing a French city.

Nor did he neglect the means to ensure the preservation of his conquests. He augmented the fortifications of Mentz, and placed a garrison in the suburbs of Cassel, situate on the opposite bank of the Rhine. In the course of a few weeks one hundred and thirty pieces of brass ordnance,

one hundred iron cannon, and a proportionable number of mortars and howitzers, were mounted on the ramparts, while the magazines were amply stored with powder and ball.

The smaller German Princes were almost daily insulted and invaded by detachments from these garrisons. They ravaged all the Country between the Maine and Lahn. Coblenz was menaced, and the important fortress of Ehrenbreitstein would have fallen, had it not been for the forced marches of the Hessians. The county of Hanau, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse, was laid under contribution; Friedberg and the salt-pits of Nauheim were seized upon by a body of troops under Houchard, while other detachments took possession of Hombourg, Usingen, and Veilbourg. A like fate was reserved for the rich abbeys of Arnsbourg and Erbach. In all these expeditions care was taken to ensure the favour of the peasantry by the most invidious moderation. On the other hand, the princes, nobles, and dignified clergy, were treated with great harshness, and the prince of Hesse in particular was persecuted, and perhaps deservedly, by the marked enmity of the French generals.

It was thus that the successful career of the French armies carried terror into the heart of Germany; but on the other hand their progress exasperated the court of Berlin, and afforded just cause for the diet of the Empire to depart from its neutrality.

Whilst Dumouriez was thus victorious upon the Rhine, and Custine upon the Maine and Lahn, General Montesquiou was pursuing the same successful course in Savoy.

As the leaders of the French Government, the most audacious and shameless of men, gave themselves little concern with respect to the justice of their wars, it would be a loss of labour to seek for any other causes than the interest or necessities of the administration of the day. The pretext for the war against the King of Sardinia was that he favoured the Emigrants. It was a better cause for the Jacobins of Paris that he was a King, and that his defenceless weakness exposed him to their power. His states were a rich spoil at the foot of a needy robber.

War was accordingly declared against the King of Sardinia in Sept. of this year (1792), and General Montesquiou, who had the command in the South, was ordered to conduct it. His instructions were to attack Savoy and the county of Nice, but to stop at the natural boundaries of the allies. He was to be careful, however, to respect the Swiss cantons, and not to intermeddle in the troubles of Geneva.

In obedience to these instructions, he immediately entered Savoy, on the side of Mont Melian, with near twenty thousand troops. Chamberri, the capital, surrendered on his approach, and he subdued the whole duchy without any serious resistance. The Republic had now extended its conquests to the very gates of Geneva. This city, justly jealous of her liberties, and apprehending the effects of the war between France and Savoy, invited its Swiss allies of the cantons of Berne and Zurich within her walls. It was now asserted, without the least justice, that this act violated the neutrality of the republic, and General Montesquiou

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSA

t Singh,

1 (Retd)

nha, PVS

was instructed to advance with his army, and procure the evacuation of the city by force. The Citizens dismissed their allies, and the republic was satisfied,

While Montesquiou overran one portion of the dominions of the king of Sardinia, General Anselme, at the head of the army of the Var, prepared to attack another. He accordingly commenced his march, (Sept. 28th) and immediately possessed himself of the city of Nice. Marseilles not only supplied six thousand soldiers on this occasion, but also furnished transports and a million of livres in money, while admiral Truguet seconded the efforts of the general by means of a squadron of six sail of the line. He then commenced the blockade of Montalban, which soon after capitulated; and shortly afterwards obtained possession of Villa Franca.

The conquest of Savoy was celebrated in Paris by a triumph after the manner of the ancients. The ceremony (October 14th 1792) commenced with the march of a body of cavalry, which set out from the town-house, and proceeded to the *Place de Louis XV.* Each section furnished one hundred armed men. All the commanders of the legions, and two chiefs of every battalion, were present; the constituted authorities, on the invitation of the municipality, also joined in the cavalcade. At the head of each legion were placed the presidents and commissioners of its section, and revolutionary symbols and devices were borne before them. The procession proceeded to the statue of liberty, erected in the great square. On the east and west sides were inscribed the words "French republic, 1792." On the north appeared "Entry of General Montesquiou into Savoy;" and on the south, "Entry of General Anselme into the countries of Nice and Montalban.

The court of Turin was thus conquered in one short Campaign. Nice and Villa Franca were already lost; Savoy was annexed to France under the name of the department of Mont-Blanc; and the island of Sardinia was menaced by a naval armament.

CHAP. VI.

France makes great Preparations and levies immense Armies—Invasion of Flanders by the Duke of Saxe-Teschen—Siege of Lisle—The Austrians retire on the Approach of the Army of Champagne—Beurnonville's Expedition against Treves—Invasion of Austrian Flanders—Battle of Gemappe—The French take Mons, Brussels, Liege, Antwerp, and Namur.

By the effect of these successes, and by the vast resources which the enthusiasm of the New Principles had called forth, France, so lately regarded as naked and defenceless at the feet of the other Powers of Europe, had now become formidable to every state, and threatened the independence of the Continent with an army of nearly two hundred thousand men. Sixty thousand men, under the generals Kellermann, Valence, and Chazot, were employed in pursuit of the retreating Prus-

sians; eighteen thousand more, commanded by D'Harville, had assembled at Maubeuge; Labourdonnaye, including the northern garrisons, had collected nearly thirty thousand; Custine, with twenty thousand, kept possession of Mentz and Franckfort; from fifteen to eighteen thousand were serving under Biron before Strasburgh and Huningen; Montesquieu and Anselme were at the head of thirty thousand; while Beurnouville, with about twenty-two thousand more destined for the invasion of the Low-countries, was on his march to French Flanders.

The national convention, relying on the enthusiasm of the soldiery, invited them by proclamation to persevere in their career, until the enemy "had recognised the majesty of the republic, and the sovereignty of the people;" while the executive council published a declaration, "that the French armies should not enter into winter-quarters until the foes of the common-wealth had repassed the Rhine."

In the mean time, (Oct. 16, 1792) Dumouriez, after conducting his troops to Vouziers, on their way to the relief of Lisle, repaired to Paris, where he proposed to the leading men a plan for the winter campaign, and obtained for himself, as at once minister of war and commander in chief, the uncontrolled conduct of it. He now proposed every thing that might contribute to his own success. He dispatched the cavalry, infantry, artillery, and ammunition, collected in Paris, to the northern frontiers; he obtained clothes and necessaries for his own troops; he required the sum of six hundred thousand livres to insure a fortnight's pay for his army; and he boldly announced in return, that, instead of exhausting the national treasury in future, he would transmit large quantities of specie from the Low-countries. He remained in the capital only four days, and then set out for Valenciennes.

Whilst the Duke of Brunswick was endeavouring to penetrate to Paris, Duke Albert, the Governor of the Austrian Netherlands, advanced into France on the side of Flanders, and presented himself before Lisle with an army of twenty-five thousand men. Major-General Ruault, the governor of this fortress, was an officer of much bravery and conduct. Duke Albert continued the bombardment of the town for eight successive days. In the first night, the church of St. Stephen, some mills, and many of the streets were in flames. The Governor, however, having supplied every house with buckets, the flames were extinguished as soon as kindled. An excellent police repressed the effects of panic. The strongest fortress in France was thus preserved. Upon the arrival of Dumouriez at Valenciennes (Oct. 20, 1792), the siege was raised.

Beurnouville, being now appointed to succeed Kellerman, immediately prepared to obtain possession of Treves, and accordingly (December 13th), put himself at the head of the army of the Moselle for that purpose. He commenced a winter campaign with obtaining several advantages over the enemy in the neighbourhood of Saarbruck. He however received a check from the Austrians at Pellingen, and fought an action at Gravenmacher with doubtful success. He finally entirely

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSA

Singh,

(Retd)

nha. PV

failed in the chief object of his expedition, although he had announced to the Government "that France was mistress of the whole territory between the Sarre and the Moselle."

The revolutionary principles of the French were spread with their conquests. With a contempt of all public law, the National Convention decreed, "that in all the territories occupied by the armies of the republic the generals shall proclaim peace, fraternity, and equality; shall abolish tithes, nobility, and feudal services; shall convoke primary assemblies; but that none of the privileged orders should be allowed to vote until they have sworn to renounce their privileges."

The armies of France had already failed in two attempts to subjugate the Austrian Low-countries, and Dumouriez, under more fortunate auspices, was now prepared with a body of near ninety thousand troops to attack them a third time. He resolved to enter immediately on the campaign. He prepared his way, however, by arms of another kind. He sent before him inflammatory pamphlets, declarations, advertisements, and addresses: he announced to the Belgians that the French intended to enter their country, not as enemies, but as brothers and friends; that their design was to assist them in the recovery of their ancient rights; that they would neither intermeddle in their government nor their laws; that they would leave it to themselves to frame their own constitution; and that they would not levy any contribution nor exercise any act of conquest whatever. "Belgians, we are brethren! Our cause is the same. You have given so many proofs of impatience under the yoke of despots, that we cannot treat you as enemies."

This paper, which had been previously approved by the Convention as consonant to the declaration of the rights of man and the constitution, was immediately printed in the French and Flemish languages, and sent to all the generals with injunctions, as soon as they entered the towns of Belgium, to assemble the people, and exhort them to change the magistrates, but to leave every thing respecting the form of the government and the public revenue to the decision of a national assembly.

He also transmitted a letter to the legislative body replete with hopes and promises; for he asserted that on the 15th of November he should enter Brussels, and on the 30th take possession of Liege; while he presented his own army with a short but energetic address, in which he besought the soldiers to exhibit clemency to the prisoners, and display fraternity towards the inhabitants."

In the mean time the Austrians determined to adopt a defensive system, and, by means of a war of posts, provide for the safety of the Low-countries. The duke of Saxe-Teschen accordingly assumed a formidable position for that purpose; for he had already occupied the villages beyond the rivulet of Quiesvrain by means of detachments, while his right flank was supported by the river Haisne, and the marsh in front of St. Ghislain; his left by the wood of Sars. He also posted several different corps for the purpose of strengthening his situation and keeping up an intercourse with the rest of the Austrian troops. His

highness had accordingly stationed a small body of men in the wood called the Hermitage, which masked Conde and communicated with four or five thousand troops at Bury, and the camp of Trinity consisting of seven or eight thousand more commanded by general Latour, who also occupied Tournay; and by means of several detachments in Lannoy, Roubaix, and Tourcoing, endeavoured to harass Lisle, while another small body was posted at the junction of the Lys and the Marque.

As the duke of Saxe-Teschen, by his junction with general Clairfayt, was now at the head of twenty-five thousand troops; and Dumouriez, in consequence of the removal of the detachment under Berneron, had no more than thirty-two thousand left with himself, he ordered general d'Harville to reinforce him with twelve thousand more on purpose to preserve his superiority. Three days after this he advanced from his head-quarters at Honning; and the first skirmish took place with the enemy on the part of the Belgick infantry, who, of their own accord, attacked the advanced posts of the Austrians in the village of Thulin, and drove them before them; but having pursued the fugitives into the plain towards the mill of Bousac, the Imperial hussars became the assailants in their turn, and four companies were either killed or taken prisoners.

At length (Nov. 5, 1792,) the French army was ranged in columns along the forest, in such a manner as to be readily drawn up in order of battle parallel to the village of Gemappe, with a wood in the rear, the right at Hamery, and the left at Hormes; it being resolved to attack the heights, on which the enemy were intrenched in the most formidable manner, in the course of the ensuing day.

Early next morning (Nov. 6th) the French commander in chief made the necessary dispositions for an assault.

Having brought up the artillery, he ordered general d'Harville to advance in a line with the van guard, and after out-flanking the enemy to march to the top of mount Pallizel; thence he was to gain the high ground of Nimy, so that by turning Mons, he might cut off the retreat along the road leading to Brussels. After riding along his front and giving the necessary directions for the commencement of the attack, Dumouriez repaired to the left, where perceiving that the operations against the village of Quareignon had not been successful, he ordered general Rozieres to advance with two twelve-pounders and four battalions: on this the place was instantly carried, and Ferrand and Rozieres ordered to seize on the enemy's outposts.

Dumouriez had originally intended to begin the attack on the approach of day-light, but the subsequent obstacles that intervened proved so formidable, that it was impossible to attempt effective operations before noon. General Beurnonville, who was to commence the assault, had before him the enemy's left wing, stationed on a height that covers Cuesmes, in the vicinity of Gemappe, defended by five large redoubts. Several others extended all along the front, and as far as the right flank of the village below Quareignon; these were provided with twenty pieces

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSA

Singh,

(Retd)

nha, PV

of heavy artillery, several howitzers, and a great number of battalion guns, so as to exhibit three complete stages of fortification, and consequently produce three distinct rows of fire. Now were the utmost efforts of art wanting to render the approaches difficult; for trees, hollow ways, houses that afforded shelter to bodies of infantry, and trenches thrown up under the direction of excellent engineers, opposed the most formidable obstacles. Knowing the French troops to be raw and undisciplined, the enemy had posted in the centre of their front, across an opening that led to Gemappe, several squadrons of horse, which in case of disorder during the battle were intended to fall on the centre of the infantry and cut them to pieces. This position, which had been carefully selected by the duke of Saxe-Teschen, was moreover defended by nineteen thousand men under the orders of some of the most distinguished generals belonging to the house of Austria.

The French army, particularly such of the regiments as had served in Champagne, appeared eager for action. The centre was commanded by lieutenant-general the duke de Chartres, son to the duke of Orleans; the right wing by general d'Harville, and the left by general Ferrand. Along the line were displayed ten sixteen, sixteen twelve-pounders, and several howitzers, under the direction of colonel Labyette, who stationed the artillery in such a manner that every redoubt was attacked in flank by two batteries of two pieces each; and a brisk fire had already taken place along the front ever since eight in the morning.

Finding that Ferrand had not engaged in conformity to orders, Dumouriez at eleven o'clock dispatched colonel Thouvenot to commence and direct the attack: he accordingly took upon him the command, put the columns in motion, advanced rapidly against the right flank and the front of the village of Gemappe, carried the redoubts, and decided the fate of the action on the left.

(To be continued.)

ADVANTAGEOUS OFFER.

TO OFFICERS.

TO be disposed of One THIRD Share of the Military Chronicle, but as the actual, present, and certain, profits are Twenty-two per Cent. payable every Tenth of the Month, the following terms will be required:

- 1. That the Purchaser be an Officer, or a Gentleman that is not a Trader, as those with whom he will have to act are themselves not in Trade.*
- 2. The Price is Five Hundred Pounds.*

THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY.

IT is our purpose under this head to execute a task very much wanted, that of giving a complete collection of THE LIVES OF THE GREAT CAPTAINS OF MODERN HISTORY. As far as respects France this has been already executed by Brantome, but we have no English Writer who has attempted it. The materials of these Lives will be as follows: 1. Where the subjects themselves have left their own Memoirs, they shall be given in full. 2. Where these Lives have been written by any author of authority, they will likewise be given in full,—such work being translated or reprinted. 3. In want of such materials, the best will be selected from the annals and memoirs of the age in which they lived.

THE LIFE OF JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

BOOK II.

From his taking upon him the Command of the Confederate Army, to his Victory over the French and Bavarians at Hockstedt in 1704, continued from page 500.

PRINCE Eugene had all this while a difficult task to perform. The Palatine troops posted in the lines, and along the Rhine, were reinforced with 10,000 Prussians detached from the imperial army, and part of the troops of the circle of Westphalia; but were not yet strong enough to oppose the French: for marshal Villeroy being arrived at Landau, with the troops from the Netherlands, the enemy threatened to pass the Rhine below Philippsburg, and attack the lines of Stolhoffen. They made great preparations to that effect; but the duke of Marlborough having ordered the Danish infantry, in the service of England and Holland, which was to join him, to reinforce Prince Eugene, his highness took such precaution, by erecting batteries in convenient places, and casting up new intrenchments, that the enemy did not think fit to attempt the passage in that part; and therefore marshal Tallard marched back with a good army towards Strasburg, and, having there passed the Rhine, advanced towards the Black Forest, to succour the elector of Bavaria. Prince Eugene, having sent notice thereof to the duke of Marlborough, made several preparations in order to pass the Rhine, and attack the marshal Villeroy. In the mean time, the elector and M. de Tallard actually joined, passed the Danube, and marched towards Donawert, in hopes to surprise his highness, who was advanced that way, retake that place, and then invade the country of Wurtemberg, to oblige the allies to quit Bavaria. The success they had, much about the same ground, the year before, over count Stirum, was no presage of another victory: for they found Eugene on his guard, and the duke of Marlborough so active and diligent, that his grace and his highness were

MRS

rim

SM. AVS

t Singh,

(Retd)

nha, PV

joined, and actually marching to fight the enemy, before, or at the very same time, that they had advice of their conjunction. This occasioned the memorable battle of Blenheim or Hockstedt, which the last century, so famous for bloody tragedies, cannot parallel. But this great action, and the motions that preceded it, deserve a more particular detail.

His grace, having continued about Rain to watch the motions of the French, on the 10th of August he was informed, by prince Eugene, that the French and Bavarians were passing the Danube at Lawingen; whereupon his grace sent a detachment, under the command of general Churchill, with orders to pass the Danube, and join his serene highness. And on the 11th, at three in the morning, the confederate army marched and joined that prince at Munster, where the two armies continued till the 12th, expecting their artillery, which could not come up with the same expedition as the troops.

The same day his grace and prince Eugene, with most of the generals, advanced under a guard of 40 squadrons of horse and dragoons, to view the camp at Hockstedt, in order to seize it; but they found it already possessed by the enemy, and of very difficult access. The French could not believe the allies would attack them here; and therefore, the next morning, made a general forage. They were posted on a rising ground, having a river and a morass before them; and besides it appeared afterwards, that they were superior in number.

The difficulties they had to encounter did not discourage the generals of the confederate army, who having resolved to attack them the next morning, the whole army marched the 13th, by break of day, in eight columns, and about seven appeared before the camp of the enemy. The Imperialists, Prussians, and Danes, were posted on the right, under the command of prince Eugene; and the English, Dutch, Hessians, Lunenburghers, and other troops in the service of England and Holland, made up the left wing of the confederate army, under their respective generals. The duke had the general command over the whole.

The enemy was very much surprised at the approach of the allies, and fired two guns as a signal for the foragers to return, which they did with precipitation; and this occasioned a great confusion in their camp. They formed themselves, however, with all the expedition they could. Their right reached to the Danube, having the village of Blenheim in front, where was M. de Tallard's quarter, and the village of Lutzingen to the left, where was the elector's quarter. All the first line of M. de Tallard's foot had its right to the Danube, that it might be at hand to be posted in the village of Blenheim, which was before it. That first line was of 19 battalions. Next was the first line of horse, on the left, extending towards the horse of M. Marsin, the rest of whose army reached as far as the hill of Lutzingen. The second line was drawn up as usual, with the infantry in the centre. In the centre of

both armies there was a hill, which commanded all the plain, and whose declivity reached as far as the rivulet that ran along the front of their camp.

Mean time, his grace having given the necessary directions for the attack, the imperialists marched along a wood near Volpersteten, and sixteen battalions of the left advanced at the same time towards Blenheim; the generals of the confederacy designing by that motion to attack the enemy in the flank on both sides. But as soon as they were sensible of it, they set on fire the villages of Volpersteten and Anterheim, and also the mills and some houses of Blenheim, and made a great fire from their batteries, even before the forces of the confederates appeared on the rising ground near the morass. The artillery of the allies was brought to bear at that time, and by favour of its fire the foot forded the river, and bridges were made for the horse. The French committed a fatal error in suffering the allies to pass the brook unmolested, and this fault was laid to the charge of marshal Tallard. That general, when in England, told a friend of the author's, that he saw, before the battle, from the duke of Marlborough's dispositions, that he had to deal with his master in the art of war.

The cannonading began between eight and nine in the morning, and continued till one in the afternoon; during which time the foot of the left advanced to Blenheim, to beat the enemy from that post, wherein they had cast up an intrenchment with palisades, and posted 27 battalions, supported by 12 squadrons of dragoons. They made a stout resistance, which obliged the duke to order the hereditary prince of Hesse-Cassel, who commanded the whole body of the cavalry on the left, to pass the morass, to cut off the enemy posted at Blenheim from the rest of their forces. The passage being very difficult, the enemy repulsed the first squadrons of the confederates with a great deal of fury. But the prince advancing with the rest, fell upon the French gendarmes and light horse with an unparalleled vigour, and after four charges put them altogether to the route. The enemy caused three battalions to advance, who, forming themselves into one, attempted to stop the cavalry of the allies, but they were all cut to pieces.

Things being in this condition, M de Tallard considered that it was high time to draw off the dragoons and infantry out of the village of Blenheim, and resolved upon it, exhorting his cavalry to stand their ground. He sent a trusty person to M. de Marsin, to desire him to face the enemy with some troops on the right of his village, and keep them in play, to favour the retreat of the infantry: but M. de Marsin represented to the messenger, that he had too much business in the front of his village, and the rest of the line, to spare any troops; he not being victorious, but only maintaining his ground. During this discourse, the French had again faced the allies; but on a sudden they were ordered to wheel about, which was done with all the disorder that can be imagined. In short, this was so precipitate a flight, that part of the cavalry, and all the gendarmes, having turned suddenly towards the Danube, into a narrow

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSA

t Singh,

1 (Retd)

nha, PV

nook, which formed a demi-island, they found themselves cut off from the rest of the army, which forced multitudes of brave men to throw themselves into the river, where they perished. M. de Tallard, fearing the same fate, surrendered to the adjutant of the prince of Hesse.

Messieurs de Clerambaut and Blansac commanded the dragoons and infantry in the village of Blenheim. The former, without taking a resolution worthy of his name, with a powerful body which was yet entire, and covered by the cannon of Hockstedt, as soon as he saw the route of the cavalry, caused his postilion to sound the Danube, and throwing himself into it was drowned. The duke having surrounded the village by several lines, advanced to block it up close on the left flank, where the right of the French horse was before posted. The battalions were soon alarmed, and the colonel of the royal regiment bethought himself of saving his life, and that of his soldiers, whom he caused to lay down their arms, and himself surrendered the colours. The duke of Marlborough, judging rightly, that there were old troops in that place, the overcoming of which would cost him dear, made use of M. Denonville, his prisoner, to exhort them to accept of their lives. All yielded at last, though with reluctance, and the articles were signed. The troops were disarmed, and their colours taken from them.

While this was transacted on the confederates' left, prince Eugene attacked the left of the enemy, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and Marshal Marsin, who, being advantageously posted, made a stout resistance, and disputed the ground with a great deal of obstinacy. But the defeat of Marshal Tallard having discouraged them, they gave ground, and retired, having had twenty-four battalions almost cut in pieces. Their horse likewise suffered very much. The troops of the left took thirty-five pieces of cannon, and those of the right ten : but as the enemy had a greater number of them, it was supposed they had thrown them into the Danube, or into the morass.

It was observed this day, that the duke was resolved either to conquer or die: for, some hours before the battle, he devoted himself to God in the presence of his chaplain, and received the sacrament. When he was in the heat of the action, one of the generals, after two attacks upon the enemy's lines, having wheeled off with the horse in despair, he said, "Mr. —, you are under a mistake; the enemy lies that way; you have nothing to do but to face him, and the day is your own." Upon which that general returned to the charge, and helped to repulse the enemy with a terrible slaughter. His grace, after the battle, ordered all necessaries for the prisoners, and made visits to the wounded. In particular, when he had the marshal de Tallard in his coach with him, his grace said to that general, "'Tis to be confessed, sir, that Providence has befriended me, in giving me the advantage over you in the field of battle; but I have nothing more to rejoice in, from its having espoused my side, than that this advantage, which I have gained, furnishes me with an opportunity of shewing the respect and esteem I shall always bear to

to your person and character." But when the marshal afterwards told him, "that his grace had beaten the best troops in the world," the duke replied, "Your lordship, I presume, excepts those who had the honour to beat them."

Bishop Burnet relates, that his grace assured him, he never saw more evident characters of a special providence, than appeared this day. A signal one related to his own person. A cannon ball went into the ground so near, that he was some time quite covered with the cloud of dust and earth that it raised about him.

The elector of Bavaria retired over the Danube by the bridge of Lawingen, and marched directly for Ulm, to rally his scattered troops. He sent orders at the same time to his troops in Augsburg, and other places, to quit them and join him; and accordingly the French marched out of Augsburg, carrying with them four hostages as a security for 2,000 sick or wounded men, which they had left in that place.

The magistrates being assembled immediately after, sent four deputies to the duke, who the same night had their audience, and desired his protection. His grace answered, that they had nothing to fear from the troops of her Britannic Majesty and the states, who were sent only against the enemies of the empire and their allies. A detachment was ordered to take possession of that important post, wherein the elector, without the reinforcement of marshal Tallard, had been able to stop all the confederate forces.

The allies had in the battle of Hockstedt, 66 battalions and 181 squadrons: the enemies had 84 battalions and 150 squadrons. As some of their battalions were not complete, and one with another, they were reckoned but at 400 men, this made them 7,320 men superior to the allies in foot; and 31 squadrons, at 100 horse each, which the allies had more than they, making 3,100, their army was in the whole 4,220 men superior to the allies. Marshal Tallard, with the other officers of note, was sent towards Frankfort and Hanau, under a guard of dragoons. Upon a repartition of the other prisoners, who were sent into the neighbouring places, they were found to exceed 13,000 officers and soldiers, including about 3,000, who listed themselves in the confederate troops. These, with the killed and wounded, made the loss of the enemy amount to almost 40,000 men. They lost also 5,400 carriages, 34 coaches full of the ladies of their officers, 334 mules loaded with equipages, 40 pieces of large cannon, and many small ones, 24 mortars, 129 colours, and 15 standards, taken by the duke of Marlborough; 80 more colours or standards taken by prince Eugene; 17 pair of kettle-drums, the military chest, the chancery, the dispensary, 3,600 tents, and 25 copper pontoons. The loss of the allies amounted to near 12,000 men killed or wounded.

The consequence of this victory, after that at Schellenberg, being the reduction of all Bavaria, and the places which the elector had taken from the empire, occasioned congratulatory letters to his grace, from most of the poten-

MRS

rim

M. AVSA

Singh,

1 (Retd)

nha, PV

tates of Europe, in particular from the states-general and the emperor. That from the states compliments him thus.

"Your first exploits this campaign at Schellenberg gave us grounds to expect something better; but we dared not extend our hopes to so great and complete a victory, as this which you have obtained over the enemy, with the arms of the allies.

"This battle will set the greatness of your merit in its true lustre: a battle, the glory of which the greatest captains of former ages may envy you; and the memory of which can never perish in succeeding ages. We most humbly congratulate your excellency upon it; rejoicing in the glory you have acquired by it, as well as for the advantage that must ensue upon it to the common cause.

"This action will instruct France, that her forces are not always invincible, and will prove such a blow, as her king never felt in the whole course of his reign."

The emperor's letter was written with his own hand, and directed to the duke as prince of Mindelheim; which title his grace accepted with the queen's leave, after having refused the patent till he knew her pleasure. His imperial majesty informs him, "That he has freely, and of his own accord, admitted him among the princes of the Roman empire; not so much in consideration of the nobility of his extraction, as upon the account of his personal merit and his great desert towards the august house of Austria, and the holy Roman empire.

"I have been willing," his majesty continues, "that this public monument of the supreme honour in Germany, which I have so deservedly conferred upon you, should remain, that it may be more and more made appear to the whole world, how much I, and all the empire, owe to the most serene queen of Great Britain, for having sent her powerful assistance as far as Bavaria itself, under your conduct; and also to your highness, upon account that things have been so prudently, so vigorously, and so successfully transacted.—These actions are so great, and particularly that of Hockstedt, that we may rejoice to see, not only the most pernicious efforts of the enemy repulsed, and the affairs of Germany, which were somewhat tottering, and those of all Europe, secured and settled again; but likewise, it may be reasonably hoped, that the full and perfect liberty of the christian world should be rescued from the power of France, which was so imminently impending over it."

His imperial majesty also ordered a pillar to be erected at Hockstedt, to perpetuate the memory of this glorious battle, and his own gratitude, by an elegant Latin inscription, which remained till the general peace, when the elector of Bavaria, being restored to his dominions, caused it to be demolished. We must not omit the translation of this inscription, composed by M. Stepney, his grace's minister at the diet of the empire, as it does so much honour to our great countryman.

A Monument Sacred to Eternal Memory.

On the 15th day of August, 1704,
 In, and near this place,
 Were routed, after an incredible slaughter,
 The French and Bavarian armies
 Under the command
 Of Emanuel, the elector,
 And the marshals of France, Tallard and Marsin :
 The first of whom was taken
 Prisoner in the battle,
 With 40 other generals of the first rank,
 900 officers of lesser note,
 And 12,000 common soldiers.
 Besides 14,000 put to the sword in the field of battle,
 And 4000 pushed into the Danube.
 The victorious army was commanded,
 With an immortal glory,
 By
 John, duke of Marlborough, an Englishman,
 Who,
 Under the happy influence of his mistress, queen Anne,
 And the states-general of the United Netherlands,
 Led a valiant army from the Thames, and the Maese, to the Danube,
 To succour Germany, that was reduced to the last extremity :
 Which expedition he began to accomplish with the greatest courage,
 In conjunction with the forces under Lewis, prince of Baden,
 By taking the strong pass and mount of Donawert,
 That seemed impregnable through its deep intrenchments ;
 And afterwards, having rejoined the forces commanded by
 Prince Eugene of Savoy, brought to perfection,
 With the same constancy of mind, and success,
 In the decisive battle that was fought here between Blenheim and Hockstedt.
 The enemies army
 Had the advantage of Numbers and ground on their side ;
 Nor was there any other passage to victory
 For the confederates, than through rivers and morasses.
 From hence the generals of the confederate armies may know,
 That valour overcomes all obstacles ;
 Princes may learn,
 That conspiracies with the enemies of their native country
 Go seldom unpunished :
 And Lewis XIV.
 Must at last confess,
 That no prince whatsoever ought to be called
 Great
 And happy,
 Before his death.

(To be continued.)

(WE beg leave to recommend to the most earnest attention of our military readers the following most noble Institution,—one of those Charities, which, by at once supporting and educating the Children of the Poor, at once removes so much present distress, and maintains that stock of morality and patriotism to which our country owes its proud station.)

THE CALEDONIAN ASYLUM,

For Educating and Supporting such Children of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, Natives of Scotland, as cannot be admitted into the Royal Institutions of Chelsea and Greenwich, and of Indigent Scotch Parents, resident in London, not entitled to Parochial Relief.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

Patroness.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND ST.
ANDREWS, K. T.
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, EARL OF IN-
VERNESS.

Vice-Patronesses.

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA SOPHIA,
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH,
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS MARY,
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS SOPHIA,
H. R. H. THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK AND ALBANY.

President.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHEARN.

Lady Presidents.

THE MARCHIONESS OF STAFFORD, COUNTESS
OF SUTHERLAND,
THE COUNTESS OF BREDALBANE.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBURY, K. T.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, K. G.
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF BREDALBANE,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT MELVILLE,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD LYNDCH,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, BART.

Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD SALTOUN,
THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE, K. T.
THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE ROSE, M. P.
THE HON. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
THE HON. JAMES ABERCROMBY, M. P.
GENERAL SIR DAVID DUNDAS, G. C. B.
SIR JAMES SHAW, BART. M. P.
CHARLES GRANT, JUN. ESQ. M. P.
HENRY DRUMMOND, ESQ.
ALEXANDER DAVISON, ESQ.
JOHN FORBES, ESQ.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ESQ.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, ESQ. M. P.
WILLIAM MITCHEL, ESQ.
SIR WILLIAM FAXTON,
CHARLES FORBES, ESQ. M. P.
COLIN ROBERTSON, ESQ.
GRANT ALLEN, ESQ.
ANDREW ROBERTSON, ESQ.
SIMON M'GILLIVRAY, ESQ.
JAMES HAMILTON, ESQ.
DIEVE ROBERTSON, ESQ.
DONALD MACKINNON, M. D.
CHARLES BELL, ESQ. F. R. S. E.

Secretary—JOHN GALT, ESQ.

THE number of Children of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, who have claims on the Bounty of the Public, for the loss of their natural protectors by the war, is greater at the present time than at any former period in the history of this country. The Highland Society of London being well informed that a very large proportion of these forlorn Children are the Orphans of Natives of Scotland, determined to propose the founding of an Institution, to be called the CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, in order to rescue them from extreme poverty, and its frequent concomitant, vice, by affording them the means of access to the doctrines and precepts of the Holy Scriptures, and educating them in handicraft trades, to enable them afterwards to gain an honest livelihood. For this purpose, a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of the Society, was constituted, to concert the means of carrying the design into effect; and their exertions, countenanced by the whole ROYAL FAMILY, and encouraged by the unremitting personal attention of the DUKE OF KENT, the President of the Institution, have been answered by the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland commonly resident in London, with such a degree of liberality, unprecedented indeed even in the munificent contributions of this metropolis, that the Committee have resolved to make a general appeal to the whole population of Scotland, confident that their endeavours to lay the foundation of an Institution that may at once do honour to the country, and reward the valour of those brave men who, in their humble sphere, have contributed so largely to the deliverance of Europe, and the renown of the United Empire, will be cordially and gratefully met.

OFFICIAL NARRATIVES
OF THE
CAMPAIGNS OF BUONAPARTE,
SINCE THE PEACE OF AMIENS.

BEING A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF THE WHOLE OF THE BULLETINS
PUBLISHED BY BUONAPARTE TO HIS ABDICATION.

IT is the well known opinion of some of our ablest Generals, that the French Bulletins of Buonaparte contain the most complete practical lessons of modern warfare, and with a due allowance for some exaggeration, include the fullest narrative of the most memorable campaigns on record. A wish, therefore, has often been expressed that they were all published in one form, so as to form a portable manual as well for future reference as for present study. It is our present purpose to effect this. In this, and in the following numbers of the Chronicle, we shall accordingly give a complete collection of the whole of the Bulletins published by Buonaparte. This began only in the first Campaign after he was Emperor. The form of a Bulletin being considered in foreign Cabinets as belonging only to Sovereigns.

CAMPAIGN IN PRUSSIA OF 1806—1807.

(Continued from page 504.)

SIXTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

LIEBSTADT, Feb. 21.—THE right of the grand army has been victorious, like the centre and the left. Gen. Essen, at the head of 25,000 men, advanced to Ostrolenka on the 15th, along the two banks of the Narew; when arrived at the village of Flacis Lawowa, he met the advanced guard of General Savary, who commanded the 5th corps.—On the 16th, at break of day, General Gazan with a part of his division, made an oblique movement upon the advanced guard. At nine in the morning he met the enemy, on the road to Novogorod, attacked, defeated, and put him to the route. But, at the same moment, the enemy attacked Ostrolenka by the left bank. General Campana, with a brigade of the division of General Gazan, and General Ruffin, with a brigade of the division of General Oudinot, defended that small town. General Savary sent thither the General of Division Redle, chief of the staff of the army. The Russian infantry, in several columns, endeavoured to carry the town. The enemy was suffered to advance half the length of the streets, when he was marched against and charged. He was three times cut down, and left the streets covered with the dead. The loss of the enemy was so great that he abandoned the town and took a position behind the sand-hills which cover it.—The divisions of General Suchet and Oudinot advanced: at noon the heads of their columns arrived at Ostrolenka. General Savary drew up his little army in the following manner:—General Oudinot commanded the left in two lines; General Suchet the centre; and Gen. Reille, commanding a brigade of the division of Gazan, formed the right. He covered himself with all his artillery, and marched against the enemy. The intrepid General Oudinot put himself at the head of the cavalry, made a successful charge, and cut in pieces the Cossagues of the rear guard of the enemy. The fire was very brisk; the enemy gave way on all sides, and was followed fighting during three leagues.—The next day the enemy was pursued several leagues, but without being perceived. His cavalry had retreated the whole night. General Suwar-

row, and several other officers of the enemy are among the slain. The enemy has abandoned a great number of wounded, 1200 have been taken off the field, and more are bringing in every instant. Seven pieces of cannon and two standards are the trophies of this victory. The enemy has left 1300 dead on the field of battle. On our side we have had 60 men killed, and from 4 to 500 wounded. But a loss more sensibly felt is that of the General of Brigade, Campana, who was an officer of great merit and promise; he was born in the department of Marengo. The Emperor has been much grieved at his loss. The 103d regiment distinguished itself particularly in this affair. Among the wounded are Colonel Du Hamel, of the 21st regiment of light infantry; and the Colonel of artillery, Nourist. The Emperor has ordered the 5th corps to go into winter-quarters. The thaw is dreadful. The season will not permit any thing great to be achieved; it is that of repose. The enemy first broke up from his quarters; he has repented it.

SIXTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

OSTERODE, Feb. 28, 1807.—CAPTAIN AUZONI, of the Imperial Horse Guards, mortally wounded in the battle of Eylau, was lying upon the field of battle. His comrades came to take him up and carry him to the hospital. He recovered his senses only to say to them, "Let me alone, my friends; I die contented, since we have gained the day, and that I can die upon the bed of honour, surrounded by the cannons taken from the enemy, and the wrecks of their defeat. Tell the Emperor that I have but one regret, which is, that in a few moments I shall be no longer able to do any thing for his service, and the glory of our fine France—to her my last breath—." The effort he made to utter these words exhausted the little strength he had remaining. All the reports we receive, agree in stating, that the enemy lost at the battle of Eylau 20 generals, and 900 officers killed and wounded, and upwards of 30,000 men disabled. At the engagement of Ostrolenka, of the 16th, two Russian generals were killed, and three wounded. His Majesty has sent to Paris the sixteen stands of colours taken at the battle of Eylau. All the cannon are already sent off to Thorn. His Majesty has ordered that these cannon shall be melted down, and made into a brazen statue of General Hautpoult, commander of the second division of cuirassiers, in his uniform of cuirassier. The army is concentrated in its cantonments behind the Passarge, with its left supported by Marienwerder, the island of Nogat, and Elbing, countries which afford resources. Being informed that a Russian division had marched towards Braunsberg, at the head of our cantonments, the Emperor ordered it to be attacked. The Prince of Ponte Corvo assigned this expedition to General Dupont, an officer of great merit. On the 26th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, General Dupont presented himself before Braunsberg, attacked the enemy's division, 10,000 strong, overthrew it with fixed bayonets, drove it from the town, made it recross the Passarge; took from it 16 pieces of cannon, two stands of colours, and made 2000 prisoners. We had very few men killed. On the side of Guttstadt, General Leger-Belair repaired to the village of Peterswalde, at day-break on the 25th, upon receiving advice that a Russian column had arrived, during the night, at that village, overthrew it, took the General Baron de Korff, who commanded it, his staff, several Lieutenant-Colonels and Officers, and 400 men. This brigade was composed of ten battalions, which had suffered so much, that they formed only 1,600 men under arms. The Emperor, in testi-

mony of his satisfaction to General Savary for the engagement of Ostrolenka, has granted him the grand insignia of the Legion of Honour, and called him about his person. His Majesty has given the command of the 5th corps to Marshal Massena, Marshal Lannes continuing to be sick. At the battle of Eylau Marshal Augereau, over-run with rheumatic pains, was sick and hardly in his senses; but the cannon awakes the brave: he flew in full gallop to the head of his corps, after getting himself tied upon his horse. He was constantly exposed to the greatest fire, and was even slightly wounded. The Emperor has just ordered him to France for the purpose of taking care of his health. The garrisons of Colberg and Dantzic, availing themselves of the little attention paid them, had encouraged themselves by different excursions. An advanced post of the Italian division was attacked on the 16th at Stargard by a party of 800 men of the garrison of Colberg.

Gen. Bosanti had with him only a few companies of the 1st Italian regiment of the line, which took to their arms in time, marched with resolution against the enemy, and routed him. General Teuli, on his side, with the main body of the Italian division, the regiment of musketeers of the guards, and the first company of Gens d'Armes on duty, repaired to invest Colberg. On arriving at Naugarten, he found the enemy intrenched, occupying a fort beset with pieces of cannon. Colonel Boyer, of the musketeers of the guards, gave an assault. Captain Montmorency, of the company of Gens d'Armes, made a successful charge. The fort was taken, 300 men made prisoners, and six pieces of cannon carried off. The enemy left one hundred men upon the field of battle. General Dombrowski marched against the garrison of Dantzic: he fell in with it at Dirschau, overthrew it, made 600 prisoners, took seven pieces of cannon, and pursued it for several leagues. He was wounded with a musket ball. Marshal Lefebvre arrived in the mean time at the head of the 10th corps. He had been joined by the Saxons, and marched to invest Dantzic. The weather is still changeable. It froze yesterday; it thaws to-day. The whole winter has passed over in this manner. The thermometer has never been lower than five degrees.

SIXTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

OSTERODE, *March 2.*—THE town of Elbing furnishes great resources to the army: a great quantity of wine and brandy was found there. This country of the Lower Vistula is very fertile. The ambassadors from Constantinople and Persia have entered Poland, and are on their way to Warsaw. After the battle of Eylau, the Emperor passed every day several hours upon the field of battle—a horrible spectacle, but which duty rendered necessary. It required great labour to bury all the dead. A great number of Russian slain were found with the insignia of their orders. It appears, that among them was a Prince Repnin. Forty-eight hours after the battle, there were still upwards of 500 wounded Russians whom we had not been able to carry off. Brandy and bread were carried to them, and they were successively conveyed to the hospital. Let any one imagine to himself, upon the space of a square league, 9 or 10,000 dead bodies, 4 or 5000 horses killed, whole lines of Russian knapsacks, broken pieces of muskets and sabres; the ground covered with cannon balls, howitzer shells and ammunition; twenty-four pieces of cannon, near which were lying the bodies of their drivers, killed at the moment when they were striving to carry them off. All this was the more conspicuous upon a ground covered with

MRS

rim

M. AVSA

Singh,
(Retd)

aha, PVS

snow : this spectacle is calculated to inspire princes with the love of peace, and an abhorrence of war. The 5000 wounded whom we had were all conveyed to Thorn, and to our hospitals on the left bank of the Vistula, in sledges. The surgeons observed with astonishment, that the fatigue of this conveyance did no harm to the wounded. The following are some details of the engagement of Braunsberg. General Dupont marched against the enemy in two columns. General Bruyere, who commanded the right column, fell in with the enemy at Ragarn, and drove him towards the river which runs before this village. The left column drove the enemy towards Villenberg, and the whole division shortly after stretched out of the wood. The enemy being driven from his first position, was obliged to fall back upon the river which covers the town of Braunsberg : he at first made a resolute stand, but General Dupont marched against him, overthrew him by a charge, and entered with him into the town, the streets of which were choaked up with the Russian slain. The 9th of light infantry, the 32d and the 96th of the line, which compose this division, distinguished themselves. Generals Barrois and Lahoussaye, Colonel Seincle, of the 24th of the line, Colonel Muenier, of the 9th light infantry, the chief of battalion, Rouge, of the 32d of the line, and the chief of squadron, Hubinet, of the 9th hussars, are deserving of particular encomiums. Since the arrival of the French army upon the Vistula, we have taken from the Russians in the engagements of Pultusk and Golymin, 89 pieces of cannon ; at the engagement of Bergfried, 4 pieces ; in the retreat of Allenstein, 5 pieces ; at the engagement of Deppen, 16 pieces ; at the engagement of Holl, 12 pieces ; at the battle of Eylau, 24 pieces ; at the engagement of Braunsberg, 6 pieces ; and at the engagement of Ostrolenka, 9 pieces ; total, 175 pieces of cannon. It has been remarked upon this subject, that the Emperor never lost any cannon in the armies which he has commanded, either in the first campaigns of Italy and Egypt, in that of the Army of Reserve, in that of Austria and Moravia, or in that of Russia and Poland.

SIXTY-FIFTH BULLETIN.

OSTERODE, *March 10.*—THE army is gone into cantonments behind the Passarge. The Prince of Ponte Corvo is at Holland and Braunsberg ; Marshal Soult at Liebstadt and Mohringen ; Marshal Ney at Guttstadt ; Marshal Davoust at Allenstin, Hohenstein, and Deppin ; the head-quarters are at Osterode ; the parish corps of observation, under General Zayonscheck, is at Nieberberg ; Marshal Lefebvre is before Dantzic ; the 5th corps is upon the Omulew : a division of Bavarians, under the Crown Prince, is at Warsaw ; the corps of Prince Jerome in Silesia ; the eighth corps of observation is in Swedish Pomerania ; the fortress of Breslau, Scweidnitz, and Brieg, are demolished ; General Rapp, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, is governor of Thorn ; bridges are thrown over the Vistula at Marienburg and Dirschau. On the 1st of March, the Emperor having been informed that the enemy, encouraged by the position of our army, had shewn themselves on the right bank of the Passarge, ordered Marshals Ney and Soult to advance, reconnoitre, and drive the enemy back. Marshal Ney proceeded towards Guttstadt ; Marshal Soult passed the Passarge at Wormditt. The enemy's posts, which retreated with precipitation, were pursued to the distance of eight leagues. The enemy, observing that the French were not inclined to pursue them any further, and that our force was merely an advanced guard that had left their

main body in the rear, brought forward two regiments of grenadiers, and, in the course of the night, attacked our cantonments at Zechern. The 50th regiment received them upon the point of the bayonet. The 27th and 39th regiments also conducted themselves with great courage. In these trifling affairs the Russians had nearly 1000 men killed, wounded, and made prisoners. After having thus disturbed the enemy, the army returned again to its cantonments. The Grand Duke of Berg, being informed that a corps of cavalry had advanced to Willenberg, ordered the Prince of Borghese to attack that place, who, at the head of his regiment, charged eight Russian squadrons, overthrew, and put them to flight, making 100 prisoners, including three captains and eight officers. Marshal Lefebvre has completely invested Dantzic, and commenced the lines of circumvallation round that city.

SIXTY-SIXTH BULLETIN.

OSTERODE, *March 14.*—THE grand army remains in its cantonments, where it takes repose. Frequent skirmishes have taken place between the advanced posts of the two armies. Two regiments of Russian cavalry came on the 12th instant to harass the 69th regiment of infantry of the line in its cantonments, at Lingour, before Guttstadt. A battalion of this regiment flew to arms from an ambuscade, attacked, and repulsed the enemy, who left 80 men on the field. Gen. Guyot, who commands the advanced posts of M. Soult, has, on his side, had several affairs of outposts with the enemy, in which he had the advantage. After the little battle of Willenberg, the Grand Duke of Berg expelled the Cossacks from the whole of the right bank of the Alle. In order to assure himself that the enemy was not making some movements, he went to Wartenberg, Sedburgh, Meusguth, and Bischosburg. He had some engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and took 100 Cossacks prisoners. The Russian army appears to be concentrated on the side of the Bartensteine on the Alle; the Prussian division on the side of Crentzbourg. The enemy's army made a retrograde movement, and have approached nearer to Königsberg. The whole of the French army is in cantonments; it is provisioned by the towns of Elbing, Braunsberg, and from the resources drawn from the island of Nogat, which is extremely fertile. Two bridges have been erected over the Vistula, one at Marienwerder, the other at Marienberg. Marshal Lefebvre has completed the investment of Dantzic. General Lefebvre has invested Colberg. Each of these garrisons have been driven into these towns after a slight engagement. A division of twelve thousand Bavarians, commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria, has crossed the Vistula at Warsaw, and is coming to join the army,

SIXTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

OSTERODE, *March 25.*—ON the 14th instant, at three in the afternoon, the garrison of Stralsund, taking advantage of a fog, made a sortie with two thousand infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and six pieces of cannon, in order to carry a redoubt thrown up by General Dupas. This redoubt, which was open, without palisades and without cannon, was defended by a company of voltigeurs, of the 58th regiment of the line. The immense superiority of the enemy had no effect on these brave men; being reinforced by a company of voltigeurs of the 4th of the line (light infantry), under Captain Barral, they resisted all the attempts of the Swedish brigade. Fifteen Swedish soldiers

MRS

rim

M. AVSA

Singh.

(Reid)

sha, PV

reached the parapet, but there found their death. All the enemy's attempts were equally fruitless. Sixty-two dead bodies of the Swedes were buried at the foot of the redoubt. It is supposed that 120 were wounded, and 50 were made prisoners, though there were not more than 150 men in the redoubt. Several Swedish officers were found among the dead, distinguished by their military decorations. This instance of bravery has attracted the Emperor's attention. His Majesty has sent three orders of the legion of honour for the companies engaged. Captain Drivet, who commanded on this weak redoubt, highly distinguished himself. On the 20th, Marshal Lefebvre ordered the brigade under General Schraam to cross over from the island of Nogat, in the Erisch Haff, in order to cut off the communication between Dantzic and the sea. These orders were carried into execution at three in the morning. The Prussians were routed, and 300 of them fell into our hands. At six in the evening, the garrison of Dantzic sent out a detachment of 4000 men to retake the post; but they were repulsed, with the loss of some hundreds of prisoners, and one piece of cannon. General Schraam had under his command the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of infantry, and several Saxon battalions, who distinguished themselves. The Emperor has sent three orders of the legion of honour to be distributed among the Saxon officers; and three more for the privates, subalterns; and to the major who commanded them. In Silesia, the garrison of Niess has made a sortie, but fell into an ambuscade. A regiment of Wirtemberg cavalry took these troops in flank, killed 50, and made 60 prisoners. The winter in Poland seems to have resembled the winter at Paris, that is to say, variable. It freezes and thaws in alternate succession. However, we have the good fortune not to have any sick in the army. On the contrary, all accounts agree that the Russians have a great number of sick. The army remains tranquil in its cantonments. The works which compose the *tetes du pont* of Sierock, Modlin, Praga, and Marienwerder, are every day becoming more formidable; and the magazines are organized, and are every where receiving provisions. Three hundred thousand bottles of Bourdeaux wine were found at Elbing; and though each bottle cost four francs, the Emperor paid that price to the merchants, and ordered the wine to be distributed among the army. The Emperor has sent the Prince Borghese upon a mission to Warsaw.

SIXTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

OSTERODE, *March 29.*—ON the 17th of March, at three o'clock in the morning, the General of Brigade Lefebvre, Aid-de-Camp to Prince Jerome, passed near Glatz, in his way to Wunchelsbourg, with three squadrons of light-horse, and the Taxis regiment of light infantry, when 1500 men, with two pieces of cannon, made a sortie from the place. Lieutenant-Colonel Gerrard immediately attacked and drove them back into Glatz, after having taken 100 soldiers, several officers, and two pieces of artillery. Marshal Massena is gone from Willenberg to Ortelsbourg, and forced an entrance there for the division of Becker's dragoons, which he has reinforced with a detachment of Polish horse. There were some Cossacks at Ortelsbourg, and several attacks were made, in which the enemy lost 20 men. General Becker, as he was coming to resume his position at Willenberg, was attacked by 2000 Cossacks. An ambuscade of infantry was formed, into which they fell, and lost 200 men. On the 26th, at five o'clock in the morning, the garrison of Dantzic made a

general sortie, which proved very fatal. It was repulsed on all sides. A colonel, named Cracaw, who had a command, was taken with 400 men, and two pieces of cannon, in an attack made by the 19th regiment of chasseurs. The Northern Polish Legion conducted itself in an excellent manner, and two Saxon battalions distinguished themselves. As for the rest, there is nothing new. The lakes are still frozen, though there is some appearance of the approach of spring.

SIXTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

FINKENSTEIN, April 4.—THE gens d'armes of the ordnance have arrived at Marienwerder, and Marshal Bessieres has set out for that place, in order to review them. They have behaved remarkably well, and have displayed great courage in all the affairs in which they have been engaged. General Teuli, who still superintends the blockade of Colberg, has, in that command, exhibited great activity and skill. The conducting of the siege is now entrusted to General Leison. On the 19th of March, the redoubts of Selnow were attacked and carried by the 1st regiment of Italian light infantry. On this occasion the garrison made a sortie; but the company of carbiniers of the 1st regiment of light infantry, and a company of dragoons, drove them back. The voltigeurs of the 19th regiment of the line, distinguished themselves greatly in the attack on the village of Allstadt. In that affair the enemy lost three pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners. Marshal Lefebvre commands at the siege of Dantzic, and General Lariboisiere has the direction of the artillery. The latter corps shews itself in all circumstances worthy of the fame which it has so justly acquired. The French cannoneers will merit the name of select troops. The manner in which the battalions of the train have performed their service has afforded perfect satisfaction. The Emperor has given audience at Finkenstein to a deputation from the chamber of Marienwerder. It consisted of Count Von Groeben, Counsellor Baron Von Schleinitz, and Count Von Dohma, Director of the Chamber. The deputation represented to his Majesty the great hardships which the inhabitants had suffered from the war. The Emperor answered, that he entertained a lively feeling for their sufferings, and that he would relieve Marienwerder, as well as Elbing, from the burthen of any extraordinary contribution. He farther observed, that there were evils belonging to the theatre of war which could not be avoided; that he participated in the regret which those evils occasioned, and would do every thing in his power to mitigate them. It is believed that his Majesty will this day set out on a short journey to Marienwerder and Elbing. The 2d Bavarian division has arrived at Warsaw. The Crown Prince of Bavaria has gone to Pultusk to take the command of the first division. The Hereditary Prince of Baden has marched at the head of his corps of troops to Dantzic. The contingent of Saxe-Weimar has arrived upon the Warta. There has not been a shot fired for a fortnight past at the advanced posts of the army. The heat of the sun begins to be felt, but it is not yet sufficiently powerful to penetrate and thaw the earth. All is still bound in frost. Spring approaches slowly in this country. A number of couriers arrive at the head-quarters from Constantinople and Persia.

The health of the Emperor continues excellent; it is even remarked that it appears better than formerly. Some days his Majesty makes excursions to the distance of forty miles on horseback. At Warsaw it was last week be-

MRS

rim

SM, AVSM

Singh,

1 (Retd)

nha, PV

lieved that the Emperor had arrived there about ten o'clock at night. The whole town was immediately and voluntarily illuminated. The fortresses of Praga, Sierock, Modlin, Thorn, and Marienberg, begin to be put in a state of defence. The works of Marienwerder are planned. All these fortresses form *tetes du pont* on the Vistula. The Emperor praises the activity of Marshal Kellerman in forming the provisional regiments, many of which have arrived in good condition, and are incorporated in the army. His Majesty also bestows great praise on General Clarke, Governor of Berlin, who displays equal activity and zeal in the important post confided to him. Prince Jerome, who commands the troops in Silesia, has also given proofs of great activity, and has exhibited a degree of skill and penetration which is, in general, only the fruit of long experience.

SEVENTIETH BULLETIN.

FINKENSTEIN, 19th April.—A CORPS of 400 Prussians, who embarked at Königsberg, and landed on the peninsula opposite Pillau, advanced towards the village of Carlsberg. M. Mainguernaud, aide-de-camp of Marshal Lefebvre, marched towards that place with a few men: he manœuvred so dexterously, that he took the 400 Prussians, among whom were 120 cavalry. Several Russian regiments have entered Dantzic by sea. The garrison has made several sorties. The Polish legions of the north, and their commander Prince Michael Radivil, have greatly distinguished themselves: they took about 40 Russians prisoners. The siege is carried on with activity. The battering train begins to arrive. There is nothing new at the different posts of the army.

SEVENTY-FIRST BULLETIN.

FINKENSTEIN, 19th April.—THE victory of Eylau having frustrated all the plans which the enemy had formed against the Lower Vistula, has enabled us to surround Dantzic, and to commence the siege of that fortress. But it was necessary to draw the battering train from the fortresses of Silesia and along the Oder, so that it had to come upwards of 100 leagues through a country in which there are no roads. This difficulty is now got over, and a part of that artillery is already arrived; 100 pieces of cannon are now on their way from Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, and Breslau, and in a few days we shall be provided with every thing necessary. The Prussian General Kalkreuth has the command at Dantzic. The garrison consists of 14,000 Prussians, and 6000 Russians. The inundations and marshes, several lines of fortifications, and the fort of Weixelmunde, have rendered it difficult to surround the fortress. The Saxon, the Polish, and the Baden troops, since the Hereditary Prince of Baden is at their head, are vying with each other in bravery. The enemy has not tried any other means of coming to the assistance of Dantzic, than by sending a few battalions and some provisions to the place by sea. In Silesia, Prince Jerome continues the siege of Neisse vigorously. Since the Prince of Pletz has declined to act, Baron Kleist, aide-de-camp to the King of Prussia, is arrived at Glatz, by way of Vienna, with the title of Governor General of Silesia. He is accompanied by an English commissary, who must keep his eye upon the manner in which the £80,000 sterling are laid out which were given by England to the King of Prussia. On the 13th instant, that Prussian officer advanced from Glatz with a corps of 4000 men, and attacked General Lefebvre (who commands the corps of observation which covers the siege of Neisse,) at Frank-

enstein. This operation has been ineffectual. Baron Kleist was repulsed with vigour. On the 14th, Prince Jerome fixed his head-quarters at Munsterberg. For these two months past, the grand army has been quiet in its cantonments. This time has been employed in recruiting the cavalry, and providing them with horses, repairing the arms, establishing large magazines of biscuit and brandy, and furnishing the soldiers with shoes. Independent of one pair in wear, each man has two more pairs in his knapsack. Silesia and the Island of Nogat have furnished a number of good horses to the cuirassiers, to the dragoons, and to the light cavalry. In the beginning of May, an army of observation, consisting of 50,000 French and Spanish troops, will be assembled on the Elbe: whilst Russia has assembled in Poland nearly the whole of her troops, there is only a part of the French military force in that country. This, however, is a consequence of the great difference which exists between the essential strength of the two countries. The 500,000 Russians, which the writers of newspapers made to march to the right and again to the left, only exist in their papers and in the imagination of some readers, who are the easier misled, by being shewn the immense extent of the Russian territory, without the least mention of its extensive deserts and uncultivated districts. It is said that the guards of the Emperor of Russia have reached the army. They will see on the first meeting, whether the Imperial Guard is annihilated, as the enemy's generals have asserted. That guard is now more numerous than ever, and almost double the number it was at Austerlitz. Exclusive of the bridge thrown across the Narew, another is forming on piles between Warsaw and Prague: the work is in a very forward state. The bridges on piles are stronger and more serviceable than those of boats. Although it is very laborious to construct such bridges across a river of 400 rods in breadth, it is rendered easy through the skill and activity of the officers under whose direction it is performed, and from the abundance of timber. The Prince of Benevento is still at Warsaw, negotiating with the ambassadors of the Porte and of the Emperor of Persia. Independent of the services which he renders to the Emperor as a minister, some important operations are frequently entrusted to him relative to the wants of the army. The cold weather is again set in for these two days: the thaw is the only symptom we have of the spring; the earliest shrubs do not yet present the least sign of verdure.

SEVENTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

FINKENSTEIN, 23d April.—THE operations of Marshal Mortier have had the desired effect. The Swedes were so inconsiderate as to cross the river Peene, to advance upon Anclam and Demmin, and to move towards Passewalk. On the 16th, before break of day, M. Mortier assembled his troops, advanced from Passewalk on the road to Anclam, overthrew the posts at Belling and Ferdinandshoff, took 400 prisoners and two pieces of cannon, entered Anclam at the same time with the enemy, and made himself master of the bridge on the Peene. The column of the Swedish General Cardell was cut off. It remained at Uckermunde when we were already at Anclam. The Swedish General in Chief Armsfeldt has been wounded by a grape shot. All the enemy's magazines are taken. The column of General Cardell, which has been cut off, was attacked on the 17th, by the General of Brigade Veau, near Uckermunde, when the enemy lost 3 pieces of cannon and 500 men, which were taken. The rest escaped by getting on board the gun-boats in the Haff; 2 more pieces

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSM

t Singh.

A (Retd)

nha. PVS

of cannon, and 100 men were taken near Demmin. Baron Von Essen, who commands the Swedish army during the absence of General Armfeldt, proposed an armistice to General Mortier, informing him that the King had granted him a special power to conclude the same. A peace, or even an armistice, granted to Sweden, would accomplish the most sanguine wishes of the Emperor, who has always been very reluctant to carry on a war against a generous and brave nation, which, upon local and political grounds, is the friend of France. Must Swedish blood flow, either to protect or to subvert the Ottoman empire? Is it to flow for maintaining the balance, or for supporting the slavery of the seas? What has Sweden to fear from France? Nothing. What has she to fear from Russia? Every thing. These reasons are too evident not to prompt an enlightened cabinet, and a nation which possesses clearness of mind, and independence of opinion, to put a speedy stop to the war. Immediately after the battle of Jena, the Emperor made known his desire to restore the ancient relations between Sweden and France. These first overtures were made to the Swedish minister at Hamburgh, but rejected. The Emperor constantly directed his generals to treat the Swedes as friends with whom we are at variance, and with whom we shall soon be reconciled, from the nature of things. Behold the true interests of both nations. If they did us any harm, they would regret it; and we, on our part, should wish to repair the wrong which we may have done them. The interest of the state will at last rise superior to all differences and petty quarrels. These were the Emperor's own words, in his orders. Animated by such sentiments, the Emperor ordered the military operations for the siege of Stralsund to be discontinued, and the mortars and cannon which were sent from Stettin for that purpose, to be sent back. He wrote to General Mortier in the following words: "I already regret what has been done. I am sorry that the fine suburb of Stralsund is burnt. Is it our business to hurt Sweden? This is a mere dream. It is our business to protect, not to do her any injury. In the latter, let us be as moderate as possible. Propose to the Governor of Stralsund an armistice, or a cessation of hostilities, in order to ease the burden, and lessen the calamities of war, which I consider as wicked, because it is impolitic." On the 8th, the armistice was concluded between Marshal Mortier and Baron Von Essen. On the 13th April, at eight in the evening, a detachment of 2000 men, from the garrison of Glatz, advanced with six pieces of cannon against the right wing of the post of Frankenstein. On the following day, the 17th, at break of day, another column of 800 men, marched from Silberberg. These troops, after their junction, advanced upon Frankenstein, and commenced an attack at five in the morning, with an intent to attack General Lefebvre, who was posted there with a corps of observation. Prince Jerome set off from Munsterberg, when the first gun was fired, and arrived at Frankenstein at ten in the morning. The enemy was completely dispersed, and pursued to the covered way of Glatz: 600 of them were taken, together with three pieces of cannon. One major and eight officers are among the prisoners: 300 men were left dead on the field of battle: 400 men that had escaped in the woods were attacked and taken at eleven in the forenoon. Colonel Beckers, commanding the 6th Bavarian regiment of the line, and Colonel Scharfenstein, of the Wirtemberg troops, have done wonders. The former would not quit the field of battle, although he was wounded in the shoulder; he shewed himself every where at the head of his battalion, and every where performed wonders. The

emperor has granted to each of these officers the eagle of the Legion of Honour. Captain Brockfield, who provisionally commands the Wirtemberg horse chasseurs, has likewise distinguished himself; and it was him that took the several pieces of cannon. The siege of Nesse is going on prosperously. One half of the town is already burnt, and the trenches are approaching very near the fortress.

SEVENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

ELBING, *May 8th.*—The Persian Ambassador has received his audience of leave. He brought some very fine presents to the Emperor, from his Master; and received in return the Emperor's portrait, enriched with very fine stones. He returns directly to Persia. He is a very considerable personage in his country, and a man of sense and great sagacity. His return to his country was necessary. It has been regulated that there shall henceforth be a numerous legation of Persians at Paris, and of Frenchmen at Teheran. The journal of the siege of Dantzic will make known, that our troops have lodged themselves in the covert way, that the fire of the town is extinguished, and will give the details of the fine operation which General Drouet directed, and which was executed by Colonel Aime, the chief of battalion; Arnaud, of the 2d light infantry; and Captain Avy. This operation puts us in possession of an island, which was defended by 1000 Russians, and five redoubts mounted with artillery, and which is very important for the siege, since it is in the back position which our troops are attacking. The Russians were surprised in their guard-house, 400 were slaughtered with the bayonet, without having time to defend themselves, and 600 were made prisoners. This expedition, which took place in the night of the 6th, was in a great measure performed by the troops of Paris, who covered themselves with glory. The weather is growing milder; the roads are excellent; the buds appear upon the trees; the fields begin to be covered with grass, but it will require a month before they afford fodder to the cavalry. The Emperor has established at Magdeburgh, under the orders of Marshal Brune, a corps of observation, which will consist of nearly 80,000 men, half Frenchmen, and the other half Dutchmen and Confederates of the Rhine; the Dutch troops are to the number of 20,000 men. The French division of Molitor and Boudet, which also form a part of this corps of observation, arrived on the 13th of May at Magdeburgh. Thus we are able to receive the English expedition upon whatever point it may present itself. It is certain that it will disembark; it is not so that it will be able to re-embark.

SEVENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

FINKENSTEIN, *May 6th.*—PRINCE JEROME, having discovered that three out-works of Neisse, alongside the Bielau, impeded the progress of the siege, ordered General Vandamme to occupy them. In the night from the 30th of April to the 1st of May, this General, at the head of the Wurtemberg troops, took the said works, put the enemy's troops by whom they were defended to the sword, took 120 prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon. It seems, that a grand council of war was held at Bartenstein, since the arrival in the camp of the Emperor Alexander, at which the King of Prussia and the Grand Duke Constantine assisted; that the dangerous situation of the city of Dantzic was the subject of the deliberations of the said council, and that it was found Dantzic could only be relieved in two ways: first, by attacking the French army, to cross the Passarge, and to take the chance of a general engagement, the result of which (provided any advantage was obtained) would be, to compel

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSM

t Singh,

1 (Retd)

nha. PVS

the French army to raise the siege of Dantzic ; the second, to throw succours into Dantzic from the sea side. It seems that the first plan was deemed impracticable, unless the enemy would expose himself to be completely defeated and routed. It was therefore resolved to confine themselves to the other plan of relieving Dantzic by water. In consequence thereof, Lieut.-Gen. Kaminskoy, son of the Field Marshal, embarked at Pillau, with two Russian divisions, formed of twelve regiments, and several Prussian regiments. On the 12th, the troops were landed from 66 transports, under convoy of three frigates, in the port of Dantzic, under the protection of the fort of Weichselmunde. The Emperor immediately ordered Marshal Lasnes, who commands the reserve of the grand army, to advance from Marienburg (where he had his head quarters), with the division of General Oudinot, to reinforce the army of Marshal Lefebvre. He arrived, after an uninterrupted march, at the very moment when the enemy's troops were landing. On the 13th and 14th, the enemy made preparations for the attack. They were separated from the town by the distance of somewhat less than one league, but that part was occupied by French troops. On the 15th, the enemy advanced from the fort in three columns, with an intention to penetrate to the town along the right bank of the Vistula. The General of Brigade Schramm (who was at the advanced posts with the 2d regiment of light infantry, and one battalion of Saxons and Poles) received the first fire, and resisted the enemy at the distance of a cannon shot from Weichselmund. Marshal Lefebvre had repaired to the bridge which is situated below on the Vistula, and ordered the 12th regiment of light infantry, together with the Saxons, to cross over that way, to support General Schramm. General Gardanne, who was charged with the defence of the right bank of the Vistula, also pressed that way with the rest of his troops. The enemy was superior in numbers, and the contest was continued with equal obstinacy. Marshal Lasnes, with the reserve of Oudinot, was placed on the left bank of the Vistula, where it was expected, the day before, that the enemy would make his appearance ; but when Marshal Lasnes saw the movements of the enemy disclosed he crossed the Vistula with four battalions of General Oudinot's reserve. The whole of the enemy's line and reserve were thrown into confusion, and pursued to the palisadoes, and at nine in the morning the enemy were shut up in the fort of Weichselmunde. The field of battle was strewed with dead bodies. Our loss consists of 25 killed, and 200 wounded. The enemy's loss is 900 killed, 1500 wounded, and 200 taken. The enemy, from the height of his demolished and almost destroyed ramparts, was witness to the whole action. He was dejected, on seeing the hopes vanishing which he had formed of receiving succour. General Oudinot has killed three Russians with his own hand. It will appear from the journal of the siege of Dantzic, that the works are carried on with equal activity, that the covered way is completed, and that we are occupied with preparations for crossing the ditch.

(To be continued.)

LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, Aug. 8, 1814.—Extract and copy of dispatches received from Lieut.-gen. Sir George Prevost.

Head quarters, Montreal, July 10.—I have the honour to report to your Lordship the safe arrival at Michilimackinac, on the 18th of May last, of Lieut. col. M^r Douall, with the whole of the reinforcements of troops and seamen, and of the supplies of stores and provisions, with which he sailed from Nottawasaga river on the 25th April preceding.—The difficulties experienced in conducting open and deeply laden batteaux, across so great an extent of water as lake Huron, covered with immense fields of ice, and agitated by violent gales of wind, could only have been surmounted by the zeal, perseverance, and abilities of the officers commanding this expedition; for nineteen days it was nearly one continued struggle with the elements, during which time the dangers, hardships, and privations, to which the men were exposed, were sufficient to discourage the boldest amongst them, and at times threatened the total destruction of the flotilla. By uncommon exertions, however, the obstacles to the progress of the boats were surmounted, and the whole, with the exception of one only (the lading of which was saved), reached the place of their destination, to the great joy of the garrison, who had been anxiously looking out for this timely relief. Measures were taken by Colonel Macdouall, immediately after his arrival, to strengthen the defences of the fort; and I have had the satisfaction of hearing from him as late as the 18th of June, that the works had assumed so formidable an attitude, as to leave him no apprehension of the result of any attack which the Enemy might make upon this post.—Col. Macdouall reports to me the arrival at the fort of nearly two hundred of the Western warriors, under Mr. Dickson; a reinforcement which he considers highly important. He describes these Western warriors to be a warlike and determined race, on whom great reliance may be placed.

Head-quarters, Montreal, July 13.—My Lord,—Since my dispatch to your Lordship of yesterday's date, I have received from Lieut.-general Drummond, Major-gen. Riall's official report of the sortie made from the lines at Chippawa, which, together with the Lieut.-general's letter, I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship. I do not understand that the Enemy, since the action, have attempted to advance. I have, &c,

Earl Bathurst.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Kingston, July 10.—Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of Major Raill's official report on the subject of the landing of the Enemy between Chippawa and Fort Erie on the 3d inst. and of the Major general's attack upon their position on the 5th.—It is highly satisfactory to observe, that the gallantry and steadiness of British soldiers was conspicuous throughout the conduct of every individual engaged; and that the 2d regt. of Lincoln militia, under the command of Lieut.-col. Dickson, which composed part of the advance, under Lieut.-col. Pearson, equally distinguished themselves, although their brave and vigorous efforts proved unavailing against the prodigious superiority, in point of numbers, which the enemy possessed, and which induced the Major General to withdraw his small force to the position at Chippawa. I have, &c.

GORDON DRUMMOND, Lieut.-general commanding

His Excellency Sir G. Prevost, bart.

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSA

t Singh,

A (Retd)

nha, PV

Chippawa, July 6.—Sir.—I have the honour to inform you, that the Enemy effected a landing on the morning of the 3d inst. at the Ferry, opposite Black Rock, having driven in the picquet of the garrison of Fort Erie. I was made acquainted with this circumstance about eight in the morning, and gave orders for the immediate advance to Chippawa of five companies of the Royal Scots, under Lieut.-col. Gordon, to reinforce the garrison of that place. Lieut.-col. Pearson had moved forward from thence with the flank companies of the 100th, some militia, and a few indians, to reconnoitre their position and numbers; he found them posted on the ridge parallel with the river, near the ferry; and in strong force. I received instructions from Major Buck, that they had also landed a considerable force above Fort Erie. In consequence of the King's regiment, which I had every reason to expect the day before from York, not having arrived, I was prevented from making an attack that night.—The following morning, the 4th, a body of their troops were reported to be advancing by the river; I moved to reconnoitre, and found them to be in considerable force, with cavalry and artillery, and a large body of riflemen. Lieut.-col. Pearson was in advance during this reconnoissance with the light company of the Royal Scots, and the flank company of the 100th, and a few of the 19th light dragoons, four of whom, and eight horses, were wounded in a skirmish with the enemy's riflemen.—Having been joined by the King's regiment on the morning of the 5th, I made my dispositions for attack at four o'clock in the afternoon. The light companies of the Royal Scots, and 100th regt. with the 2d Lincoln militia, formed the advance under Lieut.-col. Pearson. The Indian warriors were, throughout, on our right flank in the woods. The troops moved in three columns, the third (the King's regt.) being in advance. The Enemy had taken up a position with his right resting on some buildings and orchards, close on the river Niagara, and strongly supported by artillery; his left towards the wood, having a considerable body of riflemen and Indians in front of it.

Our Indians and militia were shortly engaged with the enemy's riflemen and Indians, who at first checked their advance; but the light troops being brought to their support, they succeeded, after a sharp contest, in dislodging them, in a very handsome style. I placed two light 24-pounders, and a five and a half inch howitzer, against the right of the enemy's position, and formed the Royal Scots and 100th regiment, with the intention of making a movement upon his left, which deployed with the greatest regularity, and opened a very heavy fire. I immediately moved up the King's regiment to the right, while the Royal Scots and 100th regiment, were directed to charge the enemy in front, for which they advanced with the greatest gallantry, under a most destructive fire. I am sorry to say, however, in this attempt they suffered so severely, that I was obliged to withdraw them finding their further efforts against the superior numbers of the enemy would be unavailing.—Lieut.-col. Gordon and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, commanding these regiments, being wounded, as were most of the officers belonging to each. I directed a retreat to be made upon Chippawa, which was conducted with good order and regularity, covered by the King's regiment, under Major Evans, and the light troops under Lieut.-colonel Pearson; and I have pleasure in saying, that not a single prisoner fell into the enemy's hands, except those who were disabled from wounds.—From the report of some prisoners we have made the enemys force amounted to about 6000 men, with a very numerous train of artillery, having been augmented by a very large body of troops, which moved down from Fort Erie immediately

before the commencement of the action. Our own force in regular troops, amounted to about 1500*, exclusive of the militia and Indians, of which last description there were not above 300. Fort Erie, I understand, surrendered upon capitulation on the third inst. Although this affair was not attended with the success which I had hoped for, it will be highly gratifying to you to learn, that the officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry. I am particularly indebted to Lieut.-col. Pearson for the very great assistance I have received from him, and for the manner in which he led his light troops into the action. Lieut.-col. Gordon, and Lieut.-col. the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Major Evans, commanding the King's regiment, merit my warmest praise for the good example they shewed at the head of their respective regiments.

The artillery, under the command of Captain Mackonochie, was ably served, and directed with good effect; and I am particularly obliged to Major Lisle, of the 19th light dragoons, for the manner in which he covered and protected one of the 24-pounders which had been disabled. I have reason to be highly satisfied with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of Captain Holland, my Aide-de-camp, Captain Elliot, Deputy-assistant-quarter-master-gen. Staff-adjutant Greig, and Lieut. Fox, of the Royal Scots, who acted as Major of Brigade during the absence of Major Glegg, at Fort George. The conduct of Lieut.-col. Dixon, of the 2d Lincoln militia, has been most exemplary; and I am very much indebted to him for it on this as well as on other occasions, in which he has evinced the greatest zeal for his Majesty's service. The conduct of the officers and men of this regiment has also been highly praise worthy—Lieut.-col. Pearson has reported to me, in the most favourable terms, the excellent manner in which Lieut. Horton, with a part of the 19th Light Dragoons, observed the motions of the enemy, while he occupied the position he took on his first landing, and during his advance to this place. I have, &c.

P. RIAL, Major-gen.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the right division, in action with the enemy, in advance of Chippawa, July 5.

Total Killed—3 captains, 3 subalterns, 7 serjeants, 135 rank and file.

Total Wounded—3 field-officers, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 18 serjeants, 277 rank and file.

Total Missing—1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 44 rank and file.

Horses—2 killed, 1 missing.—Total 3.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.—*Killed*—1st. batt. Royal Scots—Captain Bailey. 100th reg.—Lieut. Gibbon, Ensign Rea. Militia—Capts. Rowe and Turney, Lieut. McDonnell.—*Wounded*.—General Staff—Capt. Holland, Aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Rial, sev. (not dangerously.) Royal Artill. Drivers—Lieut. Jack, slightly. 1st batt. Royal Scots—Lieut.-col. Gordon, sl.; Captains Bird and Wilson, sev. and prisoners; Lieut. W. Campbell, sev.; Lieuts. Fox, Jackson, and Hendrick, sev. (not dangerously; Lieut. McDonald, sl.; Lieut. A. Campbell, sev.; Lieut. Connel, sev. 8th reg.—Lieut. Boyde. 100th reg.—Lieut.-col. the Marq. of Tweeddale, sev. (not dangerously); Capt. Sherard, sev. (not dangerously); Captain Sleigh, sev.; Lieutenants William Lyon, and Valentine; Lieut. Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; Ensigns Clarke and Johnson, Adj. Kingston Militia—Lieut.-col. Dickson, sl.; Lieut. Clement, sev.; Lieut. Bowman, sl.; Ensign Kirkpatrick, dangerously.

* 1st Royal Scots, 500; 1st Batt. King's, 480; 100th Reg, 450: with one troop of the 19th Light Dragoons, and a proportion of Royal Artillery.

AIRS

trim

SM, AVSA

t Singh,

A (Retd)

nha, PV

Downing-Street, Aug. 10.—[Transmitted by Sir J. C. Sherbrooke.]—*Moose Islands, Passamaquoddy Bay, July 12.*—SIR,—Having sailed from Halifax on the 5th inst. accompanied by Lieut.-col. Nicholls of the Royal Engineers, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Dunn, I have the honour to acquaint your Excellency, that we arrived at Shelburne, the place of rendezvous, on the evening of the 7th inst. where I found Captain Sir Thomas Hardy, in his Majesty's ship *Ramilies*, with two transports, having on board the 102d reg. under the command of Lieut.-col. Herries, which had arrived the day before. I did not fail to lay before Sir Thomas Hardy my instructions, and to consult with him on the best means of carrying them into execution.—As we concurred in opinion that the success of the enterprise with which we were entrusted would very materially depend upon our reaching the point of attack previous to the enemy being apprised of our intentions, that officer, with his accustomed alacrity and decision, directed the ships of war and transports to get under weigh early on the following morning; and we yesterday, about three o'clock p. m. anchored near to the town of Eastport.—On our approach to this island, Lieut. Oats, (your Excellency's Aide-de-camp, whom you had permitted to accompany me on this service) was detached in a boat bearing a flag of truce, with a summons (a copy of which is transmitted) addressed to the officer commanding, requiring that Moose Island should be surrendered to his Britannic Majesty.

This proposal was not accepted: in consequence of which, the troops which were already in the boats pushed off under the superintendence of Capt. Senhouse of the Royal Navy, whose arrangements were so judicious as to insure a successful issue; but previous to reaching the shore, the colours of the enemy on Fort Sullivan were hauled down; and on our landing, the capitulation was agreed to, of which the copy is inclosed. We found in the Fort a detachment of the 40th reg. of American infantry, consisting of six officers, and about eighty men, under the command of Major Putnam, who surrendered themselves prisoners of war.—This Fort is situated on an eminence commanding the entrance to the anchorage; and within it is a block-house, and also four long 19-pounders, one 18-pound carronade, and four field-pieces. The extent of the Island is about four miles in length and two in breadth, and in a great state of cultivation: The militia amount to about 250, and the population is calculated at 1500.

We have also occupied Allens and Frederick Islands, so that the whole of the islands in this Bay are now subject to the British flag.—It is very satisfactory to me to add, that this service has been effected without any loss or casualty among the troops employed in it.—To Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, I consider myself under the greatest obligations; having received every possible co-operation, with an offer to disembark from his squadron any proportion of seamen or marines which I considered necessary.—I beg to acknowledge my thanks to you in allowing your Aid-de-camp, Lieut. Oates, to accompany me upon this service. He has been of great assistance to me, and will have the honour of delivering this dispatch. He has also in his possession the colours and standard found in Fort Sullivan. I have, &c.

(Signed) A. PILKINGTON, Lt.-col. D. A. G.

Lieut.-gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B.

INDEX

TO THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES OF THE
ROYAL MILITARY CHRONICLE.

- ACCOUNT of the South of France, 33, 105, 289, 401
Anecdotes of the Court and Military of France, 39, 102
Antwerp taken by the French, 565
Argonne, the Forest of, Dumouriez retreats from, (see War)
Assembly, National, dissolution of the, 21
Assignats, origin of, 19
Asylum, the Caledonian, 576
Austrian Flanders, invasion of, 565
BADAJOS, Journal of the Siege of, 83
Barcelonetta, topography of, 403
Bastille, destruction of the, 12; anniversary of the capture of, 19
Battle of Hanaui, 93, 297
Beurnonville's expedition against Treves, 565
Biography, 1, 36, 45, 81, 102, 121, 265, 307, 387, 393, 425, 489, 553, 569
Blenheim, memorable battle of, 570
Brasil, Journal of a captivity and short abode in, 353, 441
Brussels taken by the French, 565
Bulletins, 63, 129, 314, 407, 501, 577
Buonaparte, Campaigns of, (see Campaigns); his departure from the island of Elba, 535; lands in France, 538
CALEDONIAN Asylum, 576
Campaign of 1793, (see War)
Campaigns of Buonaparte, official narratives of the, 51, 129, 314, 407, 501, 577
Campaign in France of 1814, original narrative of, 513
— in Russia, of 1812, (see Labaume)
Carnot, General, memoirs of, 441
Characters of the French Marshals Macdonald, Massena, and Soult, (see Original Letter)
Chronicles, Froissart's, 34
DILLON, General, conduct of, 286
Dispatches, (see Gazettes)
Dolce-Aqua, topography of, 401
Dumolard, memoirs of, 30
Dumouriez, his conduct, 286
Duverne-de-Presle, 33
EPEL, topography of, 295
Etruria, the Queen of, memoirs of, 1
Expedition to Holland, narrative of the, 265, 387
FAYETTE, La, conduct of, 286
Feudal System, abolition of the, in France, 16
France, account of the South of, 33, 105, 289, 401
— anecdotes of the court and military of, 30, 102
— plot, progress, and conclusion of the late revolution in, (see Letter)
— state of Parties in, 573
French Marshals, the character of the, (see Marshals)
Frankfort, capture of, by the French, 564
GAZETTES, the London, 65, 127, 321, 417, 505, 539
Gemappe, battle of, (see War)
Germany, the French carry the war into, 564
HANAUI, account of the battle of, 93, 297
Hockstedt, detail of the battle of, 570
Holland, narrative of the expedition to, (see Ross)
JACOBINS, conduct of the, 283
Journal of the siege of Badajos, 83
— of a captivity and short abode in Brasil, 353, 441
— of Buonaparte's invasion of France, 539
KELLERMANN and Beurnonville effect a junction with Dumouriez, 463
LABAUMES circumstantial narrative of the campaign in Russia of 1812, (Supplement)
Laharpe, Colonel, gallantry of, (see War)
Lives of the Great Captains of Modern History, (see Marlborough)
Longwy and Verdun, surrender of, (see War)
Luckner, conduct of, 286
Letter, original, containing an account of the late revolution in France, 526
Liege taken by the French, 565
Life of the Right Hon. W. Windham, 425, 553
Lyons, entry of Buonaparte into, 542
MACDONALD, Marshal, character of, 536
Marlborough, John Duke of, life of,— Book I. From his birth to the year when he was created generalissimo of the allies, 45, 121, 305; Book II. From his taking upon the command of the confederate army to his victory over the French and Bavarians at the battle of Hockstedt in 1704, 393, 489, 569
Marshals of France, their characters, 536
Massena, Marshal, character of, 537
Metz, capture of, 565
Military read into Italy, 541
Monaco, topography of, 292
Mons taken by the French, 565
Murat, king of Naples, memoirs of, 81
NAMUR taken by the French, 565
Narrative of the expedition to Holland, (see Ross)
Nice, account of, 33, 105, 289
Notices, 34, 104, 288, 392, 462
OFFICIAL narratives of the campaigns of Buonaparte since the peace of Amiens, (see Campaigns)
Original Letter, containing a narrative of the late revolution in France, 526
— narrative of the campaign in Russia of 1812, by Labaume, (Supp.)

AIRS

rim

SM. AVSA

t Singh,

4 (Reid)

nha, PV

INDEX TO VOL. II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>PARISIANS, proceedings of the, 285
 Ponobscot bay, letter from, on the operations in America, by an officer of the 98th, 87
 QUENTIN, Colonel, of the 10th, or Prince of Wales's own regiment of Hussars, trial of, 177
 ROAD, military, into Italy, 541
 Ross, General, memoir of, 265, 387
 Russia, campaign in, (see Labaume)
 SAORGIO, topography of, 299
 Siege, manner of, employed in the army of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal, 22
 ———, Journal of the, of Badajos, 83
 ——— of Thionville, (see War)</p> | <p>Soult, Marshal, character of, 537
 TENDA, topography of, 402
 Thionville, (see Siege)
 Touche, M. de la, memoirs of, 551
 Trebia, description of, 294
 Treves, Beurnonville's expedition against, 565
 VILLA-FRANCA, topography of, 291
 Verdun, surrender of, (see War)
 WAR, the History of the, from the year 1792 to 1814, 12, 113, 283, 369, 463, 569
 Windham, the Right Hon. Wm. Life of, 425, 553
 Worms, capture of, 564</p> |
|---|--|

EMBELISHMENTS.

Medallions of the QUEEN of ETRURIA and the PRINCE her Son,
 Portraits of GENERAL and MADAME MURAT,
 Medallion of Their Majesties the KING and QUEEN of SWEDEN,
 Portrait of Her Majesty the QUEEN of PORTUGAL,
 Portrait of PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG,
 Portrait of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

(*The BOOKBINDER, in collating this Volume of the Military Chronicle, will observe, that the following is the order of the Signatures of No. 11, (for March, 1815.)—S I, S K, [S L], S L, S M, S N, S O, S P, S R, S S, S T.*)

AIRS

rim

SM, AVSM

t Singh,

M (Retd)

nha, PVS

**Books must be returned within one month of
date of issue. Per Regd. Post**

[illegible]

14090



037169